

Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership

- 24 February 2026
- Conference Room 2, Parkside Place Community Fire Station, Cambridge CB1 1JF with a hybrid option for CCSP Members
- The public can submit pre-advised questions before 10am on Monday 23 February to email address: Community.safety@cambridge.gov.uk

AGENDA

No.	Item	Lead Officer(s)	Time (Mins)
1	Welcome, housekeeping / introductions and apologies	Samantha Shimmon (Chair)	10
2	Pre-advised questions from the general public	Chair	5
3	Minutes of 21 October 2025 meeting: Agreement	Board / members	5
4	Action points: Review	Board / members	5
5	Update on CCSP Strategic Priorities 2025-2027: Priority 1: Preventing Violence and Exploitation Priority 2: A Neighbourhood Approach Priority 3: Tackling Acquisitive Crime	Keryn Jalli (City Council) / Chair / Board / members	15
6	Key points from the December Development Session	Chair	5
7	End of Year Review Strategic Assessment	Michael Yates (Policy, Performance and Intelligence, Cambridgeshire County Council) / Chair / Board / members	10
	Comfort break		10
8	Findings of the First Deep Dive report 2025/26: Reoffending	Michael Yates (as above) / Chair / Board / members	10
9	Post Sentence Supervision	Agata Ciesielska (Probation Service)	15
10	Second Deep Dive report to investigate Children and Violence	Michael Yates (as above) / Chair / Board / members	20

11	Update on Health and the Street Art Project	Becca Cooke (Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Integrated Care System (ICS))	10
12	Community Safety Plan 2025-2027 Year Two: Agreement	Keryn Jalli / Chair / Board / members	20
13	Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (DARDRs) Update	Keryn Jalli (City Council)	5
14	Update from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner including Serious Violence Duty and Cambridgeshire Countywide High Harms Board	Shona McKenzie	10
15	Adult and Young People Drug Treatment Service Provision – Contract Awards Update	Scott Davidson (Public Health, Cambridgeshire County Council)	10
	<i>Written reports circulated</i>		
16	County Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Reports Q2 and Q3 2025/26 – To note	County DASV Partnership	<i>To note</i>
17	Any other business Reminder new Information Sharing Agreement	Chair / Board / members	5
18	Date of next Cambridge CSP meeting	7 July 2026	170

Information for the general public and media representatives

Public attendance

You are welcome to attend this meeting as an observer, and to ask questions or make statements during the relevant item on the agenda. It may be necessary to request that you leave the room during the discussion of matters that are classed as confidential.

Public questions

1. Questions are invited towards the beginning of the meeting.
2. You are requested to restrict questions or statements to matters set out in the meeting's agenda. If you wish to raise a question or make a statement concerning a matter that is on the agenda, then please notify your intention to speak with the Community Safety Partnership Support Officer before the start of the meeting.
3. If you wish to raise a question or make a statement on a matter that is not on the agenda, then please ensure that notice of the question or subject matter is given to the Community Safety Partnership Support Officer on 01223 457808 or via e-mail (community.safety@cambridge.gov.uk) by 10am on the working day preceding the meeting.
4. Questions and statements should be directed to the Chair in all cases; the Chair will then either respond directly or request that the appropriate member of the Partnership to respond.
5. Please be brief and keep to the question or statement, as advised.
6. Please be aware that you may not get a verbal response to your question, especially if the question is detailed; a written response will be offered in such cases.
7. If your question raises issues that should be correctly addressed in a request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, the Chair will advise you of this.
8. The Chair may refuse to reply to a question and may refuse to refer the question to another member at their discretion. The Chair may also refuse to permit questions or statements if the matter has already been put or made to a meeting of a Council committee or other body.
9. The Chair's decision is final.
10. The use of audio and visual recording equipment is permitted.

Emergency evacuation

1. In the event of a fire or other emergency, you will hear a continuous ringing alarm. You should leave the building by the nearest exit and proceed to the assembly point on Parkers Piece.

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

- 21 October 2025
- 10:00-12:35
- Hybrid at Parkside Place Community Fire Station, Cambridge CB1 1JF

Draft Minutes

Board

Samantha Shimmon (Chair)	Cambridge City Council (Communities)
Hannah Archdeacon	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service
Mark Freeman	Cambridge Council For Voluntary Service (CCVS)
Chief Inspector Mike Jackman	Cambridgeshire Constabulary
Scott Liddle	Cambridgeshire County Council
Jenny Thompson	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Integrated Care Board (ICB)
Councillor Mike Todd-Jones	Cambridge City Council (Cabinet Member for Safety, Wellbeing and Tackling Homelessness)

Members

Peter Fleming	Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Keryn Jalli	Cambridge City Council (Communities)
Michelle Reynolds	University of Cambridge
Louise Walker (Minutes)	Cambridge City Council (Communities)
Michael Yates	Cambridgeshire County Council (Policy and Insight Team)

Guests

Gareth Boyd	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service
Adam Brown	3C Shared Services
Deborah Cartwright	Domestic Abuse Related Death Review (DARDR) Independent Chair
Inspector Shawn Emms	Cambridgeshire Constabulary
Nikki Harding	Cambridge City Council Specialist Housing Worker (Domestic Abuse)
Loukia Michael	Domestic Abuse Related Death Review (DARDR)
Annie Wolf	Department of Work and Pensions (DWP)

1. Welcome, housekeeping, introductions, and apologies

- 1.1 Samantha Shimmon, Chair of Cambridge Community Safety Partnership (CCSP) welcomed everyone to the meeting hosted at the Fire Station. There was one member of the public who attended following the closed session.
- 1.2 Apologies were received from Board members: Agata Ciesielska

(Probation Service – Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Delivery Unit), Scott Fretwell represented by Hannah Archdeacon (Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service), Diane Lane (Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Integrated Care System (ICS)), and Cambridgeshire County Councillor David Levien. There were apologies from members: Hannah Hancock (Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)), Richard Humphries (British Transport Police), Nick Morris (Anglia Ruskin University), and Susie Talbot (Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Team Commissioning (Drugs and Alcohol)) as well as Mark Kirby (Olive Academies) and Shona McKenzie (Office of Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC)). Shona McKenzie and Hannah Hancock were attending the Huntingdon CSP meeting due to a scheduling conflict. It was noted that a new Board representative for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust is awaited.

- 1.3 As it was their last meeting, the Chair thanked Scott Liddle and Nick Morris for their valuable contributions to the CCSP.

2. Domestic Abuse Related Death Review (DARDR) Report

- 2.1 Independent Chair, Deborah Cartwright provided an update on the Domestic Abuse Related Death Review (DARDR) for Jessica who had died in 2024. Recommendations to be included in an action plan were around early intervention, safeguarding for multiple disadvantaged individuals, professional curiosity as well as the adoption of a suicidality and domestic abuse toolkit as part of the county suicide prevention strategy. The County Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership will coordinate the action plan and provide updates to the CCSP.

- 2.2 The Chair thanked Deborah Cartwright for the update.

3. Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (DARDRs) Update

- 3.1 Keryn Jalli provided an update on DARDRs.
Following this agenda item, the Chair opened the meeting to the public.

4. The Joint CSP Information Sharing Agreement

- 4.1 Adam Brown, Information Governance Manager for 3C Shared Services, presented the new Joint Community Safety Partnership Information Sharing Agreement for Cambridge City, South Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire. This will provide one consolidated agreement for partners working across district boundaries and clearer explanation of lawful data sharing routes, a shared, centralised signatory register to reduce duplication greater transparency about which legal entities data is shared with, and more accessible guidance for practitioners. Partners will

receive the agreement once finalised.

Action point 10/01

5. Presentation: Raising awareness about E-scooter charger and battery fires

- 5.1 Gareth Boyd, Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service Community Safety Risk and Resilience Manager, provided a presentation highlighting the rise in fires involving e-bikes, e-scooters and lithium-ion batteries locally and nationally. Many fires are linked to faulty or uncertified chargers, DIY battery conversion kits or repairs, overcharging or overheating and physical damage to battery packs. If these batteries fail, they can enter “thermal runaway,” producing toxic smoke and rapidly spreading fire. Safety campaigns, school education, and collaboration with Trading Standards are ongoing. Future work will include targeted safety campaigns, student awareness work, and collaboration with local delivery rider communities. The Fire and Rescue Service ‘Take Charge and Be Safe’ website link is <https://www.cambsfire.gov.uk/community-safety/take-charge-and-be-safe>
- 5.2 It was suggested that bids could be applied for to fund safety events and to spread safety messages more widely such as at housing estate community days. The presentation would be shared. Action points 10/02

6. Minutes of 1 July 2025 meeting: Agreement

- 6.1 The Minutes of 1 July 2025 were agreed and would be published.

7. Action points: Review

- 7.1 The action points from the previous meeting in July were closed apart from one regarding the E-scooter charger / battery Co-ordinating Group, which would be carried forward to the next meeting. Action point 10/03

8. Pre-advised questions from the general public

- 8.1 There were no pre-advised questions received from the public.

9. First Deep Dive report 2025/26: Reoffending draft

- 9.1 Michael Yates presented the draft deep dive report on reoffending. Key findings included that Adult reoffending rates ranged from 19–39% across cohorts. Youth reoffending rate was 22% over four years. Common issues included school disruption violence, substance misuse, mental health, and peer group influence. Recommendations in the report included to strengthen early intervention for young people at first signs of risk, improve integration between youth diversion work and multi-agency case discussions as well as to standardise data recording to allow better monitoring and prevention strategies. Also to maintain a strong neighbourhood-based approach focusing on places and peer groups. A separate deep dive on “Children and Violence”

is scheduled next.

Action point 10/04

- 9.2 Chief Inspector Mike Jackman asked if there were specific crime types by young people to understand the reoffending journey, so that the police could tailor diversionary activities for individuals with Problem Solving Groups. Mike Yates replied that it is difficult to track these journeys and that the Child First approach is looking at more Out of Court Disposals.
- 9.3 Mark Freeman asked about factors for young people and where they needed additional support. Mike Yates replied that within thematic issues shared, the effectiveness of the voluntary sector such as Romsey Mill's huge provision of youth groups had a positive influence.
- 9.4 Keryn Jalli said that for children and young people, individuals were discussed at Peer Group Places Meetings (PGPMs), there are the ROTH (Risk Outside The Home) pathway and Op Alleviate, an early-identification project working with local businesses to report concerns about young people's behaviour. She asked if there was a pathway that the CCSP could look at for adults.

10. Update on CCSP Strategic Priorities 2025-2027:

- 10.1 Keryn Jalli provided key updates on the CCSP Strategic Priorities for 2025-2027:
- For Priority 1: Preventing Violence and Exploitation - this included continued delivery of Op Alleviate and Romsey Mill youth engagement. The Cambridge-specific Hate Crime Awareness campaign was launched with a video during the national awareness week (11 -18 October). There had been a successful funding bid to the Office for the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) for taxi marshals, Open Space Guardians, Cambridge Street Pastors and safety initiatives during July to September 2025. Also, the OPCC is funding a new joint schools' programme on tackling violence against women and girls starting delivery by Cambridge United Foundation and Cambridge Rape Crisis in the Spring school term.
 - For Priority 2: A Neighbourhood Approach - there was progress on a neighbourhood engagement strategy and Cambridge City Council has updated its neighbourhood engagement model, aligning with the Integrated Care Partnership. There would be further multi-agency coordination explored at the December CCSP Development Session.
 - For Priority 3: Tackling Acquisitive Crime - a pilot project focused on retail crime reduction is being developed. Bike-marking events have increased, with 474 bikes security-marked this quarter and a continued

reduction in thefts reported.

11. Update from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

- 11.1 As Shona McKenzie was unable to attend due to another meeting, the Chair read out a message, which thanked the CCSP for their continued energy with reporting back to the OPCC about the Safer Summer Initiative programme and for its extensive contributions to the Home Office returns. Cambridge City's work was highlighted as exemplary.

**12. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Against Scams Partnership
Scams awareness raising week 20 October – 2 November**

- 12.1 Scott Liddle provided a presentation about National Scams Awareness Week, which is supported by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Against Scams Partnership (CAPASP) - a partnership of organisations committed to taking a stand against scams and aims to make the county a scam-free county. Key themes for the week included staying scam-aware in the run-up to Christmas, sharing experiences to help others, and encouraging reporting. The CAPASP website link is <https://www.cnwa.org.uk/against-scams>
- 12.2 It was agreed to share the presentation with the CCSP as well as resources including printed scam-prevention booklets funded by the POCA (Proceeds Of Crime Act) organised by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Action point 10/05

13. Updating Partnership Terms of Reference: Agreement

- 13.1 The updated Partnership Terms of Reference presented by Louise Walker were agreed.

14. Written reports noted

- 14.1 The County Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Report for Q1 2025/26 was noted.

15. Any Other Business

- 15.1 The Chair asked the CCSP to share the new Hate Crime Awareness Video.
- 15.2 For the CCSP Development Session, Hannah Archdeacon offered to host this at the Fire Station and agreed to be held in person to enable breakout groups.
- 15.3 Jenny Thompson raised concern regarding harmful TikTok 'choking' challenges affecting young people. It was agreed for the CCSP to share this alert with their networks, including youth organisations and schools. Action point 10/06
- 15.4 As there was no other business, the Chair thanked the Board and Members for their thoughtful contributions and the meeting was closed at 12:35.

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

- 24 February 2026

ACTION POINTS

MONTH / NUMBER	ACTION POINT	ACTION
10/01	Louise Walker to share the Joint CSP Information Sharing Agreement once finalised with the CCSP.	Closed: Shared on 7 November 2025.
10/02	Louise Walker to share the Fire and Rescue Service presentation with the CCSP.	Closed: Shared on 21 October 2025.
10/03	Scott Fretwell to update about the writing of the Terms of Reference for an E-scooter charger / battery Co-ordinating Group, which can deliver as a CCSP subgroup.	Carried over from October 2025 meeting and update to be shared.
10/04	Louise Walker to share Reoffending presentation with the CCSP.	Closed: Shared on 21 October 2025.
10/05	Louise Walker to circulate the scam awareness presentation and booklets.	Closed: Shared on 21 October 2025.
10/06	Louise Walker to share the alert about the Tik Tok challenges with the CCSP, youth organisations and schools.	Closed: Shared on 21 October 2025.

Cambridge City Strategic Assessment

2024/25 (Year ending September)

V1.1



Contents

1. [Purpose](#)
2. [Executive Summary](#)
3. [CSP Priorities](#)
4. [Statutory Duties](#)
5. [Comparison to last year](#)
6. [Introduction](#)
7. [Analysis](#)
8. [Appendix – CSP OPCC Activity review](#)
9. [Relevant Links](#)

Instructions on navigation:

1. Use PowerPoint desktop
2. Hold Ctrl and Click with mouse:
 - on the links to the left or
 - the blue Home icon in the upper right to return to Contents



Contents

1. Purpose
2. Executive Summary
3. CSP Priorities
4. Statutory Duties
5. Comparison to last year
6. Introduction
7. **Analysis**
8. Appendix – CSP OPCC Activity review
9. Relevant Links

- 7.1. [Crime Overview](#)
- 7.2. [Commercial Loss](#)
- 7.3. [Shoplifting](#)
- 7.4. [Violence Against the Person](#)
- 7.5. [Sexual Offences](#)
- 7.6. [Domestic Abuse](#)
- 7.7. [Modern Slavery](#)
- 7.8. [County Lines](#)
- 7.9. [CSE](#)
- 7.10. [Drug Offences](#)
- 7.11. [ASB](#)
- 7.12. [Deliberate Fires](#)
- 7.13. [Offence types which saw no notable change](#)
- 7.14. [Geographic Analysis](#)

Instructions on navigation:

1. Use PowerPoint desktop
2. Hold Ctrl and Click with mouse
 - on the links to the left or..
 - the blue Home icon in the upper right to return to Contents



1. Purpose

The purpose of this strategic assessment is

- To provide an evidence base for decision-making
- To provide detailed analysis of specific issues
- To help inform priorities going forward
- To help facilitate discussion of the board to identify areas of concern





2. Executive Summary

Below is a summary of the key findings from the analysis in section 7.

Community Safety Issues

- Drug offences saw a notable increase in the last year (+21%); this was primarily driven by trafficking of drug offences which saw a 67% increase across the same period. 33% of these trafficking offences were the unlawful importation of Class B drugs including cannabis and ketamine.
- Overall, shoplifting has decreased in the last year (-10%). Despite this, 5 wards still saw notable increases, and these wards included Market (+15%).
- Violence against the person (VAP) decreased slightly in the last year (-3%) but has remained relatively stable since YE September 2023. Stalking and harassment was the only subgroup within VAP which saw an increase in the last year (+5%).

Geographic

- Similar to last year, Market and Abbey ward remain high in terms of volume and some specific crime type increases.
- Newnham, whilst overall recording lower volumes of crime, did record some specific increases.



2. Executive Summary

Recommendations

The current priorities are still fit for purpose given the overall volume of crime in those crime types. The Partnership should consider what it is aiming to achieve in order to know when it would be ready to discharge these priorities.

Preventing violence and exploitation

- This remains an area of concern for residents with the potential for high harm.
- Whilst there was a very small decrease in the last year, the total number of VAP offences for the year remained over 4,000.

A neighbourhood approach

- Crime and ASB occurs in geographic hotspots, and it remains vital to engage communities and work with them to tackle the things that are important to them.
- Inequalities remain an issue within Cambridge City, and therefore involving communities in generating solutions that are right for them increases the likelihood of these being sustainable.

Tackling acquisitive crime

- Whilst acquisitive crime is down overall since last year, it remains higher than 2021/22.
- If the partnership wishes to reduce it further and bring it back to the volume of 2021/22, it will need to drop to half the amount recorded in the most recent year.



3. CSP Priorities

In the Cambridge Community Safety Plan (2025-2027), there are three main priorities (as listed below). The current CSP activity to achieving these priorities are included.

1. Preventing Violence and Exploitation

- Develop a process for businesses and venues to raise concerns about risks to children outside the home, particularly during the nighttime economy.
- Expand the reach of Cambs Against County Lines campaign.
- Ensure crime prevention principles are key to the Civic Quarter re-development.
- Explore continuation funding for Rose Crescent and Downing Place taxi marshals.
- Explore funding for St Johns Ambulance provision on key dates in the nighttime economy.
- Develop a localised community Hate Crime awareness campaign.
- Renew our Purple Flag accreditation status.

2. A Neighbourhood Approach

- Increase opportunities across the CSP to align our approach to neighbourhood engagement.
- Work with communities to identify opportunities to utilise crime prevention funding in their neighbourhoods.
- Deliver a localised response to ASB hotpots, including deployment of CCTV.

3. Tackling Acquisitive Crime

- Develop a crime prevention and support pack for retail workers.
- Raise awareness of the local food support available and the risks of buying stolen goods.
- Maintain a dedicated policing team focused on those who commit the majority of thefts to tackle and reduce re-offending.
- Engage retailers and support them to give best evidence.
- Continue our Awareness, Infrastructure and Enforcement approach to addressing cycle crime.



4. Statutory Duties

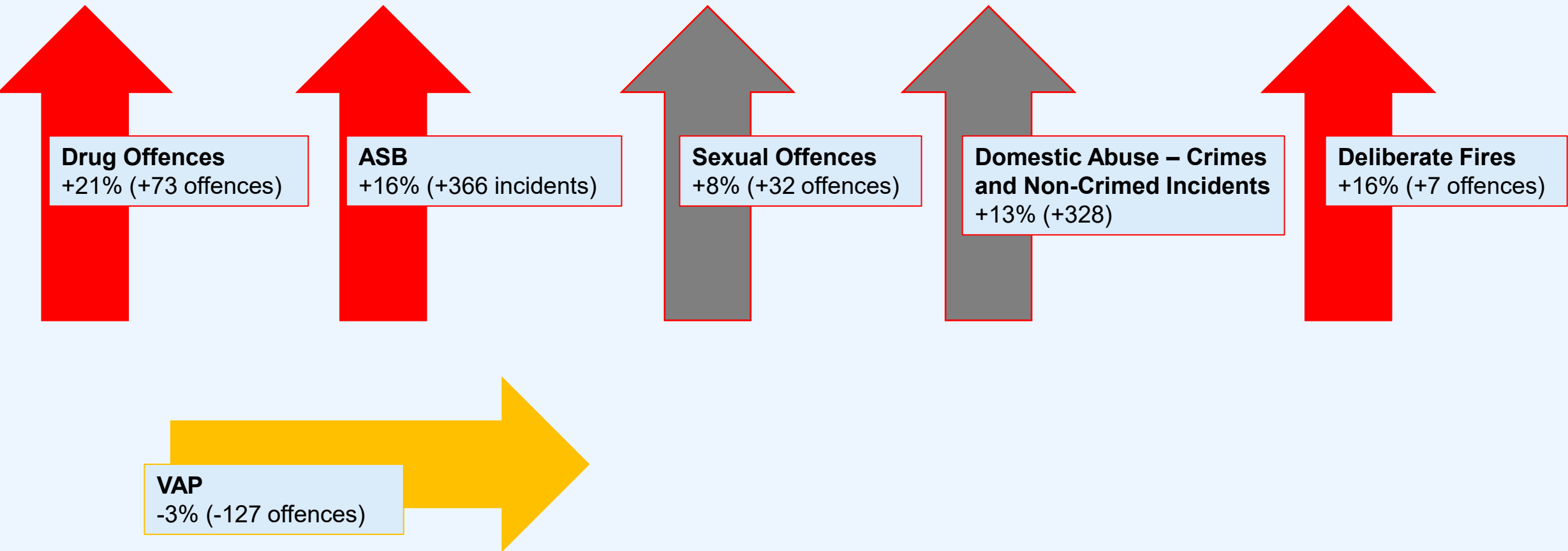


Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) were brought into existence through the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and have a number of statutory duties. Since then, a number of pieces of legislation have changed their membership and statutory duties. Some examples include:

- Formulate and implement a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment) as per the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 (Section 6).
- Formulate and implement a strategy for combatting the misuse of drugs, alcohol, and other substances in the area as per the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 (Section 6).
- Formulate and implement a strategy for the reduction of re-offending in the area as per the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 (Section 6).
- Formulate and implement a strategy to prevent and reduce serious violence as per the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 (Section 6).
- Have due regard to the police and crime objectives set out in their correlating area's police and crime plan as per the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 (Section 6(1A)).
- Conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) as per the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act, 2004, (Section 9).
- Prepare a partnership plan, setting out the CSP's priorities annually and publish the summary of the partnership plan as per the Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations, 2007.
- Carry out an annual strategic assessment assessing the extent to which the partnership plan for the previous year has been implemented and revise the partnership plan accordingly as per the Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations, 2007.

Guidance can be found here [Community Safety Partnerships - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/community-safety-partnerships) that outlines the statutory duties and a range of best practice examples that can be reviewed.

5. Comparison to year ending (YE) September 2024



5. Comparison to year ending (YE) September 2024



**Arson and Criminal
Damage**
-11% (-134 offences)

Commercial Loss
-10% (-316 offences)

Personal Loss
-18% (-646 offences)

Public Order
-23% (-311 offences)

Burglary
-21% (-153 offences)

Theft
-14% (-789 offences)

Vehicle Offences
-14% (-98 offences)



6. Introduction

- This year the Strategic Assessment is produced as a navigable PowerPoint pack rather than a pdf document. The aim is to make the information included easier to interpret by a range of audiences. Therefore, the more detailed geographic crime data is released in a separate document. There is also a technical notes document that sits alongside these.
- This pack of information is provided to the Community Safety Partnership Board for Cambridge City to support their annual cycle of identifying priorities and consider their progress to date against their existing priorities.

This new strategic assessment layout will share more detailed analysis of crime types which have increased in the last year, crime types which are currently the priority of the CSP, and any other notable changes.

In the last strategic assessment, the below crime types were highlighted as community safety issues:

- **Shoplifting** and **Violence against the person** were highlighted as requiring a high level of attention.
- **Burglary** and **Deliberate Fires** had concerning trends.
- **Domestic Abuse** and **Hate Crime** were to be monitored.



6. Introduction

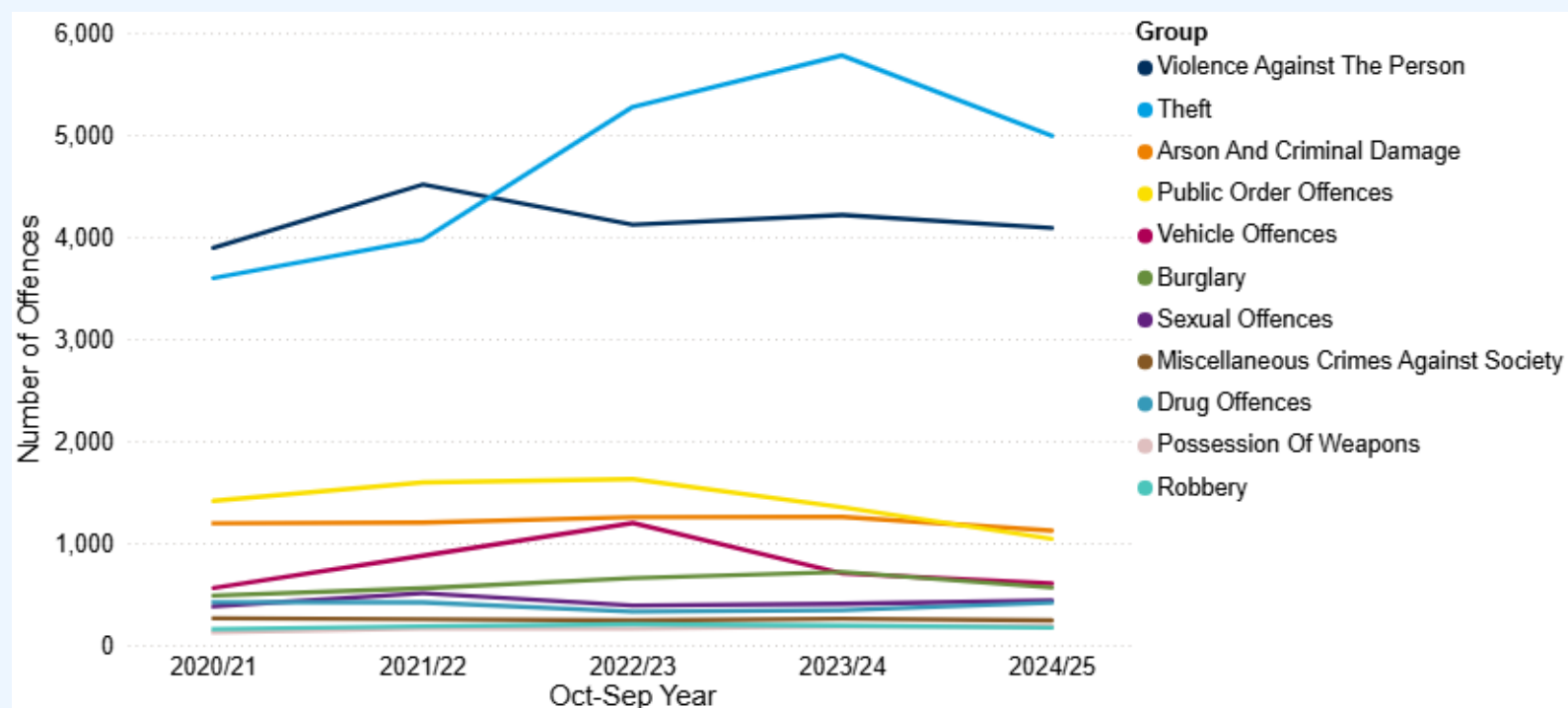
Table 1: Crimes that either increased or were inline with previous year community safety issues

Crime Type/ Issue	Recent Trend	Longer Term Trend
Drug offences	Small volume but increase since last year	Inline with volume 2021/22
Anti-social behaviour	Increase since last year	Above 2021/22 volume
Sexual offences	Increase since last year – known under-reporting	Down compared to 2021/22
Domestic abuse	Increase since last year – known under-reporting	Crime down but non-crimed incidents slightly up compared to 2021/22. Total inline with 2021/22
Deliberate fires	Small increase since last year	Slight down compared to 2021/22
Violence against the Person	Stable compared to last year	Down compared to 2021/22

7.1 Crime Overview



Figure 1: Annual trend in police recorded offences in Cambridge City, YE September 2021 to YE September 2025

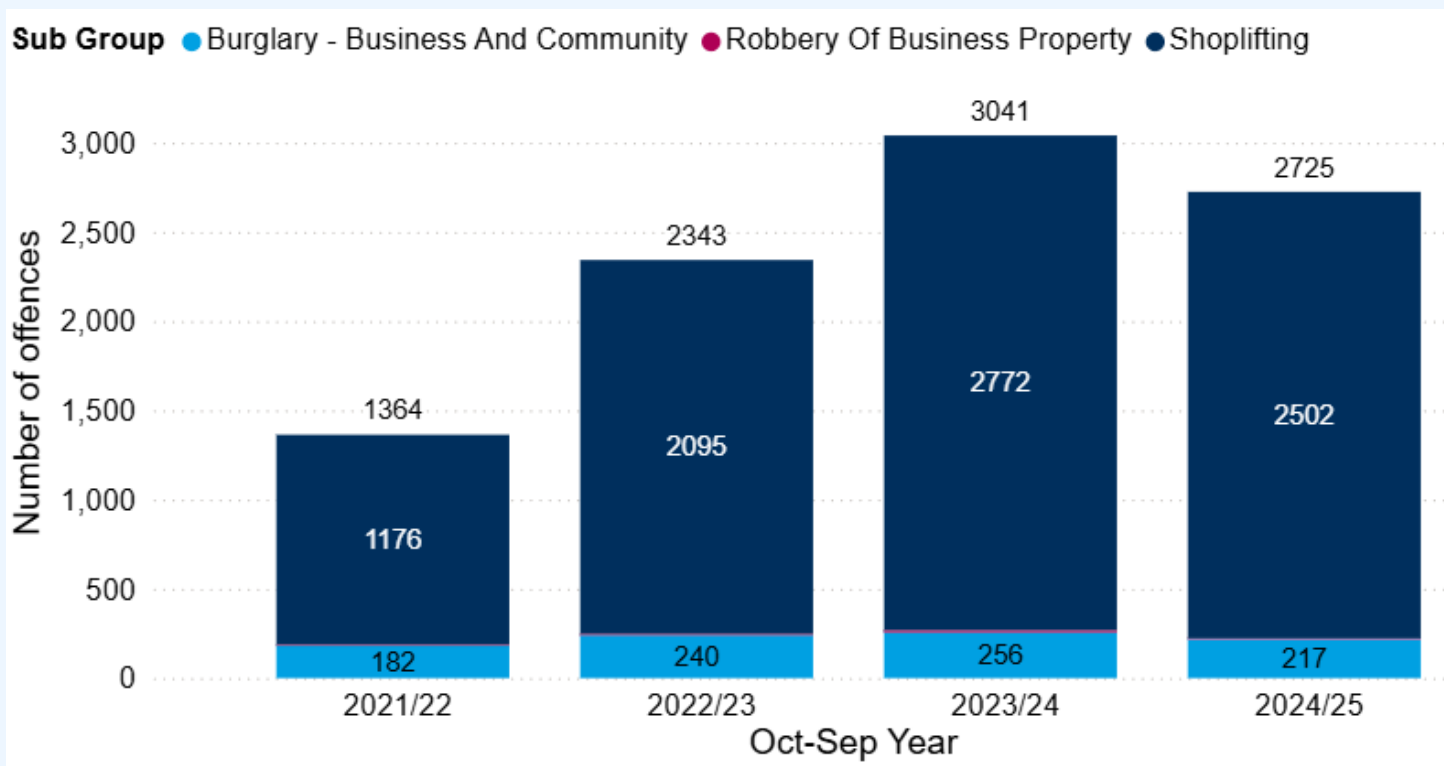


- Total crime in Cambridge City has decreased in the last year, from 15,415 to 13,876 (-10%). This is the lowest count seen across the last four years, and a 3% decrease compared to year ending (YE) September 2022 (-381 offences).
- Theft has accounted for the highest proportion of offences since year ending (YE) September 2023. In YE September 2025, theft accounted for 36%, and this is followed by VAP (29%).
- Nationally over a similar period (YE June 2025), police recorded crime saw a 1% decrease in total crime (excluding fraud and computer misuse offences), and CSEW total crime remained similar to the previous year (ONS, 2025).

7.2 Commercial Loss



Figure 2: Annual trend in police recorded commercial loss offences in Cambridge City, YE September 2022 to YE September 2025

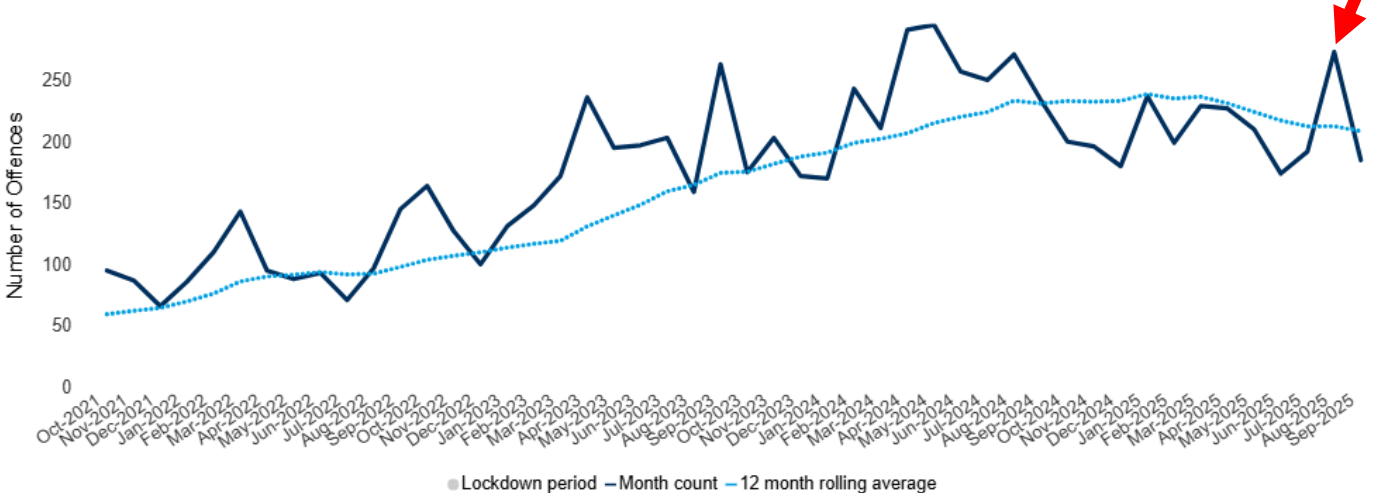


- Commercial loss includes shoplifting, business and community burglary, robbery of a business property and any vehicle offences marked as 'business victim'. These offences accounted for 20% of all offences in Cambridge City in the year ending (YE) September 2025.
- Commercial loss offences decreased by 10% between YE September 2024 and YE September 2025 (-316 offences). This decrease was driven by all sub groups. Despite this decrease, offence counts have doubled since YE September 2021 (+100%, +1361 offences).
- Shoplifting accounted for the majority of the commercial loss offences in the YE September 2025 (92%).

7.3 Shoplifting



Figure 3: Count of shoplifting offences in Cambridge City by month, YE September 2022 to YE September 2025



- Shoplifting saw a decrease of 10% (-270 offences); however, nationally shoplifting has increased by 13% over a similar period (YE June 2025) (ONS, 2025).
- Offences hit a peak in August 2025; it is also the third highest monthly count seen in the last 4 years.
- As shown in Figure 3, the monthly rolling average has decreased slightly after notably increasing.
- Despite the decrease, there were increases in 5 wards in the last year:
 - Market (+15%, +123), West Chesterton (+23%, +54), King's Hedges (+13%, +32), Abbey (+20%, +47) and Newnham (+200%, +14).



7.3 Shoplifting



Table 2: Rate per 1,000 population of police recorded shoplifting offences, between YE September 2022 and YE September 2025

District	2021/22 Crime rate	2022/23 Crime rate	2023/24 Crime rate	2024/25 Crime rate
Cambridge	7.9	13.9	18.3	16.4
East Cambridgeshire	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.8
Fenland	4.1	5.2	6.0	5.3
Huntingdonshire	2.3	3.1	3.9	5.0
South Cambridgeshire	1.2	1.5	3.1	4.5
Cambridgeshire	3.7	5.4	7.1	7.2

Cambridge City had the highest rate per 1,000 population for shoplifting offences (16.4). As shown in Table 2, this is significantly higher than any other district rate in Cambridgeshire and the total rate for Cambridgeshire (7.2).

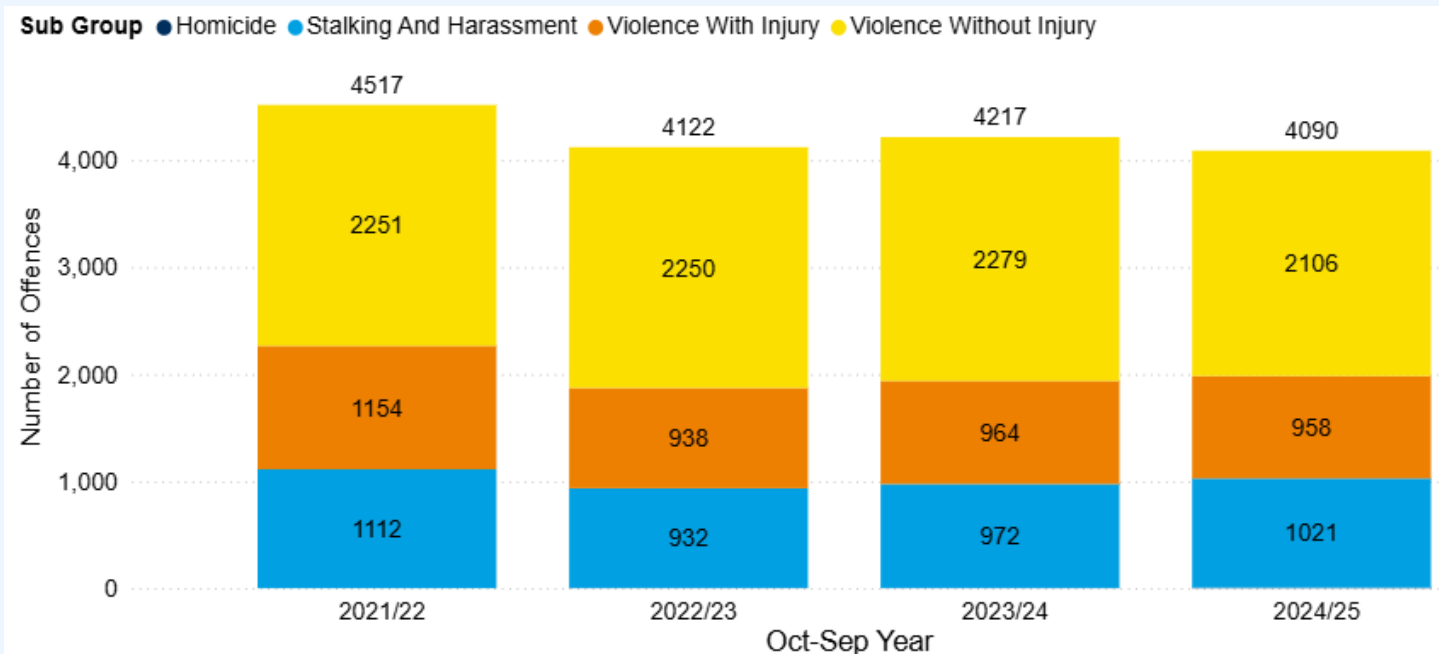
Given the density of retail in the Cambridge City, it is expected that shoplifting will be higher than other local authority areas in the county. In 2024, Cambridge City had the highest rate of local units per 1,000 population at 4.5; this was compared with the other Cambridgeshire districts which ranged from 3.0 and 3.6 (ONS, 2024).

Note: Table has been produced by Cambridgeshire County Council’s Communities and Demography PI Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Rates over time have been calculated using locally produced estimates and forecasts, see Technical notes for further details.



7.4 Violence Against the Person (VAP)

Figure 4: Annual trend in police recorded violence against the person (VAP) offences in Cambridge City, YE September 2022 to YE September 2025



- Violence against the person (VAP) offences accounted for 29% of all offences in the year ending (YE) September 2025.
- VAP offences decreased by 3% between YE September 2024 and YE September 2025 (-127).
- ‘Violence without injury’ accounted for the majority of VAP offences in the YE September 2025 (51%).
- Stalking and harassment was the only subgroup that saw an increase in the past year in Cambridge City (+5%, +49 offences). Nationally, over a similar time period (YE June 2025), stalking offences increased by 5% and harassment offences increased by 6% (ONS, 2025).



7.4 Violence Against the Person (VAP)

Table 3: Rate per 1,000 population of police recorded VAP offences, between YE September 2022 and YE September 2025

District	2021/22 Crime rate	2022/23 Crime rate	2023/24 Crime rate	2024/25 Crime rate
Cambridge	30.4	27.4	27.9	26.9
East Cambridgeshire	17.6	18.4	17.7	18.2
Fenland	31.8	31.8	31.1	32.9
Huntingdonshire	22.7	21.8	20.6	22.3
South Cambridgeshire	16.4	16.5	15.2	16.5
Cambridgeshire	23.5	22.8	22.0	22.9

Cambridge City had the second highest rate per 1,000 population for VAP offences (26.9). This is also higher than the rate for Cambridgeshire (22.9).

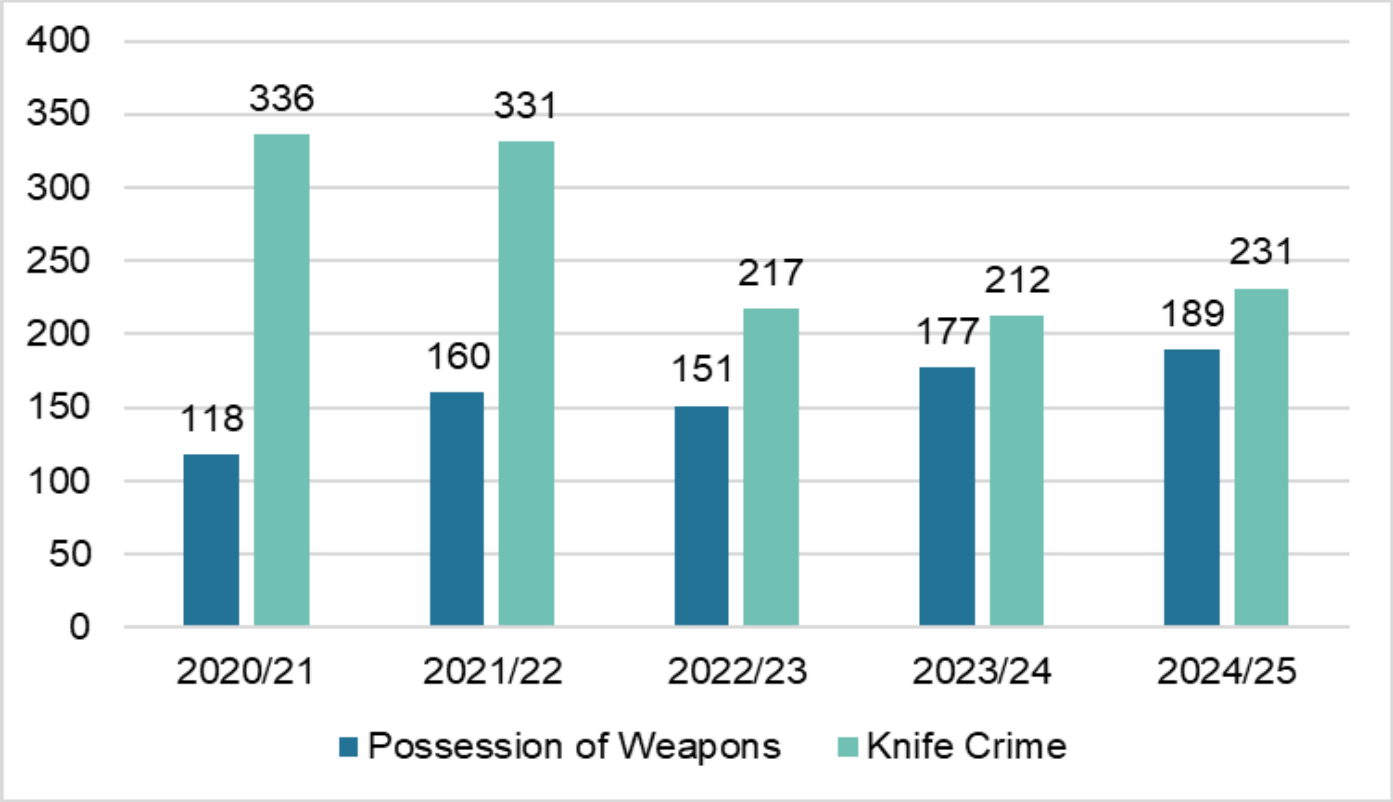
Note: Table has been produced by Cambridgeshire County Council’s Communities and Demography PI Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Rates over time have been calculated using locally produced estimates and forecasts, see Technical notes for further details.



7.4 VAP - Possession of Weapons and Knife Crime



Figure 5: Annual trend in knife crime and possession of weapons offences in Cambridge City, YE September 2021 to YE September 2025



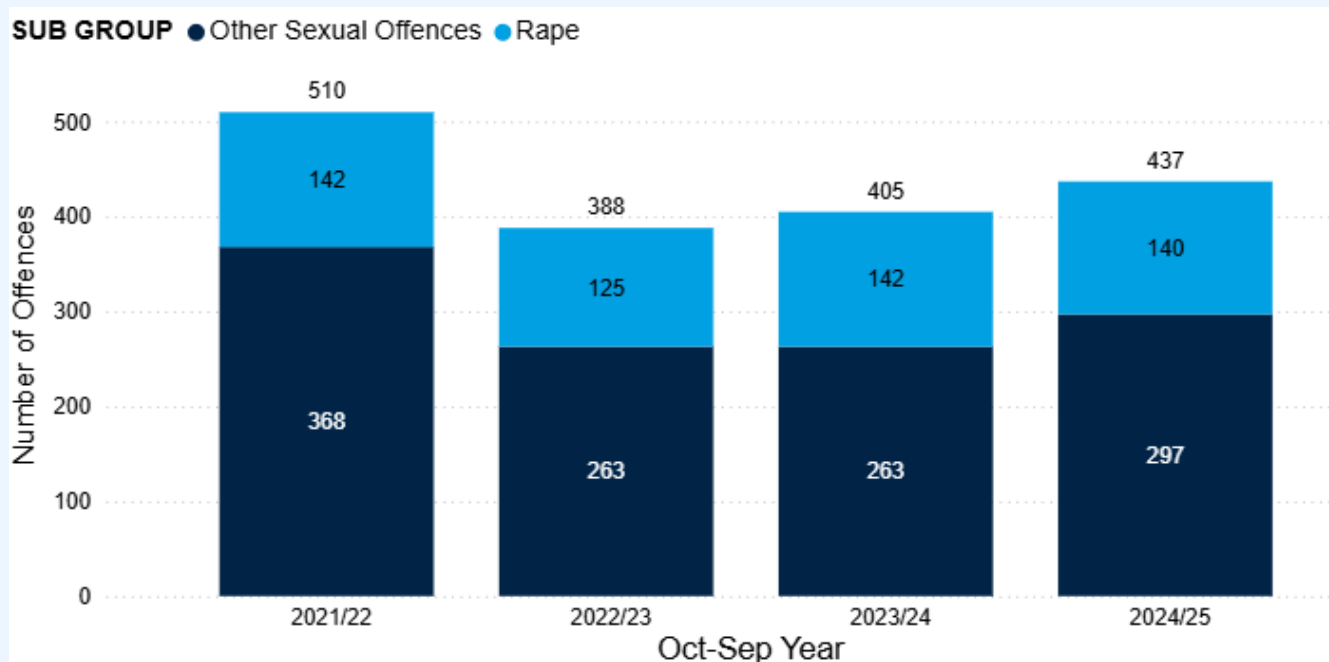
- Possession of weapons offences have continued to increase despite a small dip in figures in YE September 2023. In the last year, offences have increased by 7% (+12 offences). Nationally, police recorded ‘possession of article with a blade or point’ offences saw an increase between YE June 2024 and YE June 2025 (+3%) (ONS, 2025).
- Despite reaching a peak in the YE September 2021 at 336 knife crime marked offences, from the YE September 2023 onwards, counts notably dropped. However, in the last year, knife crime marked offences increased from 212 (YE September 2024) to 231 (YE September 2025). This is an increase of 9%.
- Nationally, knife-enabled crime saw a decrease of 5% over a similar time period (YE June 2025), with offence course reaching levels lower than seen in March 2020 (ONS, 2025).

Note: Chart has been produced by Cambridgeshire County Council's Communities and Demography PI Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary CADET.

7.5 Sexual Offences



Figure 6: Annual trend in police recorded sexual offences in Cambridge City, YE September 2022 to YE September 2025



- Sexual offences have seen incremental increases since YE September 2023, from 388 to 437 (+13%). Despite these increases, the number of offences is still lower than seen in the YE September 2022 (-14%, -73 offences).
- In the last year, sexual offences increased by 8% (+32 offences). This increase was driven by 'other sexual offences'; this subgroup saw a 13% increase in this period (+34 offences).
- Rape offences accounted for 32% of all sexual offences in YE September 2024; this is slightly lower than 34% seen nationally over a similar time period (YE June 2025) (ONS, 2025).
- Sexual offences accounted for the second highest proportion of DA marked offences (8%); this proportion has increased over the last 4 years (from 5% to 8%).



7.5 Sexual Offences

Table 4: Rate per 1,000 population of police recorded sexual offences, between YE September 2022 and YE September 2025

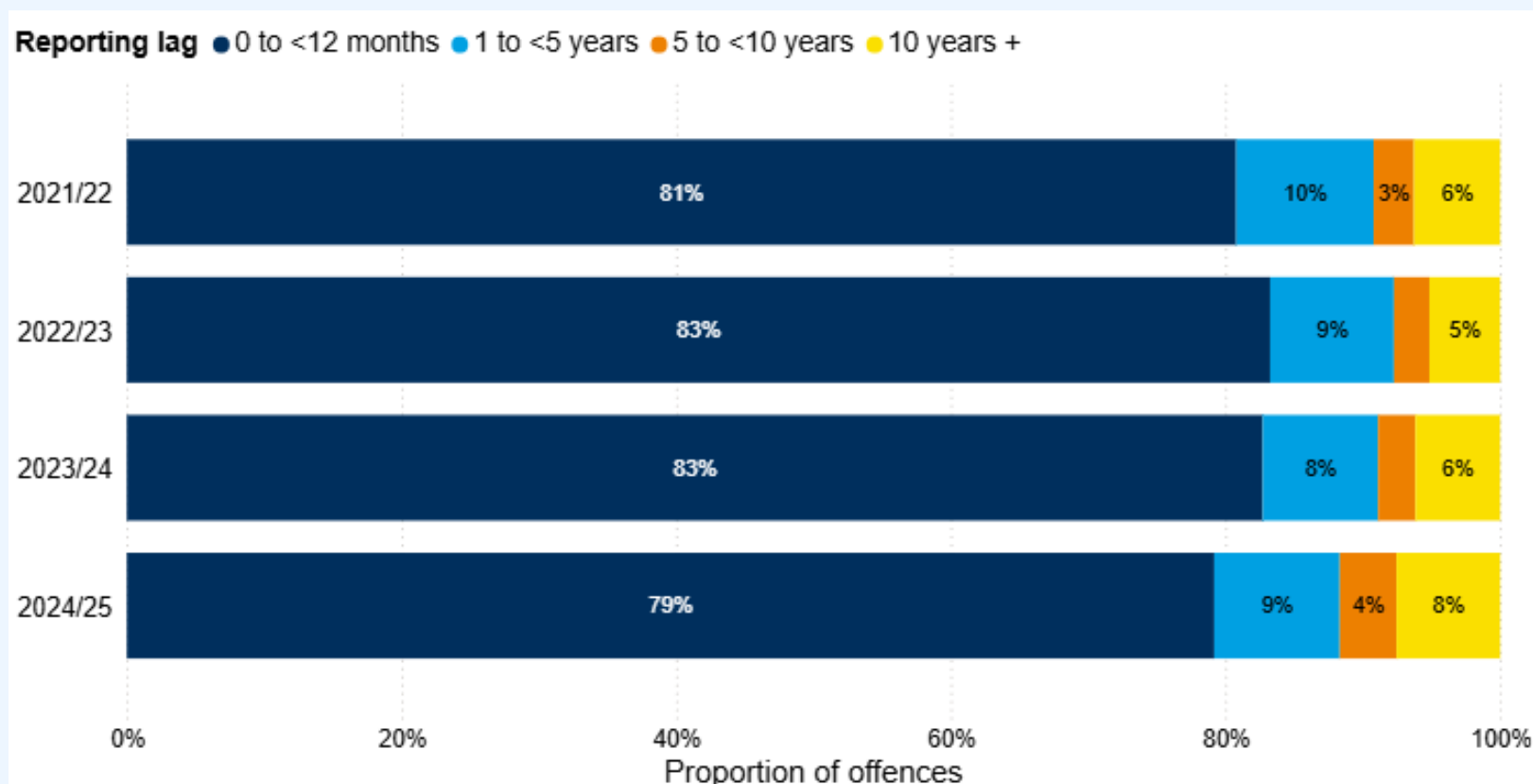
District	2021/22 Crime rate	2022/23 Crime rate	2023/24 Crime rate	2024/25 Crime rate
Cambridge	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.9
East Cambridgeshire	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1
Fenland	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.8
Huntingdonshire	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8
South Cambridgeshire	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.9
Cambridgeshire	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.6

As seen in Table 4, Cambridge City had the second highest rate per 1,000 in the YE September 2025 (2.9). This was slightly higher than the rate per 1,000 for Cambridgeshire (2.6).

7.5 Sexual Offences



Figure 7: Number of years between offence start date and offence recorded date for police recorded sexual offences in Cambridge City, YE September 2022 to YE September 2025



The proportion of historical offences increased in the YE September 2025. This accounted for 21% of all sexual offences recorded in this period. In YE September 2024, this proportion was 17%.

7.5 Sexual Offences - What are the CSP doing about Sexual Offences?



The Community Safety Partnership is working with local and national partners to prevent sexual offences and support victims:

Safer Streets Projects: Funded by the Home Office and led by the Police and Crime Commissioner, initiatives in Cambridge, Fenland, Huntingdonshire, and Peterborough focus on preventing violence against women and girls, especially in the night-time economy. Improvements include extra lighting, CCTV, and refuge points in Cambridge City Centre.

Education Through Sport: The *Pledge Programme* by Cambridge United Foundation uses football to challenge harmful gender norms. Over 120 young people completed the course, all pledging to respect women and girls.

School-Based Prevention: A joint project by Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre and Cambridge United Foundation is being planned to build on the successful Ambassador and Pledge programmes to educate students about sexual violence and promote respectful relationships (April-September 2025).

Awareness Events:

At Cambridge Station, an information stall provided safety advice and support resources to over 50 visitors (December 2024).

During *Sexual Abuse and Sexual Violence Awareness Week*, council staff shared messages under the theme **#ITSNOTOK**, promoting support services and volunteering with Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre (February 2025).



7.6 Domestic Abuse

Figure 8: Police recorded Domestic Abuse (DA) incidents and crimes recorded in Cambridge City, 2021/22 to 2024/25 (YE September)

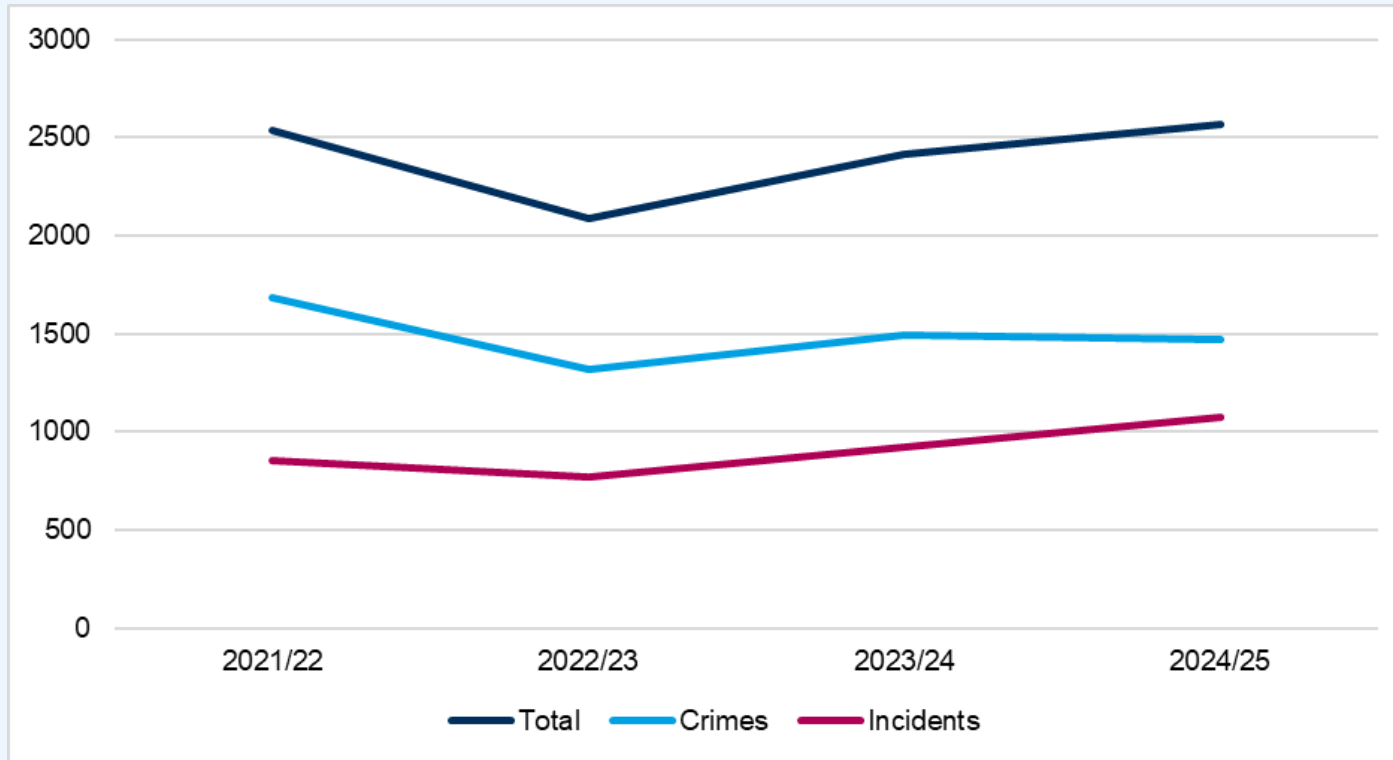
Incident category	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Total police recorded DA (incidents & crimes)	2532	2089	2414	2541
Total DA marked crimes	1681	1319	1495	1470
Total DA incidents	1923	1641	1914	2062
Incidents that result in a crime being recorded	1072	871	995	991
Incidents that remain as incident only	851	770	919	1071
Proportion of incidents that were 'crimed'	56%	53%	52%	48%

- Overall, domestic abuse (DA) crimes and incidents saw a 5% increase in the last year (between YE September 2024 and YE September 2025).
- DA related incidents saw an increase of 14% between YE September 2024 and YE September 2025 (+152 incidents). As shown in Figure 8, this is the highest count seen over the last four years.
- DA marked crimes remained similar to last year but remain lower than numbers seen in YE September 2022.
- Just under half of reported DA incidents were 'crimed' at 48%; this is the lowest proportion seen across the last four years.



7.6 Domestic Abuse

Figure 8: Police recorded Domestic Abuse (DA) crimes and incidents (non-crimed only) in Cambridge City, 2021/22 to 2024/25 (YE September)

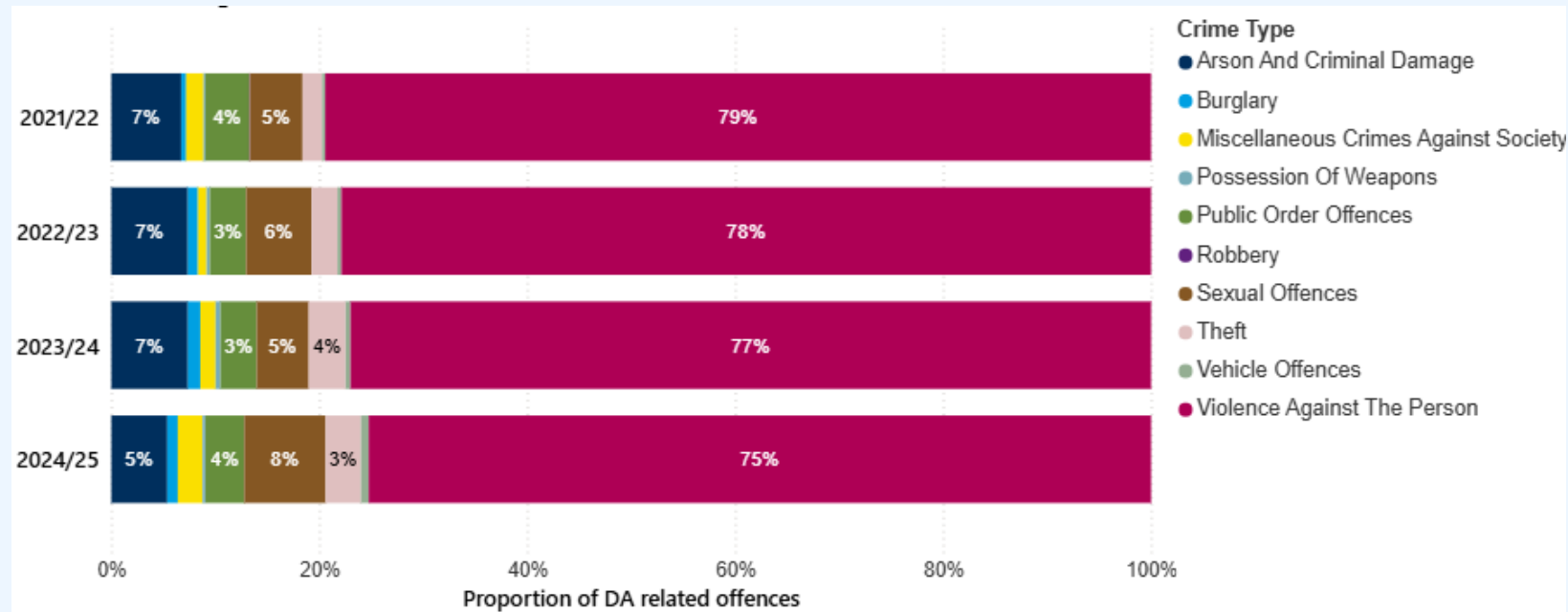


- Overall, domestic abuse (DA) crimes and incidents saw a 5% increase in the last year (between YE September 2024 and YE September 2025).
- DA related incidents saw an increase of 14% between YE September 2024 and YE September 2025 (+152 incidents). As shown in Figure 8, this is the highest count seen over the last four years.
- DA marked crimes remained similar to last year but remain lower than numbers seen in YE September 2022.
- Just under half of reported DA incidents were 'crimed' at 48%; this is the lowest proportion seen across the last four years.



7.6 Domestic Abuse

Figure 9: Crime type breakdown of Domestic Abuse (DA) related offences recorded in Cambridge City, 2020/21 to 2023/24 (YE September)



- Similar to national figures for YE June 2025, the crime type with the highest proportion is violence against the person (VAP) offences. This proportion has decreased slightly in Cambridge City over the last four years as seen in Figure 9. However, VAP still accounted for 75% of the DA marked crimes in YE September 2025.
- Sexual offences accounted for the second highest proportion (8%); this proportion has increased over the last four years.



7.6 Domestic Abuse

Table 5: Rate per 1,000 population of domestic abuse (incidents and crimes), between YE September 2022 and YE September 2025

District	2021/22 Rate	2022/23 Rate	2023/24 Rate	2024/25 Rate
Cambridge	17.1	13.9	16.0	16.7
East Cambridgeshire	13.5	13.1	12.4	14.4
Fenland	23.7	21.3	20.6	21.9
Huntingdonshire	17.1	14.7	15.0	17.4
South Cambridgeshire	12.1	11.2	11.0	12.9
Cambridgeshire	16.4	14.5	14.7	16.5

As seen in Table 5, Cambridge City had the third highest rate per 1,000 in the YE September 2025 (16.7). This was similar to the rate per 1,000 for Cambridgeshire (16.5).

Note: Table has been produced by Cambridgeshire County Council’s Communities and Demography PI Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Rates over time have been calculated using locally produced estimates and forecasts, see Technical notes for further details.



7.6 Domestic Abuse - Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews (DARDRs)



3 DARDRs (formerly Domestic Homicide Reviews) are nearing completion from the previous year and presented to the CSP.

- All 3 city residents died by suicide having experienced domestic abuse.

The DARDRs will be sent to the Home Office Quality Assurance Board and action plans produced for each review monitored by the Cambridge CSP.

7.6 Domestic Abuse - What are the CSP doing about Domestic Abuse?



Work closely with partners

Cambridge CSP collaborates with the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (DASV) Partnership to reduce harm and prevent abuse. The CSP contributed to the DASV Strategy 2024–27 and its action plan and is represented on the Countywide DASV Strategic Board, and Domestic Abuse Operations Group (formerly VAWG Operational Group).

Cambridge CSP submitted a formal response to the County DASV Service restructure consultation, which resulted in reduced IDVA provision due to financial pressures. As of 6 May 2025, the IDVA Service and MARAC have been separated across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, with reduced referral pathways.

Cambridge City Council

Specialist Housing Worker role - since January 2022 funded by the Domestic Abuse Act Safer Accommodation Funding until at least 31 March 2026. The role supports those housed in Cambridge City as a result of fleeing domestic abuse, raises awareness among identified groups with low levels of domestic abuse reporting, contributes to the continuous review of the Council's response, and provision of service, advice, and housing, to those experiencing and fleeing domestic abuse.

19 cases were supported by the new Specialist Housing Worker (from role commencing 14 July to 30 September)

140 MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) cases were collated for City Homes

242 Domestic Abuse related homelessness presentations

Completion of the **Sanctuary Schemes survey** as part of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 Part 4 evaluation (September 2025)

Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) Accreditation - successful recredited in July 2023, maintaining its status as the first local authority in East Anglia to achieve this national benchmark. The Council continues to work with partner agencies through quarterly meetings and monitoring, ahead of the next recreditation in June 2026 -

<https://www.dahalliance.org.uk>

Ongoing work as a **licensing authority** with safeguarding, equality, and protection training for all licensed taxi drivers. Attendance at refresher training is required every three years. Raising awareness to the public about the different services and support available.

Events and Campaigns

Annual Conference (2 December 2024): Held to mark the UN Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and the start of 16 Days of Action to 10 December - Human Rights Day, featuring speakers on AI, Trans and Non-Binary victims, Honour-Based Abuse, and the White Ribbon Campaign.

Survivors Conference (25 March 2025): Supported by the City Council and led by Cambridge Women's Aid to ensure survivor voices shape services.

White Ribbon Campaign status since 2015 recredited until March 2027. Activities include public engagement, such as at a Cambridge United Football match during 16

Days of Action (November 2024) <https://www.whiteribbon.org.uk>

7.7 Modern Slavery



The latest National Crime Agency (NCA) Strategic Assessment for 2024 highlighted issues that are influencing risk of exploitation, which local CSPs should be alert to:

- An increase in labour exploitation in the UK may be linked to ongoing workforce shortages in some sectors. Labour exploitation is most likely to occur in sectors with lower pay, and informal or insecure working arrangements (NCA, 2024).
- A higher number of referrals in the first quarter of 2023 was likely linked to the high number of small boats arrivals in 2022, with irregular migrants being vulnerable to exploitation in the UK.
- Changes to the NRM reporting criteria likely impacted the number of referrals being made and could be linked to a comparatively low number recorded in quarter 2 of 2023.

The CSP should also be aware that changes in 2024 mean that there are now fewer options for Ukrainian refugees wanting to flee to the UK. Refugees who are able to enter the UK on fraudulent VISA applications (i.e. without a legitimate sponsor) may be at risk of exploitation.



7.7 Modern Slavery

Whilst district level data is not available, data is available on the NRM referrals made where Cambridgeshire Constabulary was the first responder. The Cambridgeshire Constabulary police force area covers both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The latest end of year summary available is for 2024.

- Of the 63 NRM referrals made by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in 2024, more than three quarters were males, accounting for 76% of referrals. This is a similar proportion to what was recorded in 2023 (77%).
- When looking at ages (at time of referral), 65% were adults (18 and over). Adult males accounted for almost half of the total referrals (48%).
- Almost half of referrals were from the UK (54%). The next most common nationalities were Albanian (8%) and Vietnamese (8%).
- The most common exploitation type was “criminal exploitation” (56%).
- The next most common exploitation type was “labour and criminal exploitation” (16%).

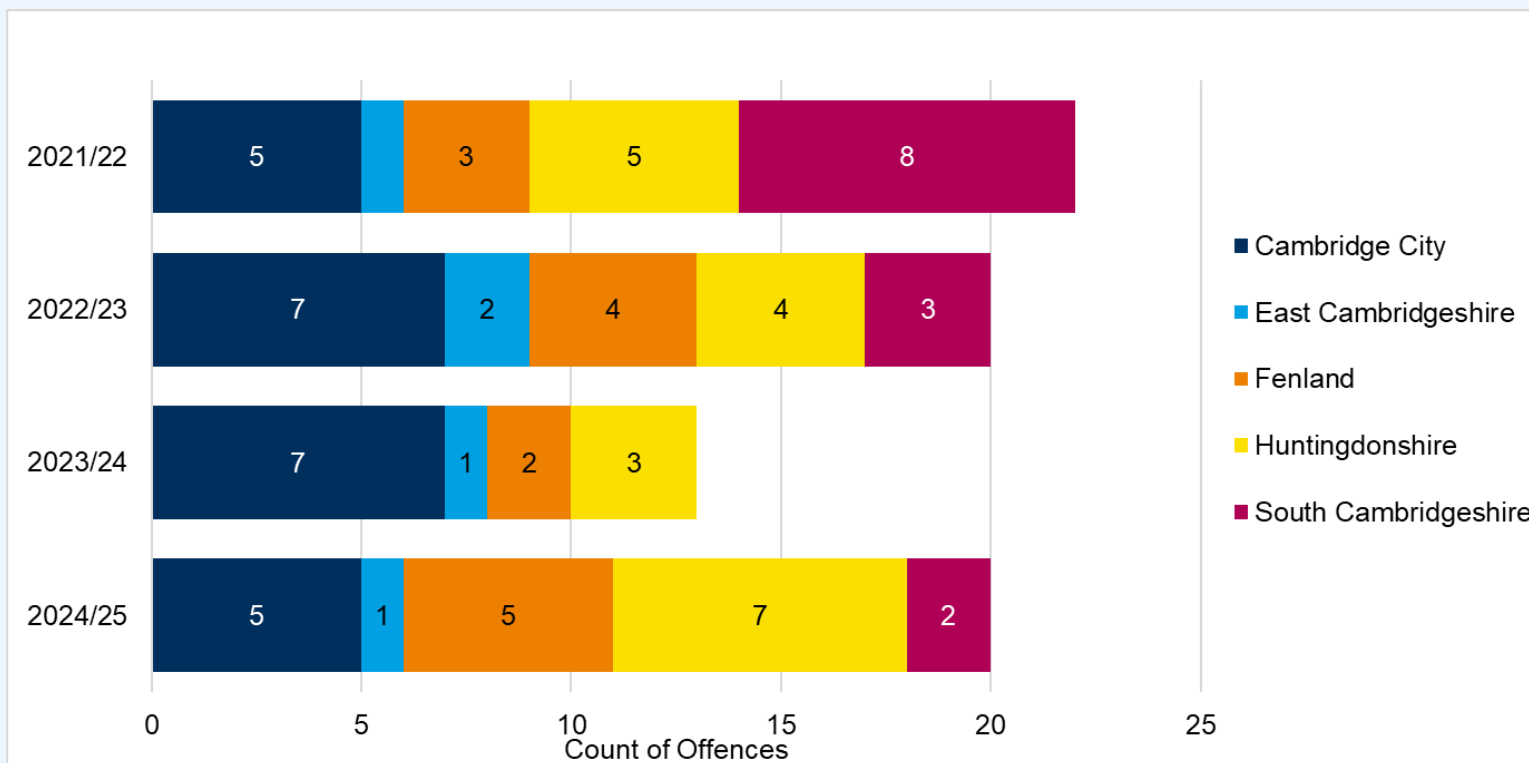
Of the 63 referrals where Cambridgeshire Constabulary were first responders, 89% were investigated by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. This is 56 referrals. In total, Cambridgeshire Constabulary investigated 159 referrals; in 2024, there were no referrals from Fenland District Council in this year.

(Home Office, 2025a; Home Office, 2025b).

7.7 Modern Slavery



Figure 10: Police recorded modern slavery offences by district, 2021/22 to 2024/25 (YE September)

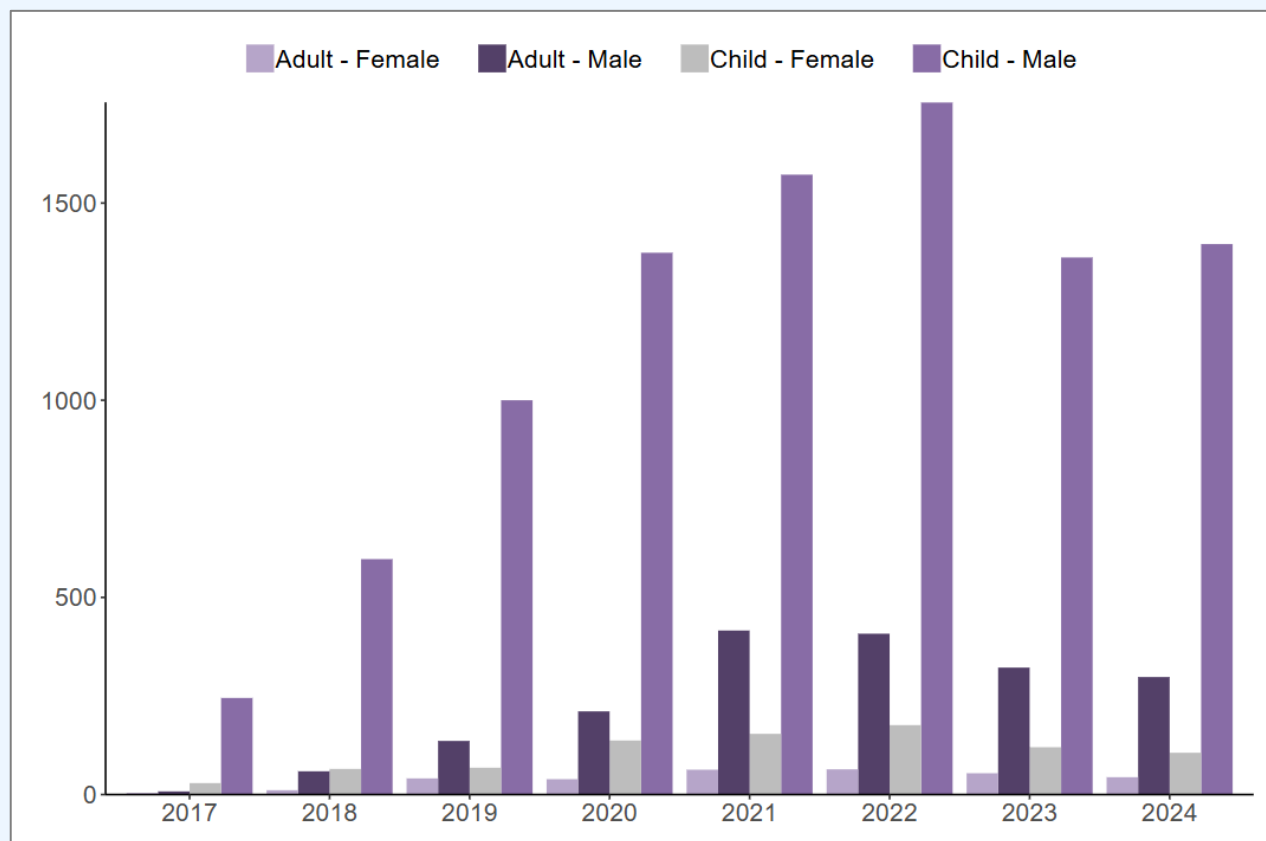


- The total number of modern slavery offences in Cambridgeshire was the same as 2022/23 at 20 offences. This is a 54% increase on the previous year.
- There were 5 modern slavery offences in Cambridge City.

7.8 County Lines



Figure 11: Number of NRM referrals flagged nationally as county lines, by age group at exploitation and gender, 2017 to 2024



Source: Figure 8 in Modern Slavery end of year summary 2024 report (Home Office, 2025a).

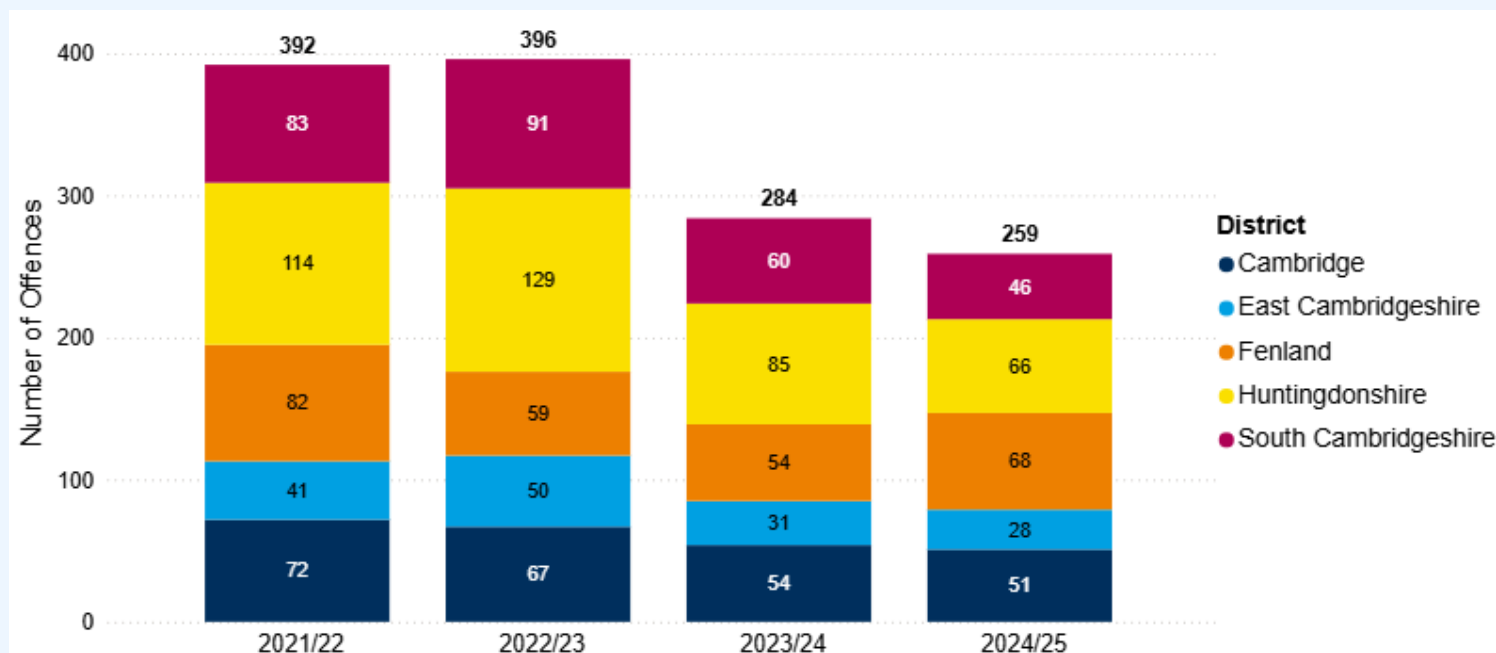
Note: See technical notes for NRM data in section A.7. NRM referrals.

- County Lines refers to a model of offending whereby gangs and organised crime groups move drugs into supply areas within the UK via the exploitation of vulnerable individuals. These individuals are recruited and coerced into the drug supply chain (NCA, 2019).
- The latest strategic assessment published by the National Crime Agency highlights that a large proportion of British victims of modern slavery are exploited within county lines activity. Across the UK, the NCA suggested that heroine and crack cocaine are the drugs most commonly supplied by county lines (NCA, 2024).
- The NRM referral system flags referrals that relate to county lines. In 2024, nationally, 10% of all referrals received were flagged as county lines. The majority of these referrals were for male children (76%) as shown in Figure 24; this cohort have consistently accounted for the majority of county lines flagged referrals (Home Office, 2025a).

7.9 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)



Figure 12: Annual trend of police recorded CSE offences in Cambridge City, 2021/22 to 2024/25 (YE September)

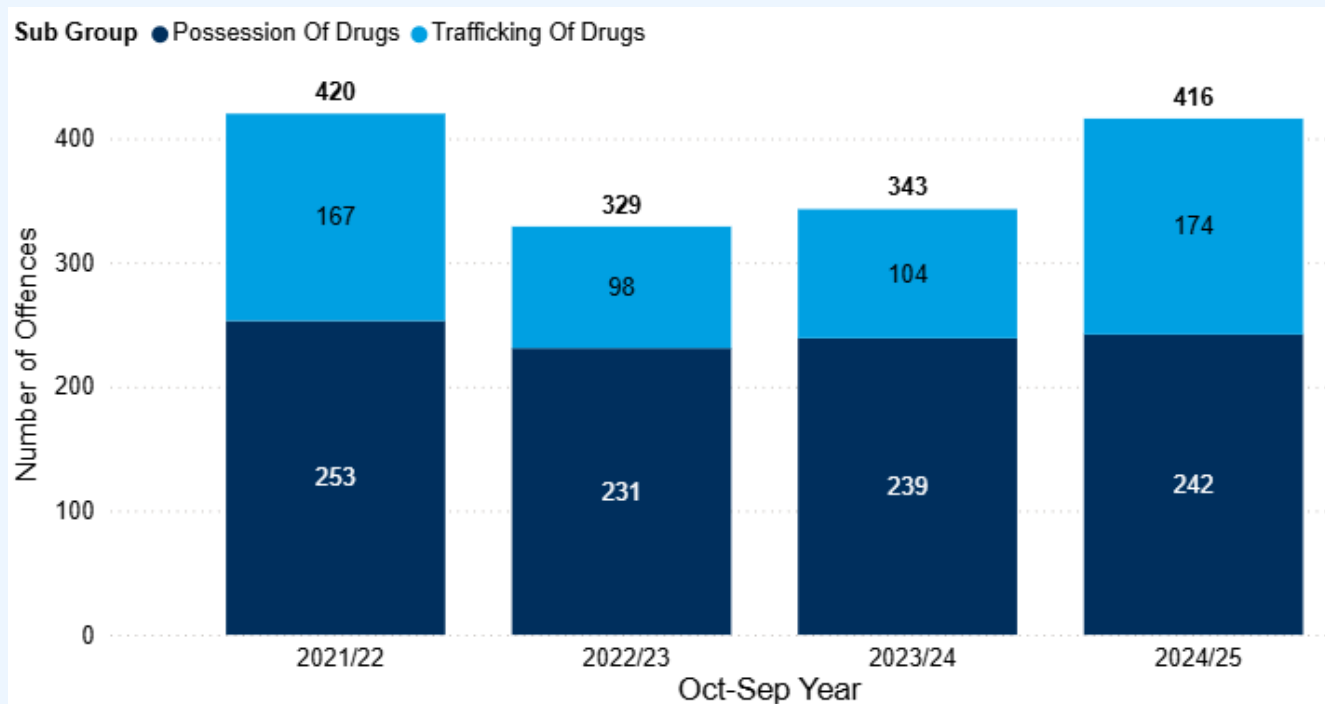


- A national report on child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE) was released in January 2024 by the Vulnerability Knowledge & Practice Programme. It should be noted that the report flags that figures do not account for underreporting on this crime type, particularly for boys, minority communities, migrant groups, and those with disabilities (Vulnerability Knowledge & Practice Programme, 2024).
- In the last year CSE offences in Cambridge City have decreased by 6% (-3 offences). This is slightly less than the county-wide picture; Cambridgeshire CSE offences decreased by 9% between YE September 2023 and YE September 2024 (-25 offences).



7.10 Drug Offences

Figure 13: Annual trend in police recorded drug offences in Cambridge City, YE September 2022 to YE September 2025



- Drug offences have seen incremental increases since YE September 2023 from 329 to 416 (+26%). These increases have meant that the number of drug offences has reached a similar count to that seen in YE September 2022 (-1%, -4 offences).
- In the last year, drug offences increased by 21% (+73 offences). This increase was primarily driven by 'trafficking of drugs', and this subgroup saw a 67% increase in this period (+70 offences).
- Nationally, police recorded drug offences saw an 18% increase between YE June 2024 and YE June 2025. Although both possession and trafficking saw increases, this was largely driven by the increase in trafficking offences (+39%) (ONS, 2025).



7.10 Drug Offences

Table 6: Rate per 1,000 population of police recorded drug offences, between YE September 2022 and YE September 2025

District	2021/22 Crime rate	2022/23 Crime rate	2023/24 Crime rate	2024/25 Crime rate
Cambridge	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.7
East Cambridgeshire	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Fenland	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8
Huntingdonshire	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
South Cambridgeshire	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0
Cambridgeshire	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8

As seen in Table 6, Cambridge City had the highest rate per 1,000 population in the YE September 2025 (2.7). This was higher than the rate per 1,000 for Cambridgeshire (1.8).

Note: Table has been produced by Cambridgeshire County Council’s Communities and Demography PI Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Rates over time have been calculated using locally produced estimates and forecasts, see Technical notes for further details.



7.10 Drug Offences - Trafficking of Drug Offences



- As previously mentioned, trafficking of drugs largely influenced the increase in drug offences in the last year. A breakdown of the top 5 offences is shown below. ‘Unlawful importation of a drug controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971’, regardless of the drug class, accounted for almost half of all trafficking of drug offences in the YE September (46%, 80 offences).
- More specifically, ‘unlawful importation of a drug controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 – Class B’ accounted for 33% of trafficking of drug offences. Class B drugs include amphetamine, cannabis, synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists, ketamine and mephedrone (including cathinone derivatives).
- This highlights that Class B drugs are the most common type found.

Table 7: Top 5 Offences, based on count, under ‘Trafficking of Drugs’ in Cambridge City, YE September 2025

Offence Short Title	Count	Proportion
Unlawful importation of a drug controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971- Class B	57	33%
Possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply - Class A - Cocaine	21	12%
Possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply - Class B - Cannabis	16	9%
Unlawful importation of a drug controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971- unknown class of drug	15	9%
Supplying or offering to supply a controlled drug - Class A - Cocaine	8	5%

- Ward analysis has been done on all drug offences. In the last strategic assessment (YE September 2024), Market accounted for the highest proportion of drug offences at 30%; in the YE September 2025, both Abbey and Petersfield accounted for the highest proportions at 15% and 13% respectively. Market accounted for 9% in YE September 2025.

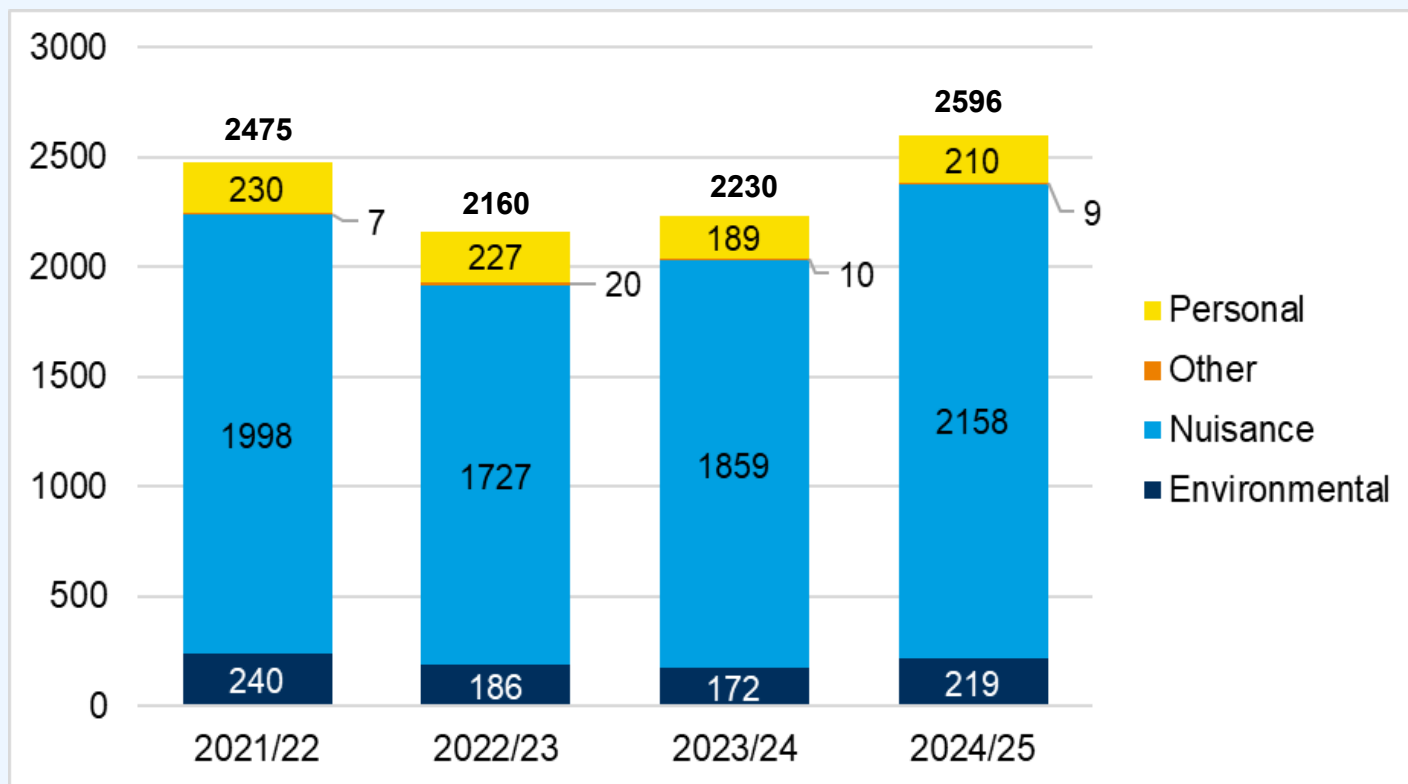
Note: Table has been produced by Cambridgeshire County Council’s Communities and Demography PI Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.



7.11 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)



Figure 14: Annual trend in police recorded ASB incidents in Cambridge City, YE September 2022 to YE September 2025



- ASB has seen incremental increases since YE September 2023, from 2,160 to 2,596 (+20%). The number of ASB incidents has thus reached a higher count than seen in YE September 2022 (+5%, +121 incidents).
- In the last year, ASB increased by 16% (+366 offences). This increase was primarily driven by 'nuisance' ASB; this type saw a 16% increase in this period (+299 offences). However, both 'personal' and 'environmental' saw increases of +21 (11%) and +47 (27%) respectively.
- All but one ward saw increases in the last year - some smaller increases than others. The most notable changes were in Trumpington (+58%, +73), Queen Edith's (+57%, +50), and Newnham (+51%, +20). Refer to the geographic output file for more detail.



7.11 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)



Table 8: Rate per 1,000 population of police recorded ASB incidents, from YE September 2022 and YE September 2025

District	2021/22 Rate	2022/23 Rate	2023/24 Rate	2024/25 Rate
Cambridge	16.7	14.4	14.7	17.1
East Cambridgeshire	8.7	8.0	11.4	11.1
Fenland	14.4	12.8	13.3	15.4
Huntingdonshire	10.5	9.8	10.6	13.7
South Cambridgeshire	7.2	7.9	9.5	10.5
Cambridgeshire	11.4	10.5	11.7	13.6

As seen in Table 8, Cambridge City had the highest rate per 1,000 population in the YE September 2025 (17.1). This was notably higher than the rate per 1,000 for Cambridgeshire (13.6).

Note: Table has been produced by Cambridgeshire County Council’s Communities and Demography PI Team, using data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary. Rates over time have been calculated using locally produced estimates and forecasts, see Technical notes for further details.

7.11 ASB - Youth-related Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)



Table 9: Police recorded ASB incidents and the proportion where a youth-related keyword has been identified, from 2021/22 to 2024/25 (YE September)

YE September	Total ASB incidents	Total Youth-Related ASB incidents	Proportion of Youth-Related ASB Incidents
2021/22	2475	472	19%
2022/23	2161	453	21%
2023/24	2230	389	17%
2024/25	2596	402	15%

The proportion of youth-related ASB has fluctuated over the past 4 years. In the last year, the proportion is the lowest it has been over this period (15%) as seen in Table 9. Youth-related ASB has slightly increased by 3% in the last year (+13 offences).

7.11 ASB - Youth-related Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)



Table 10: Rate per 1,000 population of police recorded youth-related ASB incidents, from YE September 2022 and YE September 2025

District	2021/22 Rate	2022/23 Rate	2023/24 Rate	2024/25 Rate
Cambridge	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.6
East Cambridgeshire	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.4
Fenland	4.3	3.4	2.8	3.2
Huntingdonshire	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.1
South Cambridgeshire	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.2
Cambridgeshire	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7

As seen in Table 10, Cambridge City had the third highest rate per 1,000 population in the YE September 2025 (2.6). This was similar to the rate per 1,000 for Cambridgeshire (2.7).

Fenland had the highest rate at 3.2.

7.11 ASB - ASB Case Study 1



Partnership Working – Interim Injunction Granted to Protect Residents at mixed tenure block of flats

“Cambridge City Council’s Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) and Housing Teams worked in close partnership with Cambridgeshire Constabulary to respond to escalating and violent behaviour from a tenant of the flats.

Over a few months, the Council received multiple reports of serious ASB, including threats to kill, violent assaults, possession of offensive weapons, and intimidation of residents. Residents expressed significant fear of reprisals, with several unwilling to provide statements due to safety concerns. The case was assessed as high risk due to threats, intimidation, and the use of weapons. Safeguarding referrals and additional patrols were put in place.

A coordinated response was initiated between Cambridge City Council’s Housing and ASB Teams, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, and Legal Services leading to the successful application of an emergency without notice injunction with Power of Arrest. This outcome provided immediate protection for residents.

Through strong partnership working, proactive information sharing, and decisive legal action, the Council and Police were able to act swiftly to restore safety and community confidence.

This case demonstrates effective multi-agency collaboration in managing high-risk ASB and safeguarding vulnerable residents. The case also highlights the importance of early escalation and intelligence sharing between housing and police, using both civil and tenancy enforcement tools in tandem and providing reassurance and protection to witnesses who fear retaliation.”

7.11 ASB - ASB Case Study 2



The Role of the Public Safety Officer in Tackling Street-Based Anti-Social Behaviour

“As part of the Council’s Transformation process, the former role of Street Support Officer has been restructured and renamed to **Public Safety Officer (PSO)**, reflecting the integration of teams under a new identity. The PSO plays a key role in engaging positively and assertively with the street-based community to address persistent anti-social behaviour (ASB) in the city.

The PSO undertakes regular patrols in the City Centre and has the flexibility to carry out ad hoc visits to locations associated with begging or rough sleeping. Working closely with the Police and partner agencies through the Street Life Working Group, the PSO has access to relevant information about individuals involved in street-based ASB, enabling a coordinated approach.

During patrols, the PSO interacts frequently with members of the street community, offering support to access services while holding informed conversations about personal circumstances, behaviours, and the consequences of ASB.

In one case, a small family group responsible for significant ASB had recently arrived in the city following enforcement action elsewhere in the county. The PSO built a constructive relationship with the elder brother by engaging consistently and listening to his concerns, while clearly explaining the implications of continued ASB. This approach earned trust and cooperation.

Once the individual modified his own behaviour, he assisted the PSO in encouraging others within the group to do the same. As a result, the group cleared their sleeping sites, stopped leaving waste behind, and ceased storing possessions in a car park.

Progress continues: one member has now been reconnected to their home area and provided with accommodation, while efforts are underway to secure housing for the remaining two individuals in their areas of local connection outside the city.”

7.11 ASB - What are the CSP doing about ASB?



Service Transformation:

ASB and Environmental Enforcement Teams merged (April 2025).

Recruitment and training underway to build team capacity.

Preventative approaches (e.g., Neighbourhood Resolution) continue; enforcement used when necessary.

Preventative Work Highlights:

Neighbourhood Resolution Panel: 21 referrals – Noise (10), Children/ball games (3), Parking (2), Other neighbour disputes (6).

Street-Based ASB: Temporary vacancy filled; role redefined as Public Safety Officer. Focus on coordinated response to sleep sites and encampments.

City Centre Working Group: Met Oct 2; discussed night-time economy ASB. Partnership with BID, police, CAMBAC to encourage business reporting.

Cambridge Street Aid:

5 contactless terminals; expansion planned with Cambridge University.

Pop-up shop opened (Oct 2024); Street Aid Week 2025 promoted via social media and drop-ins.

Community Problem Solving:

OPCC-funded role supports:

- Facilitated stakeholder engagement in 27 ASB hotspots.
- Successful bid for Home Office funding for **Pledge Programme** (delivered in 6 schools).
- Management of 20 redeployable CCTV cameras; 12 locations monitored for fly-tipping, drugs, weapons, vehicle nuisance, graffiti, hate related abuse, robberies, and youth-related ASB.

Contextual Safeguarding:

Operation Alleviate launched (March 2025) to enable businesses to refer concerns about children at risk into Risk Outside the Home (ROTH) pathway.

Peer Group & Places Meeting (PGPM): 35 individuals, 14 locations discussed; ASB decreased in all but one. 4 of the individuals and 3 locations were discussed as part of Op Alleviate referrals.

Workshops delivered in schools, training for mobile library staff.

Posters created on serious violence topics (drugs, knife crime, online abuse, unhealthy friendships).

Cambs Against County Lines:

Sessions delivered in secondary schools and to various stakeholders.

4 facilitator training sessions across the county.

Awareness sessions for school and charity staff.

Posters widely disseminated.

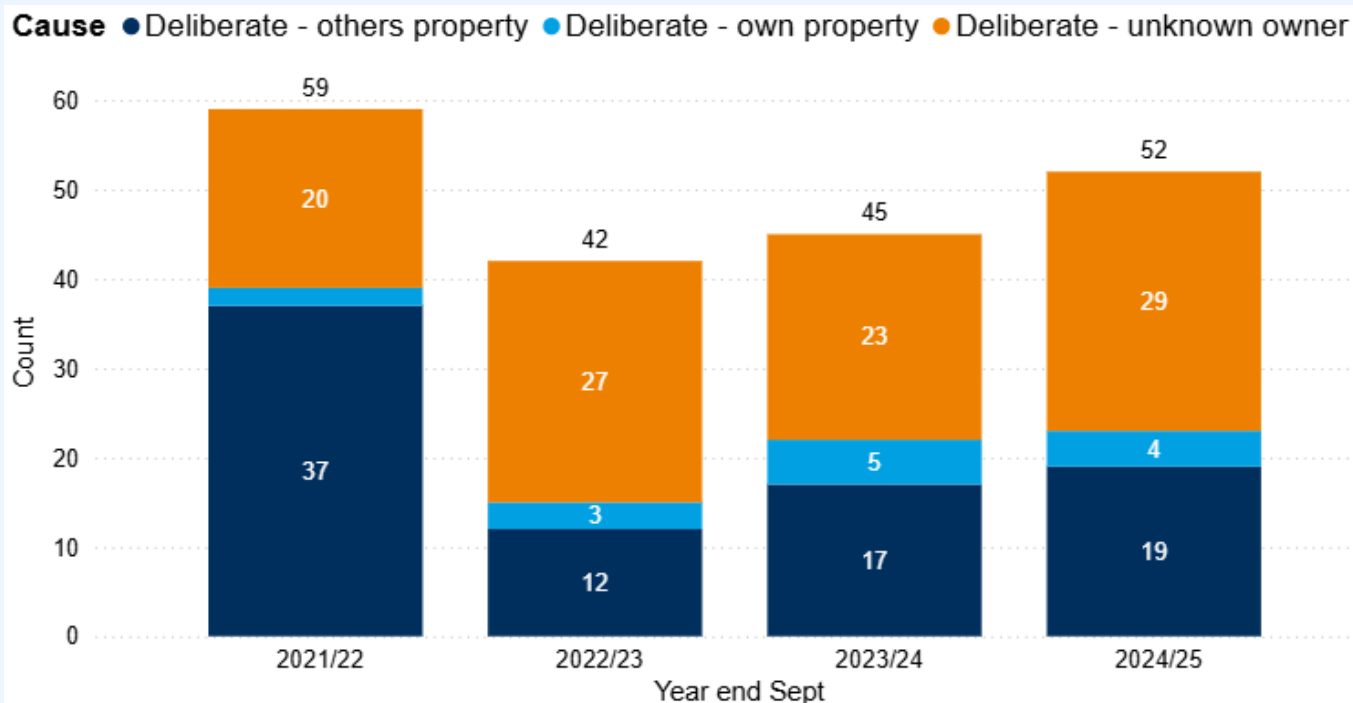
Exploring alternatives to current film resource (license ends Dec 2026).

Healthy Belonging package still available, but access tracking limited due to staffing changes.



7.12 Deliberate Fires

Figure 15: Annual trend in deliberate fires in Cambridge City, YE September 2022 to YE September 2025



- In the year ending (YE) September 2025, there were 239 fires in Cambridge City; this is an 11% increase from the last year (+24 fires).
- Of the 239 fires, 22% were deliberate fires (52 fires). The number of deliberate fires have seen incremental increases since YE September 2023 as seen in Figure 6. In the last year, deliberate fires increased by 16% (+7). However, numbers are still lower than seen in YE September 2022 (-12%, -7 fires).
- ‘Deliberate – unknown owner’ accounted for the largest proportion of deliberate fires at 56% (29 out of 52).



7.12 Deliberate Fires

Table 11: Rate per 1,000 population of deliberate fires, between YE September 2022 and YE September 2025

District	2021/22 Rate	2022/23 Rate	2023/24 Rate	2024/25 Rate
Cambridge	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
East Cambridgeshire	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Fenland	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9
Huntingdonshire	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
South Cambridgeshire	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Cambridgeshire	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5

Cambridge City had the lowest rate per 1,000 population in the YE September 2025 (0.3) when compared with other Cambridgeshire districts.

7.13 Offence types that saw no notable change or have decreased in the last year



In last year's strategic assessment, shoplifting and violence against a person required high attention. Burglary and deliberate fires saw concerning trends. Hate crime and domestic abuse were to be monitored. Of these crime types, burglary and hate crime were the only types which saw decreases in the last year and do not appear to see any concerning trends.

- Burglary is now included in both personal loss and commercial loss. Burglary accounted for 4% of total offences in YE September 2025.
 - **Burglary** offences decreased by 21% in the last year (-153 offences); this means that **burglary** offences have reached a similar count to that seen in YE September 2022.
- **Hate crime** marked offences saw a 4% decrease between YE September 2024 and YE September 2025 (-17). This decrease follows a decrease also seen in the previous year. Despite this, offence counts still remain slightly higher than that seen in YE September 2022.

Acquisitive crime is a priority of the CSP. As previously mentioned acquisitive crime has been split into personal loss, commercial loss and vehicle offences. Both vehicle offences and personal loss have seen notable decreases.

- Vehicle offences accounted for 4% of total offences in the YE September 2025.
 - **Vehicle offences** saw a 14% decrease in the last year (-98 offences).
- In total, **personal loss** offences have decreased by 18% in the last year (-646 offences).
 - All sub-groups of personal loss offences saw decreases in the last year: bicycle theft (-17%, -194), other theft (-16%, -220), residential burglary (-25%, -114), robbery of personal property (-7%, -13) and theft from the person (-23%, -105).
 - Despite the decrease in the last year, theft from the person offences remain higher than counts seen in YE September 2022 (+14%, +45). Offences counts had saw incremental increases between YE September 2022 and YE September 2024.

7.13 Offence types that saw no notable change or have decreased in the last year



Other offence types which were not mentioned in last year's strategic assessment or which are not listed in CSP priorities are below:

- Both **arson and criminal damage** offences and **public order** offences each accounted for 8% of total offences in the YE September 2025.
 - **Public order** offences decreased in the last year by 23% (-311 offences).
 - **Arson and criminal damage** offences also decreased in the last year by 11% (-134 offences).
- **Cyber crime** has continued to decrease when comparing YE September 2024 to YE September 2025 from 213 offences to 177 (-17%).

7.14 Geographic Analysis



Market remained highest in count for all analysed offence types excluding DA (incidents and crimes) and vehicle offences; details can be found in geographic output file.

Abbey ranked highest overall ward and remained in the top 4 highest ward counts in all analysed offence types (apart from youth-related ASB). The below crime types exceeded figures from YE September 2022; however, this should not neglect the fact that counts are still high across the majority of the analysed offence types:

- commercial loss (+140%, +184),
- shoplifting (153%, +174),
- domestic abuse (+1%, +4),
- drug offences (+21%, +9),
- and VAP (+4%, +16).

Despite small numbers, **Newnham** has seen increases in most offence types in the last year. Despite these increases, offence counts were only higher than YE September 2022 for:

- ASB (+64%, +23),
- youth-related ASB (+71%, +5),
- domestic abuse (+96%, +22),
- personal loss (+90%, +100),
- commercial loss (+133%, +16),
- shoplifting (+950%, +19),
- and vehicle offences (+9%, +3).

8. Appendix – CSP OPCC Activity review



Cambridge Community Safety Partnership Action Plan 2023 – 2025

Our Priority: Reducing Violence in our City Centre



What we know:

Our strategic assessment showed us that whilst Cambridge is a safe city, there has been an increase in reports of violence with injury. Most of these incidents are connected to the night-time economy in our city centre, with victims and perpetrators of this violence most likely to be aged 17 - 34.

Our Aim:

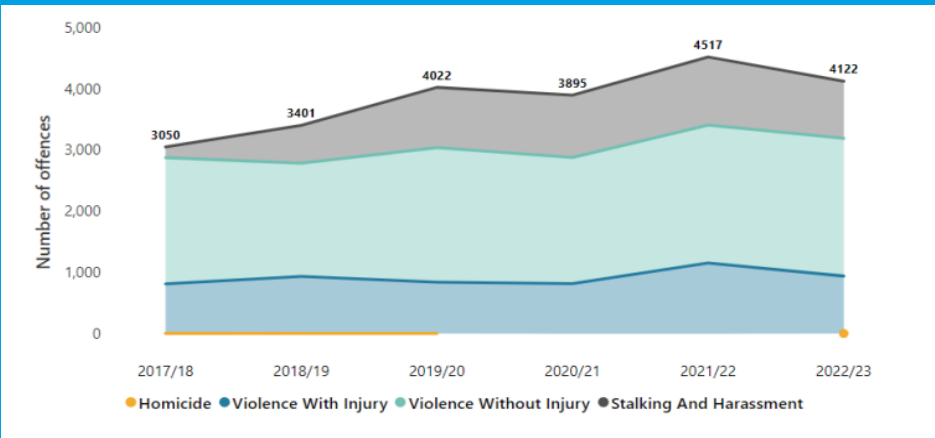
To prevent violence and increase safety in the city centre at night

We'll achieve this by:

- 1. Developing educational campaigns to prevent violence, focussing on younger people
- 2. Working together to increase safety in our city centre

Lead: Keryn Jalli, Cambridge City Council and Paul Rogerson / Mike Jackman, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Police recorded Violence Against the Person offences in Cambridge



The rate of violence against the person offences in Cambridge has increased in the last 5 years, but remains lower than the national average

8. Appendix – CSP OPCC Activity review



Year 1: Action Plan September 2023 – March 2024

"The Plan"	What we will do		Who will lead	We will check that we're on track by:
Educational campaigns to prevent violence	1	Create Serious Violence prevention materials for young people and practitioners	Anglia Ruskin University (ARU) and Cambridge City Council	Number of students engaged with Live Brief project on Serious Violence prevention
				Number of educational resources developed
				Number of organisations educational materials shared with
	2	Create educational material for parents	Cambridge City Council	Parents at workshops have increased understanding of serious violence
				Parents at workshops have increased understanding of how to access support for children
Expand Cambs Against County Lines delivery				Parents at workshops have increased trust in statutory services to deliver serious violence prevention
				Number of organisations resources circulated to
	3	Create KS2 Cambs Against County Lines animation and lesson plan	Cambridge City Council (CCC)	Content created and approved by PSHE leads (Personal, social, health and economic education)
				Number of school content delivered to

8. Appendix – CSP OPCC Activity review



Year 1: Action Plan September 2023 – March 2024

"The Plan"	What we will do		Who will lead	We will check that we're on track by:
Reduce violent crime offending & re-offending	4	Increase police presence in the city centre	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	Officer hours of dedicated policing of Night Time Economy (NTE)
Enhancing safety in public spaces	5	Deliver a Businesses Against Abuse accreditation scheme	Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)	Development of a baseline knowledge check and post training knowledge check across all areas of the training
				Number of training sessions delivered
				Number of people accredited – overall target 1,000 by March 2025, quarterly target 167
	6	Commission a public guardianship scheme for the city centre and adjoining open spaces	Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)	Number of public space guardians in NTE
	7	Increase CCTV surveillance in the city centre	Cambridge City Council	Additional CCTV cameras installed at target locations
	8	Increase taxi marshal coverage in the night-time economy	Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)	Number of evenings with taxi marshals
				% increase of taxi marshals compared with previous 12 months
	9	Review Cumulative Impact Zones	Cambridge City Council	Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ) continues in City Centre

8. Appendix – CSP OPCC Activity review



Year 2: Action Plan April 2024 – March 2025

"The Plan"	What we will do		Who will lead	We will check that we're on track by:
Listen to people at risk of, or affected by violent crime	1	Conduct a Community Safety Survey to understand people's feelings about safety in the city	Cambridge City Council	Number of survey responses
				% of people who report feeling safe in Cambridge during the day
				% of people who report feeling safe in Cambridge during the night

8. Appendix – CSP OPCC Activity review



Year 2: Action Plan April 2024 – March 2025

"The Plan"	What we will do		Who will lead	We will check that we're on track by:
Reduce violent crime offending & re-offending	2	Deliver targeted interventions to 18 – 24 year olds on short sentences	Probation Service	Removed from plan as intervention focusses on East Cambridgeshire
Enhancing safety in public spaces	3	Deliver a Businesses Against Abuse accreditation scheme	Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)	Number of training sessions delivered
				Number of people accredited – overall target 1,000 by March 2025, quarterly target 167
				Increased knowledge of VAWG and how businesses can respond
				Annual survey by CAMBAC to measure improved feeling of safety for everyone within the community
				Reduction in Police recorded rape and sexual offences
	4	Commission a public guardianship scheme for the city centre and adjoining open spaces	Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)	Annual survey by CAMBAC to measure reduction in the number of people concerned about VAWG and Neighbourhood Crime (theft from person)
	5	Increase taxi marshal coverage in the night time economy	Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)	Number of evenings with taxi marshals
				% increase of taxi marshals compared with previous 12 months



8. Appendix – CSP OPCC Activity review

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership Action Plan 2025 – 2026

Priority 1: Preventing Violence and Exploitation



What we know:

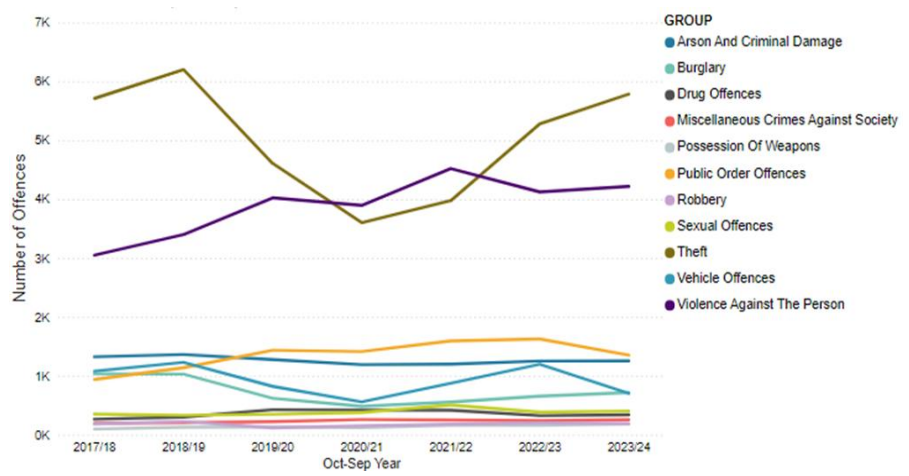
Our strategic assessment showed us that whilst Cambridge is a safe city, violence against the person offences accounted for 27% of crimes. Market ward, which is the focus of Cambridge’s nighttime economy, has higher rates of both violent crime and drug offences. Both on a national level and in Cambridge, young people at risk of being criminally exploited into supplying drugs are often teenage boys, with children who experience disadvantage, who are care-experienced or who go missing being at higher risk.

Our Aim:

To keep Cambridge safe, by preventing violence and exploitation before it causes significant harm, as part of the county-wide public health approach to serious violence.

We’ll achieve this by:

1. Developing a process for businesses and venues to raise concerns about risks to children outside the home, particularly during the night time economy.
2. Work with specialists to help prevent young people being at risk of or becoming involved in violence.
3. Ensuring crime prevention principles are key to the Civic Quarter re-development.
4. Exploring continuation funding for Rose Crescent and Downing Place taxi marshals.
5. Exploring funding for St Johns Ambulance provision on key dates in the nighttime economy.
6. Developing a localised community Hate Crime awareness campaign.
7. Renewing our Purple Flag accreditation status.



Lead: Keryn Jalli, Cambridge City Council and Mike Jackman, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

8. Appendix – CSP OPCC Activity review



Action Plan 2025 – 2026

"The Plan"	What we will do	Who will lead	We will check that we're on track by:
Developing a process for businesses and venues to raise concerns about risks to children outside the home, particularly during the night time economy	1 Create a process that is accessible and suitable for use by city businesses and venues to raise their concerns about children at risk outside the home.	Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Cambridge City Council	Creating a process that is accessible to businesses and venues.
			Number of referrals
			Number of businesses who have completed a referral
Work with specialists to help prevent young people being at risk of or becoming involved in violence	2 Deliver train the facilitator sessions to expand the reach of the Cambs Against County Lines animation and lesson plan	Cambridge City Council	Number of sessions delivered and number of people who attended
	3 Deliver after school youth activities to 25 young people at higher risk of serious violence, reaching a further 50 young people who present with at least one risk factor for serious violence.	Romsey Mill	Number of young people engaged
			% of children engaged with at least one risk factor for serious violence – target 66%
			% of young people engaged who present at least 6 risk factors for serious violence – target 33%
	4 Deliver bespoke VAWG prevention programmes to girls and boys in school, and pilot an offer to children not in school	Cambridge Rape Crisis Centre (CRCC)	Number of young people reached
		Cambridge United Foundation (CUF)	Increased confidence in challenging / responding to inappropriate behaviour within peer groups.
		Romsey Mill	Increased understanding of VAWG, key attitudes underpinning it and the impact on victims.

8. Appendix – CSP OPCC Activity review



Action Plan 2025 – 2026

"The Plan"	What we will do	Who will lead	We will check that we're on track by:
Ensuring crime prevention principles are key to the Civic Quarter redevelopment	5 Have active involvement in the consultation process in the Civic Quarter redevelopment plans	Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Cambridge City Council	Regularly reviewing public perceptions of safety in Civic Quarter Design process through engagement with Police and Council Public Safety Team Engaging the public and stakeholders in the design process to understand safety concerns and ideas to address this.
Exploring continuation funding for Rose Crescent and Downing Place taxi marshals	6 Bid for funding to continue taxi marshals	CAMBAC and Purple Flag Partnership	Apply for funding pots identified to bid into.
Exploring funding for St Johns Ambulance provision on key dates in the nighttime economy	7 Research relevant available funding	CAMBAC and Purple Flag Partnership	Apply for funding pots identified to bid into. Once funding obtained impact to be reported.
Developing a localised community Hate Crime awareness campaign	8 Create a Hate Crime Awareness Video Raising awareness of Hate Crime at community events	Cambridge City Council	Video created with local community groups invited to be involved. Number of video views Number of organisations the video is shared with. Number of activities planned and delivered for the National Hate Crime Awareness Week.
Renewing our Purple Flag accreditation status	9 Fulfilling the requirements for the Purple Flag accreditation to demonstrate that Cambridge is officially a safe and vibrant place to visit between 17:00 and 05:00.	Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)	Completing the Purple Flag Self-Assessment



Priority 2: A Neighbourhood Approach

What we know:

Cambridge is a city of contrasts, of both wealth and inequalities. Average life expectancy in Cambridge can differ by 9 years, depending on which ward you live in. Residents' experiences of crime differs by ward too, our strategic assessment showed us that Coleridge had increases in acquisitive crime, whilst there were higher rates of domestic abuse reported in Arbury. We know that experiences of inequalities, health and crime can intersect, compounding their impacts.

Our Aim:

By working on a neighbourhood level, alongside residents and community groups, we better understand their needs, the crime issues affecting them and work alongside residents to keep their neighbourhoods safe.

We'll achieve this by:

1. Increase opportunities across the CSP to align our approach to neighbourhood engagement.
2. Work with communities to identify opportunities to utilise crime prevention funding in their neighbourhoods.
3. Deliver a localised response to ASB hotpots, including deployment of CCTV.

8. Appendix – CSP OPCC Activity review



Action Plan 2025 – 2026

"The Plan"	What we will do	Who will lead	We will check that we're on track by:
Increase opportunities across the CSP to align our approach to neighbourhood engagement	1 Scope a multi-agency approach to neighbourhood engagement	Health, Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Cambridge City Council	Holding regular meetings to review progress
Work with communities to utilise crime prevention funding in their neighbourhoods	2 Look at community safety issues in wards using evidence alongside what residents say as well as what they want to happen.	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	Feeding back to residents on "You Said, We did" activities through regular engagement meetings.
	3 Identify potential funding such as the OPCC Safer Communities Fund and POCA (Proceeds Of Crime Act) put in a funding bid with residents involved.	Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Cambridge City Council	Number of bids submitted, geographical reach and thematic covered
Deliver a localised response to ASB hotspots, including deployment of CCTV	4 Deliver multi-agency approach to ASB hotspots	Cambridge City Council	Number of CCTV deployments to monitor and deter crime and ASB Develop a risk assessment for ASB hotspots to track impact of work undertaken.
	5 Deliver localised hotspot policing in neighbourhoods	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	Reviewing local policing hotspots, work undertaken and impact.



Priority 3: Tackling Acquisitive Crime

What we know:

Cambridge has the highest rates of acquisitive crime across Cambridgeshire. Whilst cycle crime used to be the main type of acquisitive crime in Cambridge, there has been a 56% reduction in bike theft since 2018, through continued and combined efforts with partners across the CSP. Shoplifting is now the most prevalent acquisitive crime, accounting for 37% of offences, with a large proportion of shoplifting being committed by repeat offenders. Nationally, the increased cost of living has also impacted the quantity of goods stolen at one time.

Our Aim:

By continuing with and learning from our approach to cycle crime, we hope to address the increase in shoplifting in the city.

We'll achieve this by:

1. Engage retailers and support them to give best evidence.
2. Scope a retail crime prevention pilot.
3. Maintain a dedicated policing team focussed on those who commit the majority of thefts to tackle and reduce re-offending.
4. Engage retailers and support them to give best evidence.
5. Continue our Awareness, Infrastructure and Enforcement approach to addressing cycle crime.

8. Appendix – CSP OPCC Activity review



Action Plan 2025 – 2026

"The Plan"	What we will do	Who will lead	We will check that we're on track by:
Engage retailers and support them to give best evidence.	1 Create a crime prevention and support 'Retail Pack', consisting of a booklet with how to deal with different types of ASB and crime, reporting, contact details of key agencies	Cambridge City Council, CAMBAC, Cambridge Constabulary	Obtaining funding to develop the pack.
			Number of retailers a pack is provided to across Cambridge City.
	2 Regular engagement with retailers	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	Increase in reporting and improved quality of evidence leading to more positive outcomes
			Reduction in filing of investigations
<i>Scope a retail crime prevention pilot</i>	3 Develop a pilot with specific shops, trailing Select DNA marking to prevent and address retail crime	Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Cambridge City Council	Scoping pilot with shops that experience high levels of retail crime
			Biding for funding to deliver pilot
			Tracking impact on retail crime
Maintain a dedicated policing team focussed on those who commit the majority of thefts to tackle and reduce re-offending.	4 Maintain the spree offending team and look to reduce offending through issuing criminal behaviour orders	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	Number of arrests
			Number of charges
			Number of Criminal Behaviour Orders issued to reduce re-offending
Continue our Awareness Infra-structure and Enforcement approach to addressing cycle crime.	5 Offer free bike marking throughout the city and track trends of bike related theft	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	Number of bikes marked
			Reduction in bike theft reported to Police



9. Relevant Links

Latest National Statistics: [Crime in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics](#)

Latest National Crime Agency (NCA) Strategic Assessment: [NSA 2025 - Home - National Crime Agency](#)

Latest Modern Slavery National Bulletin: [Modern slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify statistics UK, end of year summary 2024 - GOV.UK](#)

Cambridgeshire Crime Counts and Rates for 2024: [Cambridgeshire Crime Counts 2024 | Cambridgeshire Insight Open Data](#)

Reoffending Deep Dive

Cambridge City

Final V1.0

Published 2025

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: Reoffending deep dive – Cambridge City

Date Published: 2025

Description: A deep dive into reoffending in Cambridge City

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 City Council
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary
- Cambridgeshire County Council
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service
- Youth Justice Service

On behalf of: The document has been produced by the PIT, on behalf of Cambridge City CSP and is available to download from [Cambridgeshire Insight](http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/)

Geographic Coverage: Cambridge City

Time Period: January 2021 to December 2024

Format: Microsoft Word

Status: Final V1.0

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	5
1.1. Introduction	5
1.2. Recommendations	5
1.3. Summary of Key Findings	7
2. Probation and IOM Data	10
2.1. Probation	10
2.2. Integrated Offender Management (IOM)	14
3. Youth Justice Service (YJS) Data	15
5.1 Overview	15
3.2. Offences and Outcomes	16
3.3. Demographics	18
3.4. Assetplus profile	19
4. Police Data	20
4.1. Summary	20
4.2. Technical note	20
4.3. Repeat suspects in Cambridge City	21
4.4. Shoplifting	22
4.5. Violence without injury	24
4.6. Stalking and harassment	25
4.7. Violence with injury	26
5. PSG and PGPM Analysis	26
5.1. Adult PSG	27
5.2. Peer Group and Places Meetings (PGPM)	29
6. Glossary	33
Appendix A: Technical Notes	34
General	34

Police data.....	34
Probation data.....	34
Appendix B: Appendix Tables	35
References	37

1. Executive Summary

1.1. Introduction

Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) have a range of statutory duties. One specific duty for CSPs relates directly to reducing reoffending - laid out below:

- Formulate and implement a strategy for the reduction of reoffending in the area as per the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 (Section 6).

The mechanism in which it should achieve this statutory duty is up to local decision makers. In Cambridgeshire a range of initiatives are in place. Due to the two-tier nature of the local structures, the integrated offender management programme (IOM) is delivered at a force level. CSPs can determine other activity locally to tackle specific local issues.

In order to determine what specific local issues are pertinent to the duty to reduce reoffending, the CSP commissioned a deep dive to provide an updated evidence base. The strictest definition of 'reoffending' would only include those individuals who have a proven history of reoffending. Given the limitations of only tackling those with a proven history e.g. the time lag from committing an offence to completing a criminal justice outcome, this report lays out a range of analysis from the broadest issues surrounding 'reoffending' for the partnership to consider.

The report seeks to answer the following questions:

- What does reoffending mean in the context of Cambridge City?
- How are people causing concern through repeat offending?
- What types of community safety issues can be prioritised to reduce reoffending?
- Who is known to reoffend and what interventions can be targeted to reduce reoffending?

To answer these questions, this report draws on data from the Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Adult Problem Solving Group (PSG) and Peer Group and Places Meeting (PGPM), police data, probation and integrated offender management (IOM) data, and youth justice service (YJS) data. Given the disparate nature of the datasets and issued examined, the executive summary and report groups them or takes them separately as appropriate.

1.2. Recommendations

Strategic Recommendations

When making decisions about prioritisation and action planning, the CSP should consider the following:

- The resources and capacity it currently have to prevent or reduce reoffending.
- Does the current work delivered through the IOM scheme meet the requirements of the statutory duty?
 - What information does the partnership require to understand the impact of the scheme and monitor it over time?
- Are there opportunities for the CSP to work 'upstream'?
 - This could include prioritising children at risk of offending or who have offended.
 - Working adults who have offended and are at risk of reoffending.
- Does the partnership have specific issues or locations it wants to prioritise?
 - Are there particular concerns relating to violent crimes and the level of harm that the partnership should prioritise?

Operational Recommendations

1. Given that analysis shows the complex needs of children in the PGPM minutes, it is recommended that the CSP continue with the integrated multi-agency support at these meetings. It is recommended that
 - Engagement with secondary schools be prioritised given the common age of 14 to 15 for YJS data and ages 14 to 15 for the PGPM data.
 - Those known to the PGPM who go on to offend and become open to YJS be monitored in order to better understand triggers and potential interventions.
 - The CSP evaluate how to best work with wider partners such as YJS colleagues to provide support to those children to move them away from further offending.
2. Given that the method of recording PSG and PGPM meetings does not lend itself to either statistical or detailed analysis, it is recommended that the CSP review the format of the PSG and PGPM monthly minutes notes to aid any future analysis.
 - A move from ECINS recording to Microsoft Word minutes for the Adult PSG made analysis easier because all connected information was more accessible for analysis.
 - Adult PSG minutes are structured around locations. While individual information is recorded, it can be limited and difficult to draw out conclusions. Greater emphasis should be on the recording of individuals to encourage the recording of needs – this would help to identify possible support pathways. A move to this person-centred recording approach for Adult PSG minutes will help to support and strengthen the multi-agency approach of the PSG.

3. Given the importance of place and peer networks in PGPM minutes, it is recommended that the CSP continue with the Risk Outside the Home (ROTH) approach of peer groups and place in its PGPM minutes format.
4. Furthermore, given that deep dive reports on reoffending have also been commissioned for the South Cambridgeshire CSP and the East Cambridgeshire CSP, this may be an opportunity to find standardised elements to aid cross comparison and support county wide initiatives such ROTH.

1.3. Summary of Key Findings

1.3.1. Adults who have reoffended

Probation

Three probation cohorts that are residents in Cambridge City were analysed: those sentenced in 2022, those sentenced in 2023, and those sentenced in 2024. Males accounted for the majority of both the total cohort and the repeat offenders cohort, and the majority within the cohorts were below 40 years old. All cohort years showed that acquisitive offences were more likely to be associated with reoffences.

When analysed by the cohort sentenced year, the number of adults who reoffended between 2022 and 2024 ranged between 19 and 69. Those more recently sentenced had fewer recorded reoffences as expected because with each subsequent cohort, there is a smaller time window to reoffend.

IOM

As of July 2025, the registered cohort of those residing in Cambridge City was 18 IOM adults who have reoffended. Within the historic cohort of those registered at some point between October 2021 and December 2024, there were 23 people in total residing in Cambridge City, and this accounted for 11% of the total historic IOM cohort for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

The majority of offenders were aged between 30 to 39 at the first offence recorded in IOM (43%), and this was followed by 25 to 29 years (26%). Insight from the data provider suggested that burglary is a key offence type in Cambridge City and more specifically, domestic burglary.

1.3.2. Children who have reoffended

Youth Justice Service (YJS)

Four YJS cohorts were analysed: 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024. These cohorts are determined by grouping children who reoffended by their first outcome date. The number of children who reoffended between 2021 and 2024 ranged between 10 and 17. The proportion of children who reoffended decreased with each yearly cohort, and this is expected because with each subsequent cohort, there is a smaller time window to reoffend.

Across the four cohorts, most children who reoffended were aged between 14 to 15 (48%).

1.3.3. Wider community issues

Monthly Adult PSG and PGPM were analysed to understand the wider community issues of Cambridge City.

The Adult PSG had 24 locations that had multiple community safety incidents per location. The PGPM had 21 individuals with multiple community safety incidents and 10 locations with multiple community safety incidents for a combined cohort of 31 for the PGPM.

First, almost all the analysed individuals cohort in the PGPM were associated with multiple locations, and this data highlighted the importance of place. Second, most of the analysed individuals cohort in the PGPM were networked with other individuals in the PGPM and highlighted the importance of peer groups.

Both the Adult PSG and PGPM had similar community safety issues. Mentions of drugs was a top 3 issue for both PSGs, and both had community safety issues related to violence - this included threatening behaviour, assault, harassment, and weapons.

Community safety incidents were also analysed based on impact to the individual, the community, or the physical environment. The PGPM had a higher proportion of individuals impacted (95% (20 out of 21) vs 63% (15 out of 24)) compared to the Adult PSG. Both the Adult PSG and PGPM had a similar impact on the community (90% (19 out of 21) vs 83% (20 out of 24)).

1.3.4. Thematic Issues highlighted by analysis

1.3.4.1. The needs of children

Analysis of the PGPM and YJS data show common themes in terms of children's needs and the highlight the complex interconnected nature of these needs. These issues include similar ages, school disruption, mentions of drugs and substance

misuse, children's social care engagement, and overlap of individuals between the PGPM and YJS.

Age

First, both data sets point to slightly older students in secondary school. 52% of the analysed cohort in the PGPM were between age 14 and 15. For the YJS data, most children who reoffended over the four years were aged between 14 to 15 (48%).

School disruption

From the PGPM, 48% of the analysed individuals cohort (10 out of 21) experienced some form of disruption to school including a managed move from another school, waiting for managed move to a new school, in an alternative school provision, attending school offsite, or being permanently excluded during 2024.

Drugs and Substance misuse

For the PGPM, 31% of the analysed individuals cohort (7 out of 21) had mention of drugs.

For the YJS data, there were assetplus assessments for 36 of the 56 children who reoffended (45%) over the four years. 58% of this cohort had evidence of substance misuse (21 people), and the majority were only using cannabis (62%).

Children's social care

For the PGPM data, 57% of the analysed cohort (12 out of 21) had mention of children's social care services. For YJS, across all cohorts, 32% of children who reoffended had social care status. This indicates wider issues of need for those children and highlighting their level of vulnerability.

Overlap of individuals in both PGPM and YJS

There is an overlap of 8 individuals that are both in the PGPM analysed cohort and the YJS cohort.

1.3.4.2. Geographic priority areas

Trumpington, Arbury, and King's Hedges were the wards that stood out among both the analysed Adult PSG and PGPM data sets.

For the YJS data, numbers were very small, and analysis was limited. When the four yearly cohorts were combined, King's Hedges was the ward with the highest number of children who reoffend.

1.3.4.3. Higher harm crimes

Violence was the common theme across most of the data sets analysed. For PSG analysis, the notes and incidents were reviewed and categorised into similar 'types', and these do not translate directly into police recorded crimes or incidents.

Adults

For the Adult PSG, community safety issues related to violence included threatening behaviour (46%; 11 out of 24), assault (29%; 7 out of 24), harassment (29%; 7 out of 24), and weapons (25%; 6 out of 24).

From the Police suspects data, the crime types which had the highest volumes of repeat suspects were violence without injury, shoplifting, stalking and harassment, violence with injury, and criminal damage.

Children

For the PGPM, community safety issues related to violence included threatening behaviour (65%; 20 out of 31), assault (29%; 9 out of 31), weapons (19%; 6 out of 31), and harassment (16%; 5 out of 31).

For YJS, violence against the person (VAP) made up 42% of first offences of the total cohort of children who offend. Of those children who reoffend, the majority of first offences of the reoffending cohort across the four years was VAP (43%, 24). VAP consistently remained the highest across all four yearly cohorts.

In terms of the most serious further offence in the reoffending cohort, VAP offences also accounted for the highest proportion of the most serious further offence (38%, 21).

2. Probation and IOM Data

2.1. Probation

This section focuses on adult offenders who are supervised and managed by the Probation Service and whose latest known address is in Cambridge City, see Appendix A Note. The Probation Service supervises offenders who are either serving community sentences or who are released to the community from prison; it is a statutory service. Data was provided from the Probation Service through the collation of case management data, offender assessment system data (OASys) and Office of National Statistics (ONS) postcode data.

The dataset provided is based on a snapshot from 17/07/2025 and is inclusive of those who were active on probation on 17/07/2025 or those who had had an active

case at some point from April 2021 onwards. Any events that ended prior to April 2021 are not included.

For this analysis, three cohorts were established and analysed: those sentenced in 2022, those sentenced in 2023 and those sentenced in 2024. Duplicates between each cohort were removed, with 2022 cohort as the index. Further methodology notes can be found in Appendix A: Technical Notes - Probation data.

Several factors will influence the analysis in this section, particularly when measuring reoffending in the way that it has been. Whilst it provides an indication, it isn't possible to see such notable reoffending patterns over a short time period. It should be noted that results may be skewed slightly due to there only being a 3.5 year time period between when the data was extracted and the start date of the first cohort. This skew will be particularly noticeable in the 2024 cohort. Due to the smaller time period, those who were sentenced for more serious crimes tend to receive longer sentences, and therefore there is less opportunity to reoffend. Also, the time from offending to sentencing is largely impacted by the justice process. Both habitual low-level crime (mostly acquisitive) and targeted initiatives (shoplifting, drug-related etc.) should also be considered when understanding repeat offending. These caveats and details have been provided through communication with Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service.

2.1.1. Key Themes

- White/ White British are largely overrepresented in the reoffending cohort compared to the total cohort across all years.
- Most reoffenders are male across all years; this is a similar picture to the total cohort.
- Often majority of cohorts are below 40 years old.
- All cohort years showed acquisitive offences were more likely to be associated with reoffences.

2.1.1.1. Offenders sentenced in 2022

This cohort includes offenders residing in Cambridge City who were sentenced in 2022. More specifically, a sub-set of offenders, who proceeded to commit further offences, are analysed as the cohort of repeat offenders.

There were 176 offenders in total, 39% of which committed further offences after their first recorded offence in 2022 (69 offenders). There was an average of 1.8 offences per repeat offender.

Some demographic information on the subset of repeat offenders is below:

- Most of the cohort were male (88%). This is slightly higher than the proportion for the total cohort at 85%.
- 72% of the cohort are White/ White British.
- Age at the time of latest offence – 33% were aged between 20 and 29, followed by 29% aged between 30 to 39.

Offence types were analysed across two cohorts: 1) those who had only committed one offence and what this offence was and 2) those who committed multiple offences and the percentage share of all these offences associated with repeat offenders.

Most offences committed by the 2022 cohort were violence (33%) followed by other (25%). Other can include offences such as public order and criminal damage.

Of the offences which were associated with repeat offenders, 34% of the offences were violence. This proportion slightly differs to that seen of the offences where only one offence was committed (31%).

Acquisitive offences had a notably higher proportion in repeat offenders (26%) compared with one offence only (8%).

Contrastingly, drug offences saw a higher proportion of offences attributed to those who committed one offence from this cohort compared with repeat offenders (14% vs 5% respectively).

Table 1: Proportion of offence types associated with offenders who committed one offence or multiple offences, residing in Cambridge City, 2022 cohort

Offence Type	One offence only	Multiple offences	Total offences
Acquisitive	8%	26%	20%
Drugs	14%	5%	8%
Motoring	7%	9%	8%
Other (incl. Robbery)	27%	24%	25%
Sexual	13%	<3%	<7%
Violence	31%	34%	33%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provide by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

2.1.1.2. Offenders sentenced in 2023

This cohort includes offenders residing in Cambridge City who were sentenced in 2023. More specifically, a sub-set of offenders, who proceeded to commit further offences, are analysed as the cohort of repeat offenders.

There were 169 offenders in total; 28% of which committed further offences after their first recorded offence in 2023 (47 offenders). There was an average of 1.5 offences per repeat offender.

Some demographic information on the subset of repeat offenders is below:

- 81% of the cohort are male.
- Most of the cohort were aged between 30 to 39 years (age at last offence) (49%), followed by 20 to 29 years (21%).
- 77% of the cohort were White/ White British; this proportion was larger than the proportion of White/ White British in the total cohort (63%).

Offence types were analysed across two cohorts: 1) those who had only committed one offence and what this offence was and 2) those who committed multiple offences and the percentage share of all these offences associated with repeat offenders.

Most offences committed by the 2023 cohort were violence (27%).

Of the offences which were associated with repeat offenders, 29% of the offences were violence. This proportion slightly differs to that seen of the offences where only one offence was committed (26%).

Acquisitive offences had a notably higher proportion in reoffenders (21%) compared with one offence only (9%). This is similar to what was seen in the 2022 cohort.

In contrast, sexual offences saw a higher proportion of offences attributed to those who committed one offence from this cohort compared with reoffenders (15% vs <5% respectively).

Table 2: Proportion of offence types associated with offenders who committed one offence or multiple offences, residing in Cambridge City, 2023 cohort

Offence Type	One offence only	Multiple offences	Total offences
Acquisitive	9%	21%	15%
Drugs	17%	12%	15%
Motoring	11%	15%	13%
Other (incl. Robbery)	21%	22%	22%
Sexual	15%	<5%	<9%
Violence	26%	29%	27%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data provide by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Service (CPPS).

2.1.1.3. Offenders sentenced in 2024

This cohort includes offenders residing in Cambridge City who were sentenced in 2024. More specifically, a sub-set of offenders, who proceeded to commit further offences, are analysed as the cohort of repeat offenders. It should be noted that numbers for this cohort are a lot smaller; this could be due to the length of time between the extraction of the data and the start of 2024. Due to the small numbers, analysis is limited.

There were 132 offenders in total, 14% of which committed further offences after their first recorded offence in 2024 (19 offenders). There was an average of 1.4 offences per repeat offender.

Some demographic information on the subset of repeat offenders is below:

- Most of the cohort are male.
- Most of the cohort are aged between 30 to 39 (37%).
- 68% of the cohort were White/ White British.

Offence types were analysed across two cohorts: 1) those who had only committed one offence and what this offence was and 2) those who committed multiple offences and the percentage share of all these offences associated with repeat offenders.

Most offences committed by the 2024 cohort were violent offences (28%).

Most offences associated with repeat offenders were acquisitive (38%). This proportion was notably higher than that seen of the proportion associated with one offence (12%).

2.2. Integrated Offender Management (IOM)

The following summary has been compiled from notes and data provided by the Probation Service. Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is a multi-agency response to neighbourhood crime, in particular targeting the most prolific offenders. These agencies include probation, police and local authorities. IOM was introduced in 2009, and the IOM Refresh Strategy was published in December 2020 and adopted by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in October 2021.

Data was provided by the Probation Service from the IOM scheme detailing those currently registered for the month of July 2025 and those who were registered at some point between October 2021 and December 2024; these cohorts can be described as current and historic, respectively. The analysis below is inclusive of those offenders residing in Cambridge City.

As of July 2025, there are 18 registered IOM offenders. Within the historic cohort, there were 23 offenders in total, accounting for 11% of the total historic IOM cohort for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Most offenders were aged between 30 to 39 at the first offence recorded in IOM (43%), followed by 25 to 29 years (26%). Insight from the data provider suggested that burglary is a key offence type in Cambridge City, more specifically, domestic burglary.

3. Youth Justice Service (YJS) Data

5.1 Overview

This section of the report draws upon data from Cambridgeshire Youth Justice Service and aims to pull together the scale of the numbers of children aged 10 to 17 years olds in contact with the criminal justice system in Cambridge City.

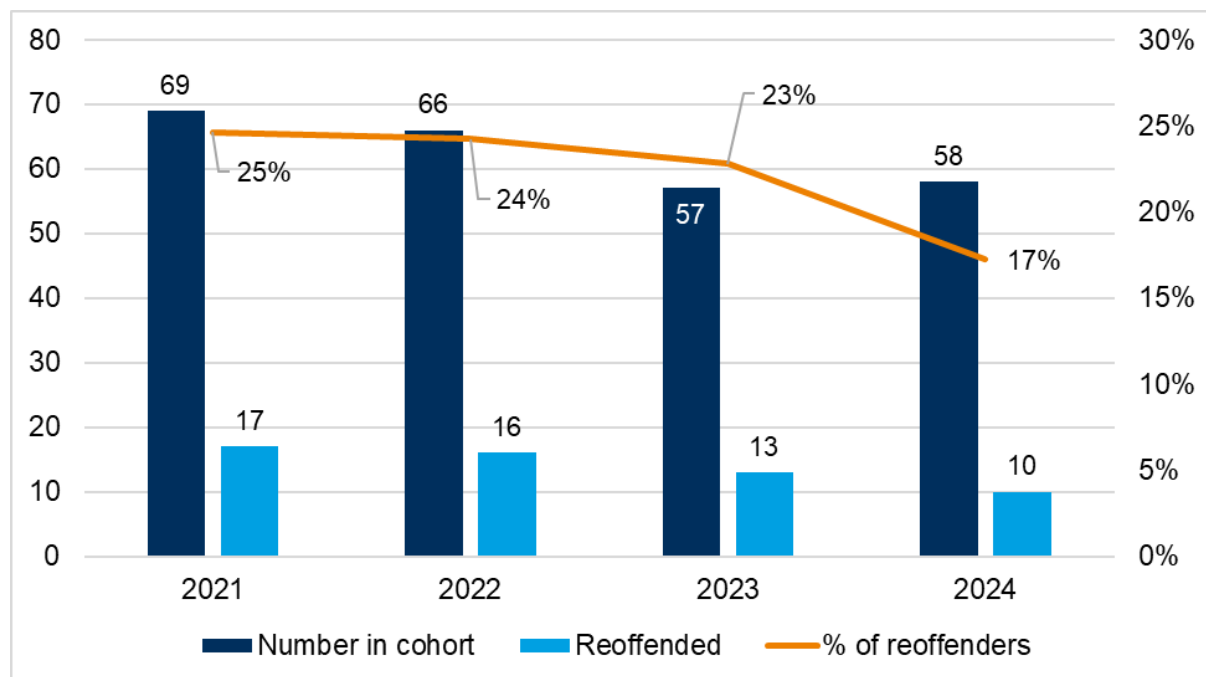
For this analysis, four cohorts were established and analysed: 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024. These cohorts are determined by grouping children who reoffend by their first outcome date. The year of this outcome date is the determinant of the cohort. If a child has multiple outcome dates, the earliest one in the year will be used. A child can only appear once in across all cohorts to avoid duplicates.

3.1.1. Children who have reoffended

Across the four years (2021 to 2024), there were 250 children who offend managed in Cambridge City. Of those 250, 56 children reoffended (22%) with a total of 235 reoffences (not including the first offence). The cohort in 2021 had the largest number of children who offend (69 people), and 2023 had the smallest cohort (57 people).

In 2021, 25% of children who entered the cohort at some point in the year went on to reoffend. In 2024, 17% of the cohort reoffended. It is expected that the proportion of those who reoffend will decrease between each cohort from 2021 and 2024 because with each subsequent cohort, there is a smaller time window to reoffend.

Figure 1: Children who reoffend in Cambridge City, from January 2021 to December 2024



Note: Chart produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System

3.2. Offences and Outcomes

3.2.1. Type of offences

First offence (total cohort)

For context, analysis has been done on the first offence of those within each cohort regardless of whether the child went onto reoffend. Table 3 below shows that the majority of the first offences were violence against the person offences (42%). This was reflected in each cohort.

Drugs accounted for the second highest proportion of first offences across all cohorts.

Across the four cohorts, sexual offences, as the first offence, has increased in proportion from 0% in 2021 to 14% in 2024. Overall, sexual offences accounted for the fourth highest proportion of first offences across all for cohorts (6%).

Table 3: First offence type for children who have offended in Cambridge City, 2021 to 2024

First Offence Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total (4 years)
Violence Against The Person	45%	39%	49%	34%	42%
Drugs	20%	6%	14%	<9%	12%
Theft And Handling Stolen Goods	<7%	12%	12%	16%	11%
Sexual Offences	0%	8%	<9%	14%	6%
Criminal Damage	<7%	<8%	<9%	9%	6%
Motoring Offences	<7%	<8%	<9%	<9%	4%
Public Order	0%	<8%	<9%	9%	4%
Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised Taking	<7%	<8%	<9%	<9%	4%
Other	<7%	<8%	<9%	<9%	3%
Racially Aggravated	7%	<8%	<9%	0%	3%
Robbery	0%	<8%	0%	<9%	2%
Arson	<7%	<8%	0%	0%	2%
Domestic Burglary	0%	<8%	<9%	0%	<2%
Non Domestic Burglary	0%	<8%	<9%	0%	<2%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

First offence (reoffending cohort)

Across the four years, violence against the person (VAP) offences accounted for the highest proportion of first offences at almost half (43%, 24). This was followed by theft and handling of stolen goods offences (14%, 8).

In 2021, 65% of the first offences were VAP; this is notably higher than seen in the other yearly cohorts where VAP ranges between 30% and 38%. VAP did consistently remain the highest across all four cohorts.

Most serious further offence (reoffending cohort)

Across the four years, violence against the person (VAP) offences also accounted for the highest proportion of the most serious further offence (38%, 21). This was followed by theft and handling stolen goods offences (21%, 12).

3.2.2. Number of further offences

Table 4 below shows that the 2023 cohort went on to commit on average a further 7.2 offences. It should be noted that a small number of the cohort in 2023 went on to commit a minimum of 15 further offences, and this could explain the large average number in 2023.

Table 4: Average number of further offences by cohort, 2021 to 2024

Cohort	2021	2022	2023	2024
Average number of further offences per child who reoffends	3.2	4.5	7.2	1.4

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from CCC Child Youth Justice Management System.

Across four cohorts (out of 250), 13 children who have reoffended went on to commit a further 13+ offences.

3.2.3. Time between first and second offence

Across the four cohorts, over a half reoffended within 6 months of their first offence (57%), and 82% reoffended within a year of their first offence. Most of the 2021 cohort reoffended between 7 to 12 months (47%), and 71% reoffended within the year. The proportions of those who reoffended within a year for each cohort between 2021 and 2024 were 71%, 75%, 92%, and 100% respectively.

3.2.4. Outcomes

First offence outcome (reoffending cohort)

Across the four years, 'Community Resolution Police Facilitated' accounted for the highest proportion of first offence outcomes at 46% (26). This was followed by 'Referral Order' with 23% (13).

Most serious further offence outcome (reoffending cohort)

Across the four years, 'Community Resolution Police Facilitated' also accounted for the highest proportion of the most serious further offence outcome (30%, 17). This was followed by 'Referral Order' and 'Youth Restorative Disposal', both at 13% (7 each).

3.3. Demographics

Gender

- Across the four cohorts, most children who reoffend were male (80%).

Age group

- Across the four cohorts, most children who reoffend were aged between 14 to 15 (48%).
- In the 2022 cohort, 14- to 15-year-olds made up 69% of the cohort.

- In the 2024 cohort, 16- to 17-year-olds made up most of the cohort with 60%.

Ethnicity

- Across all four cohorts, most children who reoffend were White British (64%) – this is overrepresented compared to 10 to 17 Cambridge City population (53%).
- Both White Other (11%) and Asian, Black and Other (25%) were underrepresented across the four reoffending cohorts compared to the 10 to 17 Cambridge City population, at 15% and 33% respectively.
- In 2021, Asian, Black and Other accounted for 35% of the reoffending cohort, whilst White British accounted for 47%.

Social care status

- Across all cohorts, 32% of children who reoffended had social care status. Social care status includes children in care, children in need or those under child protection.

Home address – Ward

Due to small numbers, the four cohorts have been combined. King's Hedges was the ward with the highest number of children who reoffend at 9 (16%). This is followed by Cherry Hinton (14%).

3.4. Assetplus profile

Assetplus is the main assessment tool in the Youth Justice Service. Not every child who offends will have an assessment. For this analysis, all children who reoffend over the four cohorts have been grouped and only those with assetplus assessments have been analysed. A person with assetplus can have multiple assessments, and therefore, their latest assessment has been used for the analysis below. 36 of the 56 children who reoffend were on asset plus (45%).

- 36% had contact with mental health services at the time of their latest assessment (13 people).
- 28% had identified disabilities or SEND (10 people).
- 36% had 'very high' and 'high' safety and wellbeing ratings at their latest assessment (13 people).
- 58% of the cohort had evidence of substance misuse (21 people).
- The majority were only using cannabis (62%).

Since a person can be using multiple substances at once, analysis has been done by counting the mentions of each drug type and then looking at the percentage share of the total of mentions. There were 31 mentions of drugs, 61% of these mentions

were cannabis, followed by alcohol (19%). Of the cohort, 29% were using two or more drugs (6 people).

4. Police Data

4.1. Summary

Shoplifting had the highest proportion of suspects who were repeat offenders of any crime type, and the second highest volume of associated suspects.

- A small number of offenders of this crime type were linked with high numbers of offences, of 20 or more.
- The maximum number of offences in Cambridge City associated with a single suspect in 2024 was 43.
- Most shoplifting suspects were male (71%), and the most common age group was 35 to 44 (37%), followed by 25 to 34 (25%).
- For shoplifting suspects with known home districts, most came from within Cambridge City.

Violence without injury had a notable proportion of repeat suspects, and the highest volume of repeat suspects.

- Most violence without injury suspects were also male (75%), and aged 25-34 or 35 to 44, though a notable portion were aged 18 to 24.
- Most violence without injury suspects with a recorded home district were from within Cambridge City, with a small number coming from other Cambridgeshire districts, or from outside Cambridgeshire.

4.2. Technical note

The following section analyses data of suspects recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary for offences in Cambridge City recorded in 2024. Whilst this may provide some insight into activity and demographics of suspects, it is important to be aware that the data is first and foremost a reflection of the data held by the police. It reflects just a subset of the crimes recorded by the police, as not all crimes will have an associated suspect record. Some crime types may be more likely to have associated suspect records, and individuals with certain characteristics may be more likely to be detected by the police. Moreover, this analysis refers to suspects of crimes, who may or may not have since been confirmed as offenders. Therefore, those that are referred to as “repeat suspects” are not necessarily “repeat offenders” but rather than suspects linked with multiple crime records.

Further technical notes about suspects and crime data can be seen in Appendix A: Technical Notes.

4.3. Repeat suspects in Cambridge City

A suspect is someone that is suspected by the police of being involved in a crime. This can be as the result of an allegation or can arise through the course of an investigation (MET, 2024).

- 33% of the 2996 suspects associated with crimes in Cambridge City recorded in 2024 were associated with multiple offences (1002 suspects).
- These 1002 suspects were linked with 71% (4367) of crimes (recorded in suspect records) over this period (of 6145 crimes).
- 46% of shoplifting suspects were associated with multiple shoplifting offences, a higher proportion of repeat suspects than any other crime type.
- 27% of violence without injury suspects were associated with multiple violence without injury offences; this was the fifth highest proportion of any crime type.
- Other crime types in the top 5 (for proportion of repeat suspects) were lower in volume (see Table 11 in Appendix B: Appendix Tables).

The offence types with the largest volumes of suspects associated with multiple offences of the same type are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Suspects associated with multiple offences of the same crime type, for suspects of offences in Cambridge City recorded in 2024: Top 5 by volume of repeat suspects

Crime type	Suspect count	Suspect count (all) rank	Repeat suspect (within crime type) count	Repeat suspect count (within crime type) rank	% suspects who were repeat (within crime type)	% of suspects who were repeat (within crime type) rank
Violence without injury	973	1	258	1	27%	5
Shoplifting	350	4	161	2	46%	1
Stalking and harassment	505	3	72	3	14%	15
Violence with injury	520	2	65	4	13%	16
Criminal damage	346	5	54	5	16%	13

Note: The full table of all crime types, including statistics on suspects associated with multiple offences of any type, can be found in Table 11 in Appendix B: Appendix Tables.

Table created by CCC PIT using suspect records provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Further analysis, including demographic profiles, have been provided below for the 4 crime types with the highest volumes of suspects associated with multiple offences (of those crime types), as shown in Table 5. Data refers only to crimes known to be in Cambridge City, recorded in 2024, with associated suspect records.

4.4. Shoplifting

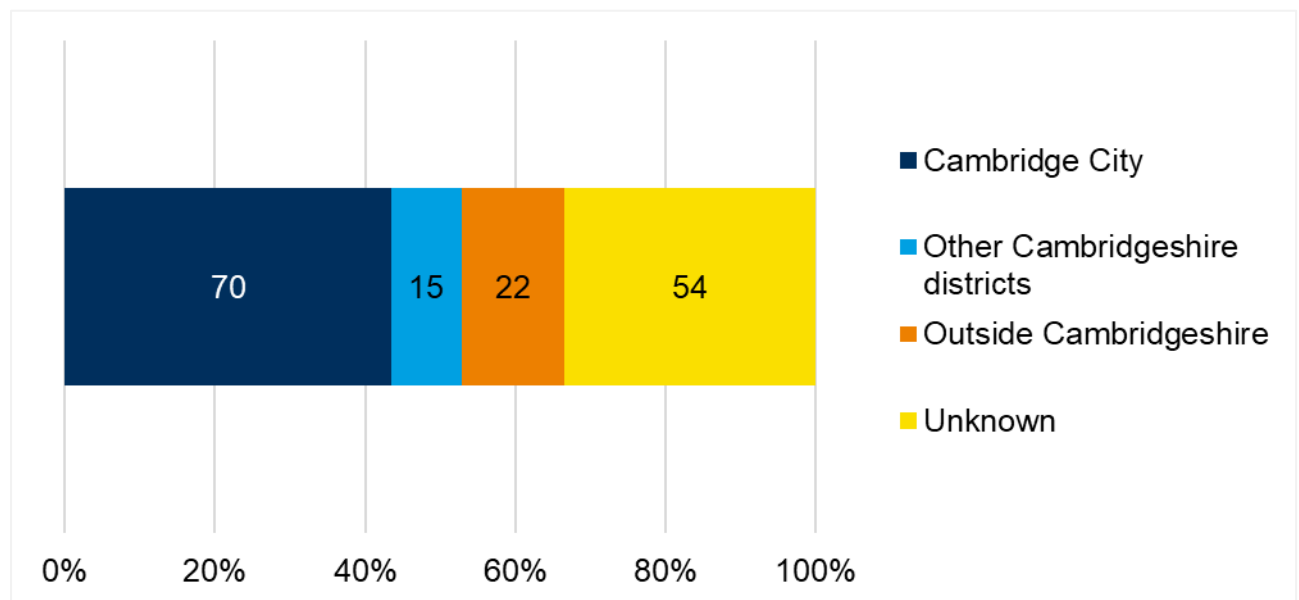
- As noted in the previous section, shoplifting had the highest proportion of repeat suspects.
- Overall, there were 350 suspects present in suspect records for shoplifting offences recorded in Cambridge City in 2024, which were associated with 1184 offences.
- The 46% of suspects (161 suspects) who were associated with multiple offences, accounted for 88% of these offences.

- 10% of shoplifting suspects (35 suspects) were associated with 10 or more shoplifting offences in 2024.
 - These suspects accounted for 54% of shoplifting offences (638 offences).
- 3% of suspects (12 suspects) were associated with at least 20 shoplifting offences. These suspects were associated with 29% of shoplifting offences (343 offences).
- The maximum number of shoplifting offences associated with a single suspect in 2024 was 43.

Demographics

- Age and gender were recorded for all suspects.
- Almost three quarters of suspects were male (71%, 115 suspects).
- The largest age groups were those aged 35 to 44, accounting for 37% of suspects; those aged 25 to 34 accounted for 25% of suspects.
- The home district was unknown for 34% of suspects.
- As shown in Figure 2, the majority of suspects came from within Cambridge City, accounting for 43% of all shoplifting repeat suspects. For those where the home district was known, Cambridge City accounted for 65%.

Figure 2: Suspects of multiple shoplifting offences in Cambridge City recorded in 2024, by home district of suspect



Note: Chart created by CCC PIT using suspect records provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

4.5. Violence without injury

- Overall, there were 973 suspects present within 1371 suspect records for violence without injury offences recorded in Cambridge City in 2024.
- Of these, 27% of suspects were associated with multiple violence without injury offences.
 - This 27% of suspects accounted for just over half of violence without injury offences (50%, 687 offences).
- 2% of suspects (19 suspects) were associated with 5 or more offences, accounting for 9% of violence without injury offences (130 offences).
- The maximum number of violence without injury offences associated with a single suspect was 14.

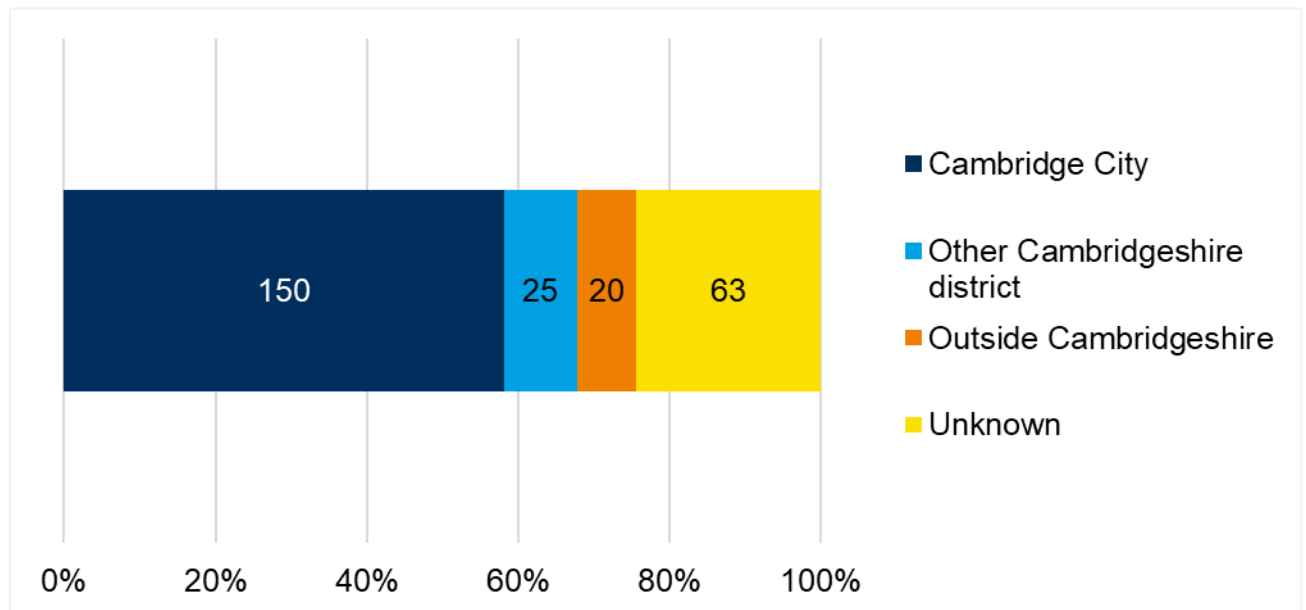
Demographics

- Age and gender were recorded for all suspects associated with multiple violence without injury offences.
- Three quarters of these suspects were male (75%, 194 suspects).
- Those aged 25 to 34 (25%) and those aged 35 to 44 (24%) each accounted for approximately a quarter of suspects. Those aged 18 to 24 accounted for almost a fifth (19%).

The home district was unknown for almost a quarter (24%) of suspects associated with multiple violence without injury offences.

- For the remaining 195 suspects with a recorded home district, more than three quarters were from within Cambridge City (77%, 150 suspects).
 - 13% were from another Cambridgeshire district, and 10% were from outside of Cambridgeshire.

Figure 3: Suspects associated with multiple violence without injury offences recorded in Cambridge City in 2024, by home suspect home district



Note: Chart created by CCC PIT using suspect records provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

4.6. Stalking and harassment

- Overall, 505 suspects were associated with a total of 564 stalking and harassment offences recorded in Cambridge City in 2024.
- Of these, 14% of suspects were associated with multiple stalking and harassment offences.
 - This indicates that the high volume of repeat suspects in this category is primarily due to the high overall volume of suspects for this crime category.
 - These repeat suspects accounted for 29% of offences within these records.
- 3% of suspects (17 suspects) were associated with 3 or more stalking and harassment offences; this accounted for 10% of stalking and harassment offences (58 offences) over this period.
- The maximum number of offences of this type associated with a single suspect was 5.

Demographics

- Gender was not recorded for 1 suspect. Of the 71 suspects with age and gender recorded, 85% were male.
- The most common age groups were those aged 35 to 44 (32%), and those aged 25 to 34 (27%).

- Home district was not recorded for a quarter (25%) of the 72 suspects associated with multiple stalking and harassment offences.
- Of the remaining 54 suspects, most (81%, 44 suspects) were from within Cambridge City.
- 17% were from other Cambridgeshire districts.

4.7. Violence with injury

- Overall, there were 520 suspects present in suspect records for violence with injury offences recorded in Cambridge City in 2024, covering 552 offences.
- Of these, 13% were repeat suspects. This rated 16th in terms of the proportion accounted for by repeat suspects.
 - This indicates that the high volume of repeat suspects is primarily due to the overall high volume of suspects associated with these offences rather than a high proportion of suspects being associated with multiple offences.
 - These suspects were associated with 27% of violence with injury offences within the suspect records.
- 4% of suspects (19 suspects) were associated with 3 or more violence with injury offences; these were linked with for 11% of violence with injury offences (60 offences) within the suspect records.
- The maximum number of violence with injury offences associated with a single suspect, was 5.

Demographics

- Age and gender were recorded for all 65 suspects associated with multiple violence with injury offences.
- More than three quarters of these suspects were male (77%, 50 suspects).
- Those aged 35 to 44 accounted for a quarter of suspects (25%, 16 suspects); all of whom were male.
- The next most common age groups were those aged 25 to 34, and those aged 18 to 24, both accounted for a fifth of suspects each (20%, 13 suspects).
- The home district was not recorded for 10 suspects (15%).
- For the remaining 55 suspects, the majority (80%, 44 suspects) came from within Cambridge City.
- A further 16% were from other Cambridgeshire districts.

5. PSG and PGPM Analysis

Monthly minutes from the Adult PSG and PGPM were analysed to understand the wider community issues of Cambridge City. The method of recording the Adult PSG

and PGPM meetings did not lend itself to either statistical or detailed analysis. The data was recorded in the form of notes; therefore, in the time available a single year's worth of data was reviewed between January and December 2024.

A focus of the analysis was to identify either individuals or locations with more than one community safety incident to align with the report's aim of understanding what reoffending looks like in the broadest sense.

5.1. Adult PSG

5.1.1. Overview

Unlike the PGPM minutes, locations of community safety incidents were the main organisation structure of monthly meeting minutes of the Adult PSG. There were 24 unique locations recorded for the Adult PSG in 2024, and these locations were analysed as to whether there was a single community safety incident in the location or if there were multiple community safety incidents associated with the location. For example, locations that were categorised with multiple community safety incidents could have a burglary incident and then a separate assault incident.

All 24 locations had multiple community safety incidents associated with each location. The large representation of multiple incidents per location could be due to only substantial cases with multiple incidents surfacing to the PSG agenda while single incidents that are fleeting do not make the PSG agenda.

These 24 locations will be referred to as the analysed cohort and will be analysed in the following subsections of geography and type and impact of community safety issues.

5.1.2. Geography

East Chesterton and Petersfield stood out as the top wards of residential locations. 25% of the analysed cohort (6 out of 24) resided in East Chesterton, and 21% of the analysed cohort (5 out of 24) resided in Petersfield. Abbey, Arbury, King's Hedges, and Trumpington made up 41% of the analysed cohort (10 out of 24).

Cases were also analysed by whether they were associated with localised area or in multiple locations. For example, a localised area may refer to just an individual's residence or the neighbours surrounding an individual's residence. Multiple locations could include the localised area as well as parks and other public places. Table 6 below shows that most incidents were localised to one area with 71% of the analysed cohort (17 out of 24).

Table 6: Geographical spread of incidents of individuals in the analysed cohort, January to December 2024

Geographical spread	Number of individuals	% of the total
Localised	17	71%
Multiple locations	7	29%
Total	24	100%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership.

5.1.3. Type and impact of community safety issues

The notes and incidents were reviewed and categorised into similar ‘types’; these do not translate directly into police recorded crimes or incidents.

The locations of the analysed cohort can be involved in different community safety issues, and thus, the total percentage will exceed 100%.

Table 7 below shows the top community safety issues of locations in the analysed cohort. Mentions of noise and drugs stood out as the top 2 community safety issues. Violence was also a theme with mentions of threatening behaviour, assault, harassment, and weapons.

Table 7: Top community safety issues in locations of the analysed cohort, January to December 2024

Community Safety Issue	Number of locations	% of the total
Noise	19	79%
Drugs	14	58%
Threatening behaviour	11	46%
Criminal damage	9	38%
Assault	7	29%
Harassment	7	29%
Weapons	6	25%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership.

In terms of impact, the monthly minutes were analysed by whether the community safety incidents impacted an individual, a community, or the physical environment. Individuals can have multiple impacts, and thus, the total percentage will exceed 100%.

Table 8 shows that impact on an individual makes up 63% of the analysed cohort (15 out of 24), and impact to a community makes up 83% of the analysed cohort (20 out of 24). Impact to the physical environment is smaller at 46% of the analysed cohort (11 out of 24).

Table 8: Type of impact by individuals in the analysed cohort, January to December 2024

Type of Impact	Number of individuals	% of total
Individual	15	63%
Community	20	83%
Physical environment	11	46%
Total	24	N/A

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership.

5.2. Peer Group and Places Meetings (PGPM)

5.2.1. Overview

Individuals, groups, and locations were tracked across the monthly meeting minutes of the Peer Group and Places Meetings (PGPM) in 2024. Locations refer to areas without a specific address and with minimal information on individuals – for examples, locations could refer to a street or park where community safety issues are occurring.

There were 45 unique cases of individuals, groups, locations, and those categorised “other”. 56% of these cases (25 out of 45) were individuals, and 29% were locations (13 out of 45).

Individuals and locations were then each categorised into those with a single community safety incident and those with multiple community safety incidents.

84% of the individuals (21 out of 25) and 77% of locations (10 out of 13) were associated with multiple community safety incidents. Multiple community safety incidents can include different types of community safety issues or all the same community safety issue.

This cohort of 21 individuals will be referred to as the analysed individuals cohort, and the cohort of 10 locations will be referred to as the analysed locations cohort.

5.2.2. Geography

The analysed individuals cohort and the analysed locations cohort were combined to conduct ward analysis.

Of the combined cohort of 31, 19% (6 of 31) resided in Trumpington or on the border of Trumpington and Harston & Comberton. Arbury, King's Hedges, and Queen Edith's made up 32% (10 of 31).

The ward representation may be due to who attends PGPM meetings or where current activities and initiatives are taking place. This is especially relevant for schools who may not regularly attend PGPM meetings.

The analysed individual cohort was also analysed by whether they were associated with a localised area or in multiple locations. For the PGPM, 62% occurred in multiple locations (13 out of 21). This reflects a key difference with the Adult PSG where most adult individuals were localised. This is partly due to the added location of school, but there are also more mentions of public locations such as parks and youth clubs.

5.2.3. Characteristics of individuals

The analysed individuals cohort was analysed by the following characteristics: age, gender, type of housing, alcohol, mental health concerns, SEND/neurodiversity, mentions of children's social care, and mentions of school disruption.

Ages were calculated using birth dates in the monthly meeting minutes and their age as of 31 December 2024. 52% of the analysed individuals cohort (11 out of 21) were between ages 14 and 15, and 38% of the analysed individuals cohort (8 out of 21) were between ages 16 and 17.

In terms of gender, males made up 71% of the analysed individuals cohort (15 out of 21), and the remainder were female or unknown.

In terms of type of housing, 43% of the analysed individuals cohort (9 out of 21) were in a residence owned by Cambridge City Council Housing. However, it was not possible to determine the type of housing for the remainder of the analysed individuals cohort, and these were categorised "unknown".

Monthly meetings minutes were also analysed for mention of alcohol, mental health concerns, and SEND/neurodiversity. There were no mentions of alcohol in the analysed individuals cohort (0 out of 21) and mentions of mental health concerns and SEND/neurodiversity had very small numbers that were each less than five.

Mentions of children's social care support were analysed. 57% of the analysed individuals cohort (12 out of 21) had some mention of children's social care services. This included targeted support, children in need, and children in care.

When schools were analysed, 48% of the analysed individuals cohort (10 out of 21) experienced some form of disruption to school including a managed move from another school, waiting for managed move to a new school, in an alternative school provision, attending school offsite, or being permanently excluded during 2024.

5.2.4. Type and impact of community safety issues

The notes and incidents were reviewed and categorised into similar ‘types’; these do not translate directly into police recorded crimes or incidents.

To analyse the type of community safety issues, the analysed individuals cohort and the analysed locations cohort were combined. The combined cohort can be involved in different community safety issues, and thus, the total percentage will exceed 100%.

Table 9 below shows the top community safety issues of the combined analysed cohort of 31. Mentions of threatening behaviour stood out as the top community safety issue. Similar to the Adult PSG, violence was also a theme with mentions of threatening behaviour, assault, harassment, and weapons. Mentions of drugs were in the top 3 with 26% of the combined cohort (8 out of 31). Numbers of other community safety issues were small and were each less than five.

Table 9: Top community safety issues in locations of the combined analysed individuals and locations cohort, January to December 2024

Community Safety Issue	Number of locations	% of the total
Threatening behaviour	20	65%
Assault	9	29%
Drugs	8	26%
Criminal damage	7	23%
Weapons	6	19%
Harassment	5	16%
Theft	5	16%

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership.

In terms of impact, only the analysed individuals cohort was analysed, and these were categorised as to whether the community safety incidents impacted an individual, a community, or the physical environment. Individuals can have multiple impacts, and thus, the total percentage will exceed 100%.

Table 10 shows that impact on an individual makes up 95% of the analysed individuals cohort (20 out of 21), and impact to a community makes up 90% of the analysed individuals cohort (19 out of 21). Similar to the Adult PSG, impact to the physical environment is smaller at 24% of the analysed cohort (5 out of 21).

Table 10: Type of impact by analysed individuals cohort, January to December 2024

Type of Impact	Number of individuals	% of total
Individual	20	95%
Community	19	90%
Physical environment	5	24%
Total	21	N/A

Note: Table produced by Cambridgeshire County Council Policy and Insight Team, using data sourced from Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership.

6. Glossary

Term/abbreviation	Definition
Asset	Assessment used in Youth Justice
CCC	Cambridgeshire County Council
FOI	Freedom of Information. Part of the Freedom of Information Act. Information about this is available on the Information Commissioner's Office: What is the FOI Act and are we covered? ICO
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
MET	Metropolitan police
PIT (or CCC PIT)	Policy and Insight Team (part of Cambridgeshire County Council)
PSG	Problem Solving Group
YJS	Youth Justice Service

Appendix A: Technical Notes

General

1. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Police data

1. Volume of offences was calculated based on the number of incident numbers associated with suspects. Offences with no associated suspect record were not included in this analysis.
2. Analysis of crime and suspect records is based on a snapshot of records held by the police at the time it was sent to CCC PIT. Records may be subject to change, as crimes are updated, corrected, or “uncrimed”.
3. Analysis of suspect records is based on a subset of crimes which have associated suspect records, and so should be treated with caution. Biases in data may be present. For example, some crime types may be more likely to have suspects associated, and some suspect demographics may be more or less likely to be detected by the police.
4. Suspects are not confirmed offenders.
5. Information on what evidence is required for the police to record someone as a suspect is available on the Metropolitan Police website, in the form of an FOI response: [Evidence needed to mark some a suspect | Metropolitan Police](#).

Probation data

District

The location was determined using the postcode provided by the Probation Service. This postcode is the person on probation’s current or most recently known residential address. The district was established by using the Policy and Insight Team’s internal updated address lookup from Address Base Premium.

Methodology

Three cohorts were established and analysed; those sentenced in 2022, those sentenced in 2023 and those sentenced in 2024. Duplicates across cohorts were removed with 2022 as an index. If an offender was in 2022 cohort and also present in 2023 and 2024 cohorts, they were excluded from the latter. If the offender was

sentenced multiple times in the calendar year, their first offence in the year was the first offence used. Repeat offenders (within the Probation Service) were then classed as anyone with subsequent offence(s).

In terms of the offences analysis, it was looking at what types of offences are associated with those who only had one sentence, and then what types of offences are associated with those who had multiple subsequent sentences.

Age Groups

Age groups were based on their latest offence; therefore some caution should be taken. However, due to the nature of analysis there is only a difference of 3 ½ years maximum between the first date in the 2022 cohort and when the data was extracted so ages may not vary too much but may influence the proportions of age groups slightly.

Appendix B: Appendix Tables

Table 11: Suspects who were repeat suspects of crimes in Cambridge City recorded in 2024, within crime type, and for any crime type, by count, rank, and percentage of suspects who were associated with multiple offences

Crime type	Suspect count	Suspect count rank	Repeat suspect count (within crime type)	Repeat suspect count (within crime type) rank	Suspects who were repeat % (within crime type)	Suspects who were repeat % (within crime type) rank
Shoplifting	350	4	161	2	46%	1
Theft from a vehicle	22	22	10	15	45%	2
Bicycle theft	60	18	20	9	33%	3
Burglary - business and community	44	19	12	14	27%	4
Violence without injury	973	1	258	1	27%	5
Robbery of business property	8	24	2	22	25%	6
Theft or unauth taking of a motor veh	37	20	9	16	24%	7
Residential burglary-home	62	17	14	12	23%	8
Other offences public order	115	12	25	7	22%	9
Public fear, alarm or distress	205	7	38	6	19%	10
Residential burglary-unconnected build	12	23	2	22	17%	11
Other theft	148	9	24	8	16%	12
Criminal damage	346	5	54	5	16%	13
Arson	7	25	1	25	14%	14
Stalking and harassment	505	3	72	3	14%	15
Violence with injury	520	2	65	4	13%	16
Robbery of personal property	66	15	8	18	12%	17
Possession of weapons	134	11	16	10	12%	18
Race or religious agg public fear	64	16	7	19	11%	19
Other sexual offences	137	10	13	13	9%	20
Trafficking of drugs	98	13	7	19	7%	21
Possession of drugs	233	6	16	10	7%	22
Theft from the person	37	20	2	22	5%	23
Misc crimes against society	183	8	9	16	5%	24
Rape	88	14	4	21	5%	25
Aggravated vehicle taking	7	25	0	26	0%	26
Homicide	5	28	0	26	0%	26
Interfering with a motor vehicle	6	27	0	26	0%	26

Source: Table created by CCC PIT using suspect records provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary

References

MET. (2024, August). *Evidence needed to mark some a suspect. Freedom of information request no: 01.FOI.24.039567*. Retrieved from <https://www.met.police.uk/foi-ai/metropolitan-police/disclosure-2024/august-2024/evidence-needed-mark-some-suspect/>

Domestic Abuse Quarterly Performance Report 2025-26

Quarter 2: July – September 2025

Q2 Total referral data

	Total Referrals	Q1	Referral criteria met	Q1	Engagement % of criteria met referrals	Q1	Repeats - of total referrals	Q1
IDVA Referrals	516	500	446	428	81%	73%	176	149

Q2 All risk level referrals in categories

	Total Referrals	Q1	Referral criteria met	Q1	Engagement % of criteria met referrals	Q1	Repeats - of total referrals	Q1
Cambs City	141	103	124	88	81%	78%	46	39
East Cambs	64	56	61	47	77%	84%	21	13
Fenland	61	81	53	70	75.5%	73%	20	21
Hunts	121	141	107	124	84%	69%	48	45
South Cambs	89	83	75	73	80%	68%	36	24
Out of Area	18	36	10	27	70%	78%	2	7
Empty – address not documented on Oasis	2		0		0		0	
Not Known – Client moved to refuge – no forwarding address documented	1		1		100%		0	
Peterborough	19		15		93%		3	
Total	516	500	446	428	81%	73%	176	149

	Total Referrals	Q1	Referral criteria met	Q1	Engagement % of criteria met referrals	Q1	Repeat s of total referrals	Q1
CYP Cambs 13 –17	14	18	21 / 23	18 / 21	91%	62%	3 / 23	5 / 21
CYP Peterborough Excluding MARAC referrals	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	44	25	42	21	6%	71%	13	0
Minority Ethnic	49	52	48	45	79%	87%	6	10
Stalking (All – Cambs and Peterborough)	42	20	40	20	95%	90%	18	9
O OCD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Other relevant Q2 data

Agency	Q2	Q1
Number of Daily MARAC	271	230
Police DA Incidents Cambs	2549	2431
Police DA Crimes Cambs	1866	1842
Male Victims	42	47
Disability	153	156
LGBT	Lesbian 4 Gay 4 Bi 5 Total 13 Not asked 19	Lesbian 6 Gay 3 Bi 3 Asexual 1 Total 13

Other relevant information:

IDVA engagement rates have increased during quarter 2, as the service settles after recent restructure from Peterborough. The service has continued to see high referral levels both to IDVA and MARAC.

Current staffing issues have meant a temporary stop on Housing and Minority Ethnic Referrals at any risk level, with only high-risk being accepted. The IDVA Service continues to take Stalking and Young People's referrals in Peterborough, through posts funded by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

The Safe Lives review of MARAC and wider systems is due imminently and will be discussed at the DASV Board in November 2025.

DASV Champions sessions were held in October 2025 focusing on updates on local specialist domestic abuse services. This included recent changes to the IDVA Service and promotion of DASS (Domestic Abuse Support Service) delivered by IMPAKT as the outreach provider in Cambridgeshire for the next 3 years. January champions sessions will focus on professional curiosity.

Domestic Abuse Quarterly Performance Report 2025-26

Quarter 3 October – December

Total referral data

	Total Referrals Q3	Q2	Q1	Referral criteria met Q3	Q2	Q1	Engagement % of criteria met referrals Q3	Q2	Q1	Repeats - of total referrals	Q2	Q1
IDVA Referrals	476	516	500	375	446	428	80%	81%	73%	161 (34%)	176 (34%)	149 (30%)

All risk level referrals in Geographical Areas

	Total Referrals Q3	Q2	Q1	Referral criteria met Q3	Q2	Q1	Engagement % of criteria met referrals Q3	Q2	Q1	Repeats - of total referrals Q3	Q2	Q1
Cambs City	123	141	103	92	124	88	76%	81%	78%	51	46	39
East Cambs	46	64	56	37	61	47	89%	77%	84%	11	21	13
Fenland	85	61	81	72	53	70	80%	75.5%	73%	31	20	21
Hunts	122	121	141	101	107	124	79%	84%	69%	39	48	45
South Cambs	76	89	83	54	75	73	55%	80%	68%	23	36	24
Out of Area	8	18	36	5	10	27	77%	70%	78%	1	2	7

Empty – address not documented on Oasis	1	2	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
Not Known – Client moved to refuge – no forwarding address documented	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	100%	-	-	0	-
Peterborough	15	19	-	14	15	-	86%	93%	-	5	3	-
Total	476	516	500	375	446	428	80%	81%	73%	161	176	149

All risk level referrals by Specialism

	Total Referral Q3	Q2	Q1	Referral criteria met Q3	Q2	Q1	Engagement % of criteria met referrals Q3	Q2	Q1	Repeats of total referrals Q3	Q2	Q1
CYP Cambs 13 –17	14	14	18	17 / 18	21 / 23	18 / 21	82%	91%	62%	2	3 / 23	5 / 21
CYP Peterborough Excluding MARAC referrals	4	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	19	44	25	13	42	21	85%	6%	71%	0	13	0
Minority Ethnic	23	49	52	15	48	45	92%	79%	87%	9	6	10
Stalking (All – Cambs and Peterborough)	30	42	20	29	40	20	100%	95%	90%	10	18	9
O OCD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0

Other relevant data

Agency	Q3	Q2	Q1
MARAC referrals	212	271	230
Cases heard at MARAC	226	222	219
Police DA Incidents Cambs	2437	2549	2431
Police DA Crimes Cambs	1752	1866	1842
Male Victims	37	42	47
Disability	115	153	156
LGBT	Lesbian 4 Gay 3 Pansexual 1 Not asked 26	Lesbian 4 Gay 4 Bi 5 Not asked 19	Lesbian 6 Gay 3 Bi 3 Asexual 1

Other relevant information:

IDVA and MARAC referral rates have slowed slightly in Q3.

Current staffing issues have meant a temporary stop on Housing and Minority Ethnic Referrals at any risk level, with only high-risk being accepted. It is hoped to introduce both again in quarter four. Although MARAC referral numbers have reduced slightly there is still a backlog in hearing cases due to increased numbers in Q2.

January DASV Champions sessions will focus on the Safe Lives MARAC review and will also include information from Probation on their Building Choices programme, which has replaced Building Better Relationships.

The long-awaited government VAWG (Violence Against Women and Girls) was published in late December 2025, and a policy summary of key points will be circulated shortly.