

COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2016/17 – QUARTER 4

VIOLENCE



MARCH 2017

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DOCUMENT OUTLINE

The purpose of the strategic assessment is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (the Partnership) with an understanding of the crime and anti-social behaviour affecting the district. This will enable the Partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence. This document focuses on updating the Partnership's understanding of violence.

This document and previous strategic assessments can be accessed on the Cambridgeshire Insight pages here <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/hunts>

DOCUMENT SCHEDULE

The Partnership has a continuous assessment process that allows for strategic planning throughout the year. The aim of each document is to gain a better understanding of an agreed key issue in the district. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts agreed by the Partnership:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	Domestic Abuse	Jun & July	July 2016
2	Oxmoor	Aug & Sept	October 2016
3	Child Sexual Exploitation	Dec & Jan	January 2017
4	Violence	Feb & Mar	April 2017

ADDITIONAL DATA

The interactive community safety atlas provides some of the main crime and disorder issues at ward level. The atlas allows the user to review the data directly on the map or in a chart. It can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/atlas.html>.

The Pyramid of Crime victim offender interactive profile is presented at district level and can be accessed here:

<http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/Pyramid/html%205/atlas.html?select=12UB>.

It will be updated shortly.

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KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report in particular looks to update and develop the information available on historical and current issues affecting Huntingdonshire in relation to violence and what resource and interventions are currently focused on tackling these issues. This report will also provide the Partnership with an end of year review. The aim of this section is to review those areas of concern for the Partnership, existing activity and existing and emerging issues within the district.

KEY FINDINGS

Violence

The HMIC inspection report Crime Recording: Making the Victim Count was published in 2014 and has made imperative changes to the way police record crimes, notably insisting that crimes are recorded irrespective of if a victim engages with the recording process or not. This has had an impact on overall police recorded crime figures, including police recorded **violence**.

Since 2014, police recorded violent crime has been rising both nationally and locally (at the district and county level). Specifically there has been a steep rise in violence without injury.

The Crime Survey of England and Wales does not reflect these rises, implying that the increases in police recorded crime result from changes to recording practises and are not reflecting rises in the number of crimes occurring. This is mirrored in the total number of ambulance call outs across the district between 2014 and 2016.

Violence against the person crimes in Cambridgeshire have been disproportionately affected by the change in recording practices resulting from the 2014 HMIC inspection report.

The impacts of changes to the Home Office crime recording standards are yet to be measurable.

Violence related to gang involvement has been identified as a growing area of concern across the Youth Offending Service with particular concern placed on the exposure of vulnerable young people to gang activity. This type of violence has also been reported to come through the police, partner agencies such as Romsey Mill and through localities where identification of young people at risk of gang and other exploitation has taken place. Multi-agency partnership working on child protection and gangs should be part of the wider preventative agenda.

The close proximity and ease of access from London makes Huntingdonshire more more likely to be target of gang members and those they exploit who continue to be transient between urban hubs and county. The Home Office have identified six priorities for the police and partner agencies to support the response to tackling Gang Violence and Exploitation.

End of Year Review

The partnership has worked hard to improve their understanding of those issues which are closely linked to their strategic priorities of:

- identifying and supporting vulnerable people;
- identifying and responding to issues in vulnerable places;
- targeting those who cause most harm; and

- targeting matters that are of most concern to our communities

Despite slight increases over the last twelve months, there have been long-term decreases in **overall police recorded crime** in Huntingdonshire as well as recorded incidents of **anti-social behaviour** - a long term priority of the Partnership.

The Partnership received a quarterly Strategic Assessment on **domestic abuse** in quarter one of this financial year which reported further increases in police recorded incidents and crimes. This is an area which has been prioritised across the county and a combined public health, local authority and criminal justice needs assessment for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is currently in progress which is due for release in April 2017. Focus has also been placed on coercive control and the wider Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) agenda

There were 43 police recorded crimes with a **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)** marker applied in 2016. This was an increase on 2015 (17) but the issue is still expected to be significantly under reported nationally. In the last twelve months, it has been accepted that the Child Sexual Exploitation groups and strategies led by the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) and the Local Authority are now re-focussed on Child Exploitation. The reason for this work is the significant increase that has been seen in young people working with the Youth Offending Service reporting that they are involved in drug dealing through gangs in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

A growing area of concern is **cybercrime**, which has been prioritised by Cambridgeshire Constabulary and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. In 2016, there was 66 crimes in Huntingdonshire where a cyber-crime marker was applied, a 50% increase on 2015. There are clear links between cyber enabled crime and the exploitation of the most vulnerable, including children. Cybercrime is often reported to national agencies rather than local constabularies, making the volume hard to ascertain from local police data.

In early 2016, Cambridgeshire Public Services Board (CPSB) discussed a paper outlining the County Council's strategy for building resilient communities – *Stronger Together*¹. The County Council's planned activity was discussed, as well as opportunities for work across the partnership. The **Community Resilience** strategy will have an impact on the way that local residents and communities access certain services. In 2017 there will be a further review of the strategy alongside the Peterborough strategy in order to find greater efficiencies and coordination of activity where possible.

In 2016, there were 87 police recorded crimes with a **hate crime** marker applied in Huntingdonshire, this being a 16% increase on 2015. In June 2016, the UK held a referendum on whether to remain within the European Union. During this time, and immediately after the vote on the 23rd June, increased tensions were seen within some communities. Both national and local data demonstrated this, although the scale is hard to establish due to under-reporting.

¹ http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/4176/community_resilience_strategy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Violence

The rise in violent crime in Huntingdonshire can be viewed as a positive, with the shift in recording behaviour by Officers increasing opportunities to identify and manage risks as well as engage with, and therefore support victims. Efforts to increase public confidence in the criminal justice system and successfully engage victims should now be the focus to ensure these opportunities are maximised.

It is recommended that a future review of the impacts of latest Home Office Recording Standards should occur at a later date; especially changes to the reporting protocol now in place for schools as this may highlight areas of concern for the Partnership. The outcomes of the changes may provide opportunities to engage positively with young people and provide an insight into where education and awareness raising would best be targeted.

Maintaining a focus on vulnerability will help to tackle children and young people becoming involved in gang related violence. It is recommended that violence should therefore remain a priority for the Partnership with this particular focus. Work here would fall into the wider preventative agenda.

The Partnership has already created a task and finish group focusing on Child Sexual Exploitation. This group has a focused action plan that reports to the Partnership as well as the Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) and changing the focus to include vulnerable people exposed to wider exploitation and violence through gang association is one approach. This would bring the priority of the task and finish group in line with that of LSCB.

A similar approach could be incorporated by the Oxmoor task and finish group. A focus on gang vulnerability will help to tackle the wider vulnerability this area faces to increases in crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour and would act as a reporting stream into the Partnership and other strategic groups.

There is an opportunity for the Partnership to support the work of the Local Safeguarding Childrens Board by focussing on early intervention and awareness raising around alternatives to gang association. The Partnership should look to raise the profile of the vulnerabilities associated with gang related violence amongst local agencies as well as highlight alternatives to this amongst those on the cusp of this type of activity.

End of year review

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) has been a long term priority and whilst this area should be seen as business as usual for the Partnership, short term increases mean that some focus should remain. A concentration on vulnerabilities should remain as mental health, learning disabilities and substance misuse feature highly within caseloads of high and medium risk ASB cases. These issues require a multi-agency approach if they are to be resolved or managed sensitively.

Child Sexual Exploitation should remain a priority to ensure that existing activity becomes embedded. Focus should be placed on male victims and wider exploitation as well as the relationship between cyber-security and exploitation. It is recommended that:

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

Recent increases in police recorded **hate crime** suggests that the Partnership continues to monitor community cohesion and hate crime and continues activities in these areas. The County Council Community Resilience Strategy could be used, therefore, to help to identify areas for improvement and best practice at a local level and fed into a community board. Recommendations and discussion may provide an opportunity for the Partnership to help shape the countywide approach to community resilience locally. Understanding the behaviours, motivations and knowledge of local people and what they want will help direct the local, county and voluntary sectors on what is required.

Three Year Plan

The issues highlighted within the end of year review dictate that focus should remain on vulnerability and those issues that have the biggest impact on our communities. Specific issues that the partnership have looked to gain a greater understanding of and tackle where relevant, such as child exploitation, violence, anti-social behaviour, domestic abuse and hate crime can all have an impact on those most vulnerable. It is therefore recommended that that partnership should maintain their strategic priorities with a focus on suggested areas outlined below, in red, over the course of the three year plan.

identifying and supporting vulnerable people; e.g consider the wider exploitation of children and young people through gang related violence and cyber-enabled exploitation

identifying and responding to issues in vulnerable places; e.g continue to focus on Oxmoor as a vulnerable area and review the impact of existing work, such as the Controlling Migration Fund

targeting those who cause most harm; e.g review the key findings of the upcoming county-wide offender needs assessment (due June 2017) to create a greater understanding of the profile of known existing offenders that cause most harm across the district

targeting matters that are of most concern to our communities; build on existing knowledge of the scale and nature of hate crime across the district and look to tackle this, where relevant.

INTRODUCTION TO VIOLENCE

BACKGROUND

Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) has worked to reduce violence in the district over the past decade. There have been recent increases in police recorded violence against the person and this report will look to challenge the reasons for this. Violent crime significantly impacts both the victim/s and the communities in which the incidents occur and the Partnership recognises that there are a number of things that can be done.

Over the course of the existing three year plan, the Partnership has worked hard to place a focus on vulnerability, particularly in areas such as Child Sexual Exploitation and Anti-Social Behaviour. This report will look to explore the vulnerabilities surrounding violence and what activities the Partnership could explore to tackle these at a local level. There is a concern at a national and county-wide level that vulnerable young people are being targeted for gang-related violence and exploitation and this report will highlight the issues faced locally and where and how the Partnership can contribute to tackling this.

The Partnership has specifically worked to reduce alcohol related violence in the town centres and repeat domestic abuse. Previous analysis presented to the Partnership highlighted how there has been a slight reduction in the volume of violence against the person occurring within the pub clusters and some of this success can be attributed to the effectiveness of the Pub Watch Schemes that have been heavily invested in by partner organisations. A lot of work has been carried out by the Partnership over the course of the three year plan to target those areas that have caused most concern surrounding violence and this report will look to evaluate the impact of this work.

Whilst there are clear links between domestic abuse and wider violence, domestic abuse has been excluded from this report as the Partnership received an assessment on this subject in quarter one of this financial year.

OVERVIEW IN TRENDS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Over the longer-term, levels of violent crime measured by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) have shown substantial reductions (35% since 2005/06). **CSEW** findings for the latest survey year (2015/16), however, show **no significant change** in levels of violence compared with the previous survey year².

Conversely, **police recorded violent crime is rising** both nationally and at local county level, with a 24% and 20% increase, respectively, in the financial year to 2015/16. Nationally these rises are the highest recorded in a 12 month period since the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in April 2002.

Ultimately, the rise observed in police recorded crime has been attributed to the change in recording practise brought about by the 2014 HMIC inspection and subsequent report “Crime recording: making the victim count”. Given the lack of comparable rises in the CSEW reported violent crime, it is reasonable to assume that the HMIC inspection has indeed had a large impact on police recorded

² The apparent 4% increase was not statistically significant.

crime. However, recording practises can vary between force areas and thus the proximate cause of rises at the local level are less understood.

Figure 1: Police recorded violence against the person in Huntingdonshire by month, March 2011 to February 2016

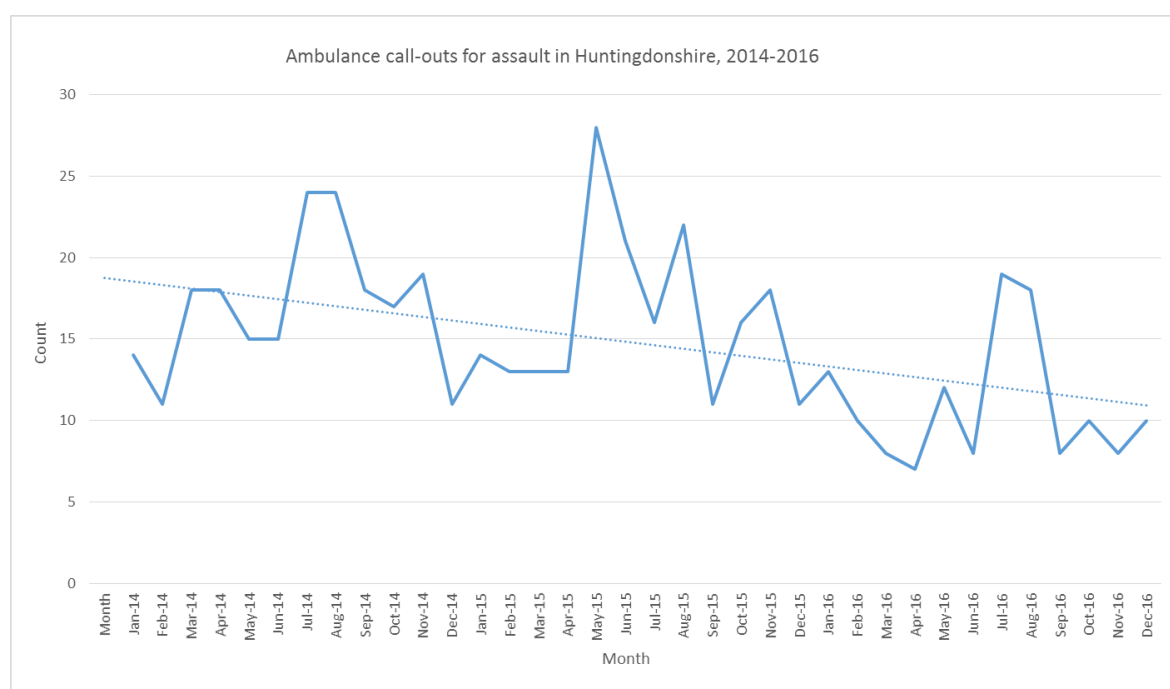


Appendix A (figure 2) offers a comparison of Huntingdonshire’s rate of violence against the person per 1,000 population when compared to its most similar statistical areas. This highlights that Huntingdonshire is ranked 13 of 15 (where 1st has the highest crime rate) for recorded violence against the person offences. The police recorded data for the previous 12 months highlights that Huntingdonshire has a rate of around 11.4 recorded incidents of violence against the person compared to the most similar area average of 13.6³

The Partnership received an assessment focussing specifically on low-level violence in 2015/16 which showed slight increases in A+E attendances at Hinchingsbrooke as a result of assault, but not as significant as police recorded incidents. Figure 2 shows the total number of ambulance calls as a result of assault in Huntingdonshire demonstrating a clear decrease over this period. In 2014, there was around 204 ambulance call outs across the district for assault but this decreased to around 113 in 2016. These figures point towards the suggestion from the CSEW that it is the police recording of violence that is increasing rather than violence itself.

³ Provisional statistics.

Figure 2: Total ambulance call outs in Huntingdonshire by month, January 2014 to December 2016



DEFINITION: VIOLENT OFFENCES

Violent incidents in police recorded crimes are referred to as ‘violence against the person’ and include homicide, violence with injury and violence without injury⁴.

Violence with injury - includes all incidents of wounding and assault with injury. Homicide is only included for police recorded crime. Police recorded crime also includes attempts at inflicting injury, although the CSEW would not include these if no actual injury occurred.

Violence without injury - includes all incidents of assault without injury and, from the CSEW only, attempted assaults. From July 2013, police recorded crime no longer includes under this sub-category, possession of weapons offences and public order offences.⁵

DIFFERENTIATING VIOLENCE WITH AND WITHOUT INJURY

There have been marked rises in both the violence subcategories of ‘violence with injury’ and ‘violence without injury’; however these have not been equivalent. There has been a **sharp rise in violence without injury** shown across the whole County⁶. This time period shows the impact of changes as a result of the amendments to crime recording practices, with 2013/14 being the financial year prior to the change and 2015/16 being the year immediately following.

⁴ It should be noted that the categories of ‘violence with injury’ and ‘violence without injury’ are not directly comparable between the CSEW and police recorded crime; and attempts to cause injury are categorised differently.

⁵ These offences are now included in new sub-categories within ‘Other crimes against society’ named ‘Possession of weapons offences’ and ‘Public order offences’. In order to produce a consistent time series, the year to March 2013 quarterly publication (and all subsequent publications) retrospectively applied the agreed changes to the police recorded crime classification to all data from 2002/03.

⁶ Excluding Peterborough.

- There was a total of 4,391 police recorded crimes recorded during 2015/16⁷ in Cambridgeshire; a rise of 90% in the three years from 2013/14-2015/16.
- The national rise for violence without injury between 2014/15-2015/16 was 81%.
- Between 2013/14- 2015/16, national⁸ and County **rises in police recorded violence with injury were far lower than those observed for violence without injury** although were also substantial at 34% nationally and 18% for the County
- **Huntingdonshire has reported a rise in violence without injury of 94.0% and violence with injury of 40.4%, from 2013/14 to 2015/16.** (Note: This rise in violence without injury is higher than the county and the national level, but figures should be compared with caution as low overall crime levels in Huntingdonshire means that a rise has a greater impact on percentage change and may not be statistically representative of higher levels of increase).

Figure 3: A breakdown of police recorded violence in Huntingdonshire by year; with and without injury



Figure 3, above, clearly highlights how increases in overall police recorded violence against the person have been driven by increases in violence without injury, especially since 2014.

⁷ Cambridgeshire Constabulary 2016.

⁸ CSEW June 2016

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2016#latest-violent-crime-figures-present-a-complex-picture>.

EXPLANATIONS FOR INCREASED POLICE RECORDED VIOLENCE

NATIONAL EXPLANATIONS

Apparent increases in specific crime types

The CSEW 2016 describes the increases in police recorded violent crime as a complex picture due to there being a number of factors that have had a significant impact; unfortunately the impact of each of these is confounded by other factors so it is difficult to isolate the specific impact of a single factor.

Changes to recording practices have seen the inclusion of sub-categories within violence without injury that were not included previously, the change to recording protocols for specific crime types⁹?. Additionally, the recognition and recording of new and emerging crime types has also had an impact, with this being the case for:

- **Harassment** – where there are now two new sub-categories under this offence type that were not previously notifiable (disclosure of private sexual photographs with intent to cause distress; and, sending letters etc with intent to cause distress or anxiety). Nationally these categories contributed a 36% rise in all violence against the person offences to June 2016⁹. **In Huntingdonshire there has been an increase in Harassment between 2013/2016 of 219%, amounting to an extra 169 crimes in the district. Excluding these offences from the violence without injury category in the same time period still sees a rise of 148%, so these crimes are not responsible for the sharp rise observed in the district.**
- **Modern slavery** – recent efforts to disrupt modern slavery activities has resulted in more crimes being detected. The data used in this paper only includes one count of modern slavery, so this explanation is not relevant to Huntingdonshire.
- **Attempted murder** – National increases in this crime type were recorded locally in Huntingdonshire although counts of this crime type are low and do not have a significant impact on overall recorded violence.
- **School-based crime recording** – the imperative to involve the police in crimes that occur within schools (see below this page: Further changes in how police record and deal with crimes) should amount to increased recording of crimes from these locations. This is not detectable in the data we have used in this paper, but a watching brief should be kept on this to identify emerging areas of concern.

Increased confidence to report and to record crimes

In recent years there has been greater professional awareness of violent crimes, in particular domestic abuse. Positive work, both local and nationally, has helped to promote awareness and this work should continue. Police recording and more incidents being reported to the police have both increased rather than an increase in actual levels of this abuse. The HMIC report Crime recording: making the victim count aimed to further increase these effects by highlighting that crime recording should reflect the experiences of victims not the convenience.

⁹ CSEW 2016 <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2016#latest-violent-crime-figures-present-a-complex-picture>

Rise in historic reporting

Alongside increased trust to report is an increase in reports of historic abuse. In particular the impact of national attention on sexual offences, via the publicity of Operation Yewtree for instance, has greatly impacted on the reporting of sexual violence.

Further changes in how police record and deal with crimes

In 2016, the Home Office released new crime recording standards¹⁰. These standards follow the principles outlined by the 2014 HMIC report, Crime Recording: making the victim count¹¹, and set out the Home Office vision to improve police recording with the aim to:

- a) To promote accurate and consistent crime recording between police forces; and
- b) To take a victim oriented approach to crime recording.

This includes changes in the recording of incidents on school premises; *It is expected that the impact of this change in recording practice, if any, would not be picked up in recording figures for another few years.*

LOCAL EXPLANATIONS

Increase in police recording of data with no victim support

“Historically an officer may have asked whether they wish to record/report an incident, they now say they ARE recording a crime and then ask what the victim wants to happen.” DCI Donna Wass

There have been a number of consequences of the HMIC report ‘Crime recording: making the victim count’. One of the most substantial imperatives of the report has been to reduce the number of reasons not to record a crime. Different crime types have been more susceptible than others to the impact of changes. Violence without injury, in particular, is thought to be one of the crime types specifically because victims may not always wish to officially report the crime, or may change their mind after they have initially spoken with police: referred to as disengagement by the victim. Disengagement by the victim with the crime recording process was reported to be responsible for over a quarter of under-recorded crime. Where previously, lack of victim engagement was a reason for not recording a crime, the HMIC report has made it implicit that if a crime occurs and is known about, it should be recorded.

Key findings of analysis

Analysis of all police recorded violence in East Cambridgeshire showed that Violence against the person has been disproportionately affected by the change in recording practices resulting from the 2014 HMIC inspection report, with a larger proportion of crimes in this category showing ‘no victim support’ to record. Specifically, the increases have been greatest for violence without injury, especially those with a domestic abuse marker. It is believed that this impact is mirrored across the

¹⁰ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/566188/count-general-nov-2016.pdf.

¹¹ <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/publications/crime-recording-making-the-victim-count/>

county although due to data availability at the time of writing, this analysis is yet to be repeated for Huntingdonshire.

VIOLENCE AMONGST CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

BACKGROUND

There is local concern around violence amongst children and young people, particularly in relation to gang violence. The Youth Offending Service (YOS) has highlighted that this type of violence has been reported within their service. YOS have also highlighted that this has been reported to the police and through localities, where the identification of young people at risk of gang and other exploitation has taken place. Children's Social Care play an active role in identifying those vulnerable young people.

Defining a gang is difficult. They tend to fall into three categories: Peer Groups, Street Gangs and Organised Crime Groups.¹² It can be common for groups of children and young people to gather together in public places to socialise. Although some Peer Group gatherings can lead to increased anti-social behaviour and youth offending, these activities should not be confused with the serious violence of a street gang. The Partnership should be aware of the pathways into serious violence and look to establish ways to support the work of the LSCB in identifying those individuals at risk of becoming involved with serious violence.

GANG INVOLVEMENT AND VIOLENCE

Whilst the area of concern is focussed on vulnerable individuals entering gang activity, the Partnership should be aware of the violent activity of a street gang or organised criminal group.

A Street Gang can be described as a relatively durable, predominantly street-based group of children who see themselves (and are seen by others) as a discernible group for whom crime and violence is integral to the group's identity.

An Organised Criminal Group is a group of individuals normally led by adults for whom involvement in crime is for personal gain (financial or otherwise). This involves serious and organised criminality by a hard core of violent gang members who exploit vulnerable young people and adults. This may also involve the movement and selling of drugs and money across the country, known as 'county lines' because it extends across county boundaries.

Source: Cambridgeshire LSCB

The Partnership should be aware of the distinction between organised crime groups and street gangs based on the level of criminality, organisation, planning and control, but should focus on the significant links between different levels of gangs. Activity can include street gang's involvement in drug dealing on behalf of organised criminal groups and the sexual abuse of girls and boys by organised criminal groups. Association with peer-group style gangs should be viewed as a vulnerability towards being drawn in to more serious criminality and violence.

¹² http://cambridgeshirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_gang_activ.html

A report¹³ by the Home Office in January 2016 looking at gang violence and exploitation highlighted that many gangs are changing. Nationally, agencies have reported that street gangs are becoming less visible in public, and more fluid in the way they organise. Emphasis is now being placed on local services to respond to the exploitation of vulnerable people by gangs, especially as the problem is often hidden, and not always understood in some local areas where it is taking place. The Home Office has therefore decided to place the focus around gang violence on the vulnerabilities surrounding this activity.

IDENTIFYING VULNERABILITIES TO GANG RELATED VIOLENCE

Two key indicators of individual vulnerability, particularly amongst young people, to exploitation is gang involvement and going missing. Going missing can be treated as an indicator or gateway for gang involvement and is an area which can be tackled through partnership activity. Professionals working with this group, regardless of their sector should be trained to understand the safeguarding needs of those affected by gangs. Children, usually from urban areas like Huntingdon, are recruited by gangs to courier drugs and money and have reported to have been kept in poor conditions. The true extent to which children are being exploited by gangs is not clear and it is likely that many children fail to be safeguarded.

A report by the National Crime Agency in November 2016 on Gang Violence and Exploitation highlighted that 'county lines gangs pose a significant threat to vulnerable adults upon whom they rely to conduct and/or facilitate this criminality.'¹⁴ Clearly, the Partnership should be aware of issues facing vulnerable adults as well as children. Vulnerable adults are not always in a position to be able to protect themselves and often have learning disabilities, mental health problems or suffering the effects of substance misuse, meaning they may be targeted by gangs for sexual or material exploitation. This can include using them within criminal activities such as storing weapons or drugs at their property. It is this exposure to gang exploitation that has the potential to generate emotional and physical harm.¹⁵ The close proximity and ease of access from London, where gang activity is most prevalent, offers Huntingdonshire a vulnerability to gang members and those they exploit who continue to be transient between urban hubs and county markets.

RESPONDING TO GANG INVOLVEMENT AMONGST YOUNG PEOPLE

The Home Office has identified six priorities for the police and partner agencies to support the response to tackling Gang Violence and Exploitation. In order to address these priorities, it remains very important that agencies continue to work closely together and have a good understanding of current and emerging local problems and how they can be addressed most effectively. These priorities are¹⁶:

¹³ Home Office, Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation,

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/491699/Ending_gang_violence_and_Exploitation_FINAL.pdf

¹⁴ <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/753-county-lines-gang-violence-exploitation-and-drug-supply-2016/file>

¹⁵ Safeguarding Children and vulnerable adults at risk of gang activity, Manchester SCB

¹⁶ Home Office, Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation,

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/491699/Ending_gang_violence_and_Exploitation_FINAL.pdf

1. Tackle county wide, the exploitation of vulnerable people by a hard core of gang members to sell drugs.
2. Protect vulnerable locations - places where vulnerable young people can be targeted, including pupil referral units and residential childrens care homes.
3. Reduce violence and knife crime, including improving the way national and local partners use tools and powers.
4. Safeguard gang associated women and girls, including strengthening local practices.
5. Promote early intervention – using evidence from the Early Intervention Foundation to identify and support vulnerable children and young people (including identifying mental health problems).
6. Promote meaningful alternatives to gangs such as education, training and employment.

There has been a substantial amount of work locally in relation to gang association amongst young people. The particular reason for this work follows the significant increase in the experience of young people linked to the Youth Offending Service that are involved in drug dealing through gangs in Huntingdon and focused on the Op Cerberus individuals. This links to the County Lines issues across the country. The Youth Offending Service (YOS) currently have a number of young people in custody or subject to court orders where there are particular concerns around gang exploitation.

Further work will follow around gang based interventions, with members of YOS going to London to meet up with local groups and youth offending teams to find out the type of work they are delivering.

The LSCB has highlighted that The Common Assessment Framework (CAF) may be crucial in the early identification of children and young people who need additional support due to the risk of involvement in gang activity. This links to the Partnerships existing priority of identifying and supporting vulnerable people. Similarly, the LSCB guidance states that ‘practitioners should be aware that children who are Looked After by the Local Authority can be particularly vulnerable to becoming involved in gangs. There may be a need to review their Care Plan in light of the assessment and to provide additional support.’¹⁷

A key area in which the Community Safety Partnership can have a significant impact is in helping to promote meaningful alternatives to gangs such as through awareness and education. A focus on early intervention will help to keep those most vulnerable away from organised violence.

¹⁷ http://cambridgeshirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_gang_activ.html

LOCAL RESPONSE

Limit Youth Club in Huntingdon is run by three members of staff and one volunteer for young people aged 11-17. The young people who attend have varying needs: some have Child Assessment Framework (CAFS), some are from families with social care involvement, others are no longer in mainstream education and some young people have Special Educational Needs (SEN).

The club has members from a diverse mix of cultures and, as it is run by 3 very experienced workers who have known most of the young people from the age of 8, attendees are made to feel very comfortable. This sense of belonging and safety can be a vital part of the work's success due to many of the young people lacking additional support from their families. This is evidenced through the regular disclosures made by young people to members of staff. Recently these have covered a range of issues relating to relationships, health, and online safety with one case involving a young person seeking advice following the breakdown of her relationship with her girlfriend, whilst another involved an individual worried she might be pregnant. Further examples include a case where an individual had been receiving and sending inappropriate pictures online, someone who had taken an overdose and wanted further support, and another who was being bullied online. This youth club could be used a significant step in helping potentially vulnerable children move away from gang involvement and subsequent violence.

The club provides vital, non-judgemental advice and support to a number of young people over as long a period as they wish to engage. Feedback from members has shown, in a significant number of cases the advice received is heeded, and consequently the number of people at risk of harm is reduced.

END OF YEAR REVIEW

The purpose of this section is to highlight areas of concern and assist the Partnership in agreeing the forthcoming year's priorities. Please note that this document is designed as an overview and update on a number of topic areas and the work the Partnership has delivered on the back of detailed, quarterly Strategic Assessments.

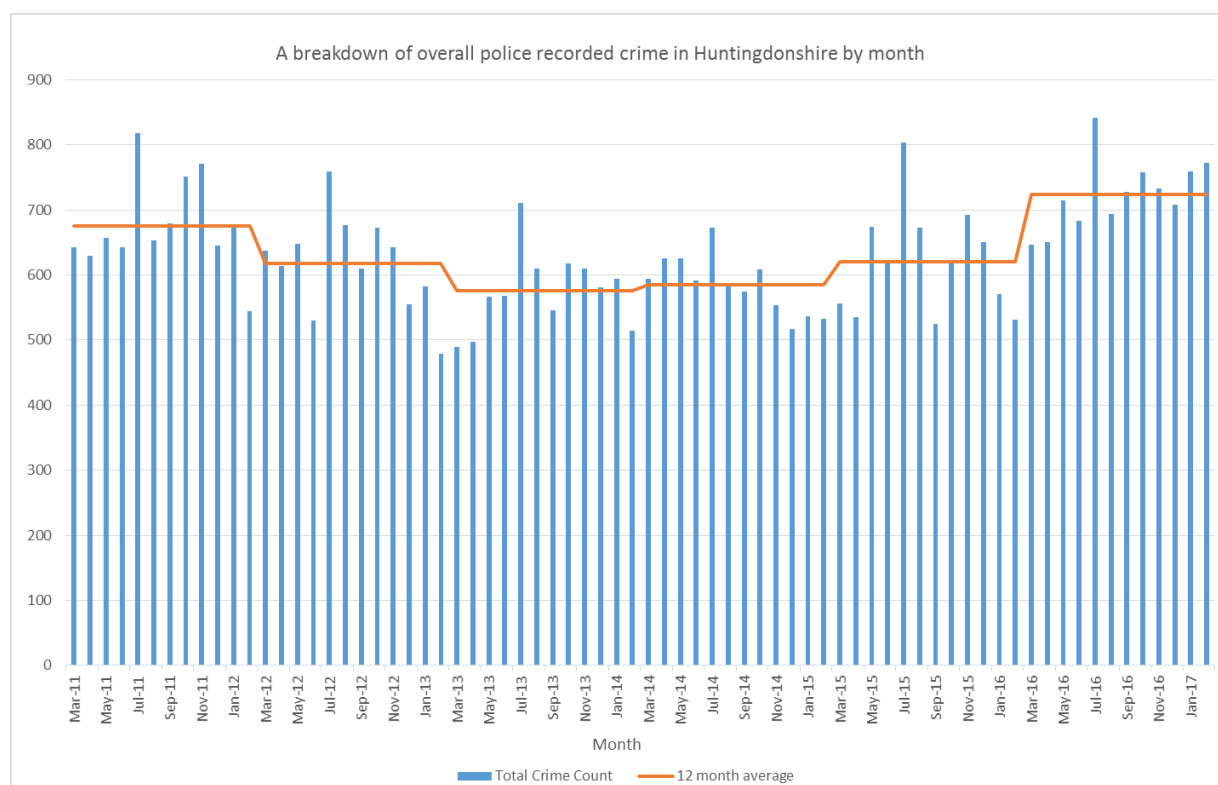
The overarching priorities of the Partnership are:

- identifying and supporting vulnerable people;
- identifying and responding to issues in vulnerable places;
- targeting those who cause most harm; and
- targeting matters that are of most concern to our communities

TOTAL CRIME

There has been year on year increases in overall police recorded crime between 2014 and 2016 and the course of the three year plan in Huntingdonshire. Increases are in part due to police recording practices and in recording volumes and are thought to be in particular areas such as violence and domestic abuse.

Figure 4: A breakdown of overall police recorded crime in Huntingdonshire by month, March 2011 to February 2017



Despite these increases, overall rates of crime in Huntingdonshire have reduced over the last ten years. This mirrors trends across the County. There was a total of 8,257 police recorded crimes in Huntingdonshire in 2016. This was an 11.3% increase on 2015 but was 14% less than 2007 which highlights the longer term decreases. In 2016, 8,257 police recorded incidents equated to around 46.5 crimes per 1,000 population which is down significantly on the previous ten years (58.3). Work has been conducted to understand increases in recording practices since the 2014 HMIC report on recording by the constabulary.

DOMESTIC ABUSE

The Partnership were provided with a more in-depth exploration in quarter 1 2016/17 Strategic Assessment and this highlighted key activity in Huntingdonshire in relation to domestic abuse. Luminus, a key housing provider within Huntingdonshire, has a specialist Domestic Violence Officer (DVO) who manages all cases heard at the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), for example. Luminus Group also support tenants who do not meet the MARAC criteria to ensure they are offered appropriate advice, information and support to reduce the risks to them.

Local availability of data on domestic abuse (DA) within Huntingdonshire remains limited, with a continued reliance on police data for detailed local analysis. There was a 28.7% increase in incidents of police recorded domestic abuse between 2015 and 2016. In terms of recorded domestic abuse **incidents**, there was a total of 2,370 incidents in 2016. There has been long term increases in police recorded DA incidents which is attributed, in part, to improved recording practices.

Familial domestic abuse (occurring between adult/adolescent family members not in an intimate relationship, e.g. siblings, parent/child) accounts for around a quarter of police recorded abuse. National data suggests there is still under-reporting of this type of abuse. Further more, most services are not currently designed or set up to provide the most appropriate support for victims or perpetrators of familial abuse.

There are still gaps in general awareness around coercive control as a form of abuse. In December 2016, an elderly pensioner from Huntingdon was prosecuted for coercive control offences receiving a 9 months suspended prison sentence. The 81 year old had controlled his wife's relationships for many years and made her sleep on the floor when sick. Looking forward, this is an issue which will require targeted work to help raise awareness and increase understanding. The Partnership should look to raising awareness around coercive control and the methods employed by perpetrators. Focussing on professionals who need to be able to detect coercive control may help victims more quickly and result in a trickle down dissemination of knowledge. By keeping a focus on this type of abuse, the Partnership will go a long way to meeting their priority of identifying and supporting vulnerable people.

Similarly, the Partnership should consider the recommendations of the county wide Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) needs assessment and a thorough understanding of the recommended actions within the draft VAWG action plan. As the actions stand, they will require changes in the way that individual CSP's work in relation to VAWG. The release of the VAWG strategy highlights the need for the Partnership to be alert to the other issues under the VAWG definition (such as female genital mutilation or FGM) especially given the ethnic diversity within the district.

There is due to be a county-wide needs assessment on domestic abuse, which will soon be available for circulation amongst community safety partnerships. The interim findings were circulated in November and highlight some of the key issues surrounding domestic abuse locally. The Partnership should be aware of the key recommendations and findings within this assessment in order to decide appropriate ways of working moving forward.

OXMOOR

The Partnership received a strategic assessment in quarter 2 of the 2016/17 financial year which looked specifically at Oxmoor and the specific problems there. The report found that areas within Oxmoor are still scored as relatively highly deprived and that Oxmoor (and Huntingdon North ward) show variable but relatively high rates of crime and ASB for the district. This report helped to build a greater understanding of Oxmoor and contributed to tackling the priority of targeting and responding to issues in vulnerable places.

Feedback from professionals demonstrates that there are still families that require a high level of support over a long period of time to tackle engrained issues. Also that the diverse communities and nature of high turnover of housing has limited the impact of some of the interventions already delivered.

The Oxmoor strategic assessment also highlighted existing activity in Oxmoor. This includes the Luminus Anti-Social Behaviour Officer undertaking numerous joint visits with the Police to Luminus properties and supporting victims and taking action against perpetrators of Anti-social Behaviour.

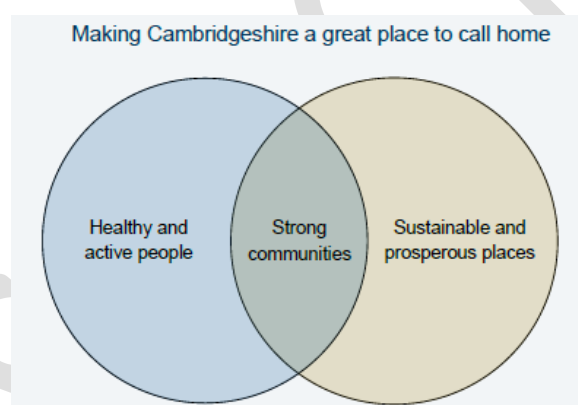
When issues are reported it is standard practice for Luminus Officers to use the 'Anti-Social Behaviour Cards' to seek feedback from residents to allow action to be taken. Other existing work in the area includes:

- **Limit Youth Club**
- **Transforming Lives Project**
- **Application for a community worker via the 'Controlling Migration Fund'**

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE STRATEGY

In early 2016, Cambridgeshire Public Services Board (CPSB) discussed a paper outlining the County Council's strategy for building resilient communities – *Stronger Together*¹⁸. The County Council's planned activity was discussed, as well as opportunities for work across the Partnership. The document outlined the Council's vision for the future which is set within the wider context of business planning and the pressure on resources, and focussed on what the Council aims to achieve. The vision for future planning is:

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



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

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

- **Communication** – improving the collection of local communication, knowledge, and information to ensure activities and services are accessible on a very local level e.g. through *Community Hubs*.
- **People helping people** – strengthening community support networks through improving the recruitment and management of local volunteers in order to coordinate and optimise opportunities.
- **Council Members** – as community leaders, members should play an important role in engaging communities on a local level as well as acting as an advocate for the community.
- **Our workforce** – through the provision of training and a apt recruitment process, members of Council staff will learn to tackle issues using a strength-based approach.

¹⁸ http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/4176/community_resilience_strategy.

- **Community spaces** – engagement should take place in shared community spaces, such as libraries or children centres, where council team, partners, organisations from the voluntary sector and community groups may all work together.
- **Partnerships** – through working in partnership with community stakeholders, the County Council may be able to develop a successful strategy to enhance community resilience. At present this mainly focuses on the role of the County Council and LGSS (Local Government Shared Services), however, in the future, this may also be extended to include organisations from statutory, voluntary, and business sectors.

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

In a Council update to Chief Officers in December 2016¹⁹, it was agreed that the priorities for the year ahead would be:

1. Community hubs

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

2. Cambridgeshire Communities Innovation fund²⁰

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

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

3. Communities Board

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

¹⁹ From: Sarah Ferguson, Service Director, CCC – 14/12/2016.

²⁰ <http://www.cambscf.org.uk/ccif.html>.

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

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

The evidence does not indicate that the nature and scale of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) within the District is what the Partnership feared it might be. Within the possible modalities of offending, the evidence currently suggests a less organised type of abuse taking place between peers or single abusers, often utilising online communication routes to target potential victims. There was 43 police recorded crimes with a CSE marker applied in 2016. This was a significant increase on 2015 (17) but the issue is still accepted to be significantly under reported nationally.

In the last twelve months, it has been accepted that the Child Sexual Exploitation groups and strategies led by the LSCB and the County Council are now re-focussed on Child Exploitation. This includes CSE, gang exploitation, missing and trafficked young people. There are a range of strategic processes now in place linked to the CSE strategy groups, MASE groups as well as the Organised Crime groups. There has been a huge amount of work taking place across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough around gang exploitation for young people.

The strategic assessment presented to the Partnership on CSE specifically highlighted that overall the Partnership has contributed to the following:

- Raising public confidence and awareness
- Strengthening existing partnerships and leadership
- Intelligence and performance monitoring
- Learning and development

The recent national revelations of historic abuse of boys and young men through sports clubs does indicate that unknown elements will continue to emerge. However agencies are not where they were two years ago, and there are already processes and procedures in place that will be able to tackle issues that do emerge more quickly than previously. This is an area that will require some monitoring to ensure that potential victims are not missed.

The Partnership has identified this as an area of concern and it is recommended that it remains a priority to ensure that existing activity becomes embedded. Moving forward, focus should be placed on male victims.

COHESION AND HATE CRIME

Community cohesion is a current area of concern for the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership. As part of the 2015/16 continuous strategic assessment process the Cambridgeshire Research Group produced a report on cohesion within Huntingdonshire (April 2016) and received a separate briefing on hate crime. Within the document national concerns were highlighted alongside the lack of available local data, raising the concern that many issues were hidden and the Partnership was unsighted on potential problems.

Local issues

Perception of street drinking and the impact of how some individuals use public spaces has caused tension locally. This is often associated with the activities of some residents of houses of multiple occupancy (HMO) who do not have alternative places to relax and socialise as HMOs often lack common areas. In 2016, there were 87 police recorded crimes with a Hate Crime marker applied in Huntingdonshire which was a 16% increase on 2015.

There have been increases both locally and nationally in the number of police recorded Hate Crimes. In June 2016, the UK held a referendum on whether to remain within the European Union. During this time, and immediately after the vote on the 23rd June, there were perceived increases in tension within some communities. Both national and local data now supports that there are increased tensions. It is recommended that the situation is monitored for future increases, especially as the issue of the UK's exit from the European Union progresses.

The following bullet points outline the ongoing work to reduce tension and increase engagement;

- Partnership working: With the council and local business to provide information and education to people
- Visits to HMOs within Oxmoor
- Reaching minority groups via social media to provide information and sign posting
- Intelligence gathering and sharing
- Reassurance

It is recommended that the Partnership continues to work across these themes.

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Anti-Social Behaviour is established as a long term priority of the Partnership and has seen long term decreases across the district, despite increases over the last twelve months. In 2016, there were 4,041 recorded ASB incidents in Huntingdonshire which is an increase from 3,496 in 2015.

The first Public Space Protection Order (known as the Huntingdon Town Centre PSPO) came into effect in April 2015 covering the area within the Huntingdon ring road. It is aimed at tackling and reducing street drinking. There are two Designated Public Place Orders (DPPO) in Huntingdonshire, these being Wheatfields Park, St Ives and St Ives Town Centre and Warners Park, St Ives. These will be reviewed prior to the DPPO expiring in October 2017 and it is recommended that the impact of the PSPO is reviewed in the future.

Huntingdon North ward was prioritised by the Partnership and resources have continued to be targeted into the geographic hot spots. This area has the highest proportion of social housing as well as being an area of deprivation and where the majority of EU residents reside. Looking forward, future work around Anti-Social Behaviour should have a focus placed on vulnerability. The impact of anti-social behaviour on vulnerable individuals can leave them overwhelmed and therefore their ability to protect themselves from harm is somewhat diminished.¹ A victim of ASB is therefore defined as being vulnerable and at risk of harm if as a result of their situation they 'become unable to cope with, resist and recover from the impact of anti-social behaviour'.

Similarly, it is important to acknowledge that perpetrators themselves may be behaving antisocially as a result of their own vulnerabilities (e.g. mental ill-health), and therefore without identifying and addressing these vulnerabilities attempts to mitigate antisocial behaviour are unlikely to succeed. Investigations into ASB cases around perceived perpetrators sometimes reveals that such individuals are instead vulnerable victims of antisocial behaviour, and only through close multi-agency partnership working can the more complex context around a case be revealed.

Although significant changes have been seen in the Oxmoor area and many tools and powers have been used to take action against perpetrators, it is an area that will remain high need. The Partnership has a working group in place focusing on Oxmoor and it is hoped that further benefits will be seen as a result of outcomes from their action plan.

EXISTING AND EMERGING ISSUES

CYBER-ENABLED CRIMES

In order to identify and support vulnerable people, target those who cause most harm and target matters that are of most concern to our communities. A growing area of concern is on cyber-enabled and cyber-dependent crime and has been prioritised by Cambridgeshire Constabulary and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. Our understanding and knowledge of the scale of the problem is limited, often because people do not realise they have been a victim, or because they either report the offence to a bank/service provider directly or to Action Fraud. In 2016, there was 66 crimes in Huntingdonshire where a cyber-crime marker was applied, a 50% increase on 2015. There are clear links between cyber enabled crime and the exploitation of the most vulnerable, including children.

One area in which the partnership could have an impact in this area is through online safety awareness, especially amongst children and young people. In the 2016 Health Related Behaviour Survey (HRBS) found that 90% of pupils surveyed in Huntingdonshire have access to the internet outside of school lessons and 92% of pupils responded that they have a profile online. Just 60% said that their online profile is set to be friends-only and not public. Cyber-enabled crime is not just focused on theft and fraud and there are clear links to areas such as child exploitation. Of the respondents from Huntingdonshire in the HRBS, 14% have found online safety sessions 'not at all' useful and 23% (22%) couldn't remember any.

In 2015, the Office of National Statistics trialled the inclusion of cybercrime in the annual Crime Survey for England and Wales for the first time. The ONS estimated that there were 2.46 million cyber incidents and 2.11 million victims of cybercrime in the UK in 2015. A national assessment on cybercrime by the National Crime Agency highlighted a national shortfall in reporting as over the same period, there was only 16,349 cyber dependent and approximately 700,000 cyber-enabled incidents reported to Action Fraud over the same period.

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

Case Study D: Cyber Crime in Cambridgeshire

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

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

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

Revenge porn

Revenge Porn is the 'sharing of private, sexual materials, either photos or videos, of another person without their consent and with the purpose of causing embarrassment or distress.'²¹ The images are sometimes accompanied by personal information about the individual. In 2015, the law changed around this activity, making it a specific offence for this practice and those found guilty of the Crime could face a sentence of up to two years in prison.

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

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

²¹ Revenge Porn: The Facts,
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/405286/revenge-porn-factsheet.pdf

In 2015, the Ministry of Justice released an awareness campaign titled 'Revenge Porn: be aware b4 you share.'²² The impact that revenge porn can have on the victim can be severe and it should be treated as seriously as any over cyber-dependent crime.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH OFFENDER NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A force wide offender joint strategic needs assessment analysis is due for release in May 2016. The purpose of this needs assessment is to inform the Office of Police Crime Commissioner's commissioning intentions, future system-based work and policies and strategies around offending prevention and management in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Information will provide a baseline understanding of offending prevention and management needs, trends and potential changes in the future. Key audiences for this work include the OPCC, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, local government, community safety partnerships and HMIC.

The assessment will have two clear aims:

- To assess current and future needs of offending prevention and management across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, focusing on the wider system impact and demand.
- To carry out an evidence-based options appraisal improving current and future systems approaches to offending and re-offending

As this work will help to inform future service provision around offending the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, the partnership should have a strong sight of the key findings of the report as this will help to target those who cause most harm.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS AGENDA

Domestic Abuse has already been highlighted as an area of focus by CSP. In 2016, the Home Office released their strategy for ending violence against women and girls (VAWG). The United Nations defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."²³ There are clear links between Domestic Abuse and the wider VAWG agenda.

One of the key principles behind this national strategy is the role of partnership in tackling VAWG: the recognition that the multi-faced and complex nature of VAWG would require a multi-agency approach. The government's ambition is to significantly improve awareness of issues relating to VAWG and for these issues to become 'everybody's businesses across agencies, professions and the wider public. Locally, this strategy has translated to the commissioning of a county-wide VAWG needs assessment by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. The Partnership have received some early recommendations from this assessment, but the full report will be released

²² Revenge Porn: The Facts,
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/405286/revenge-porn-factsheet.pdf

²³ World Health Organisation, Violence against women: Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Against Women Factsheet, <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/>, November 2016

early this year. It is possible that there will be additional actions that could come from that analysis that the Partnership wish to consider. At this stage the evidence continues to support the Partnership's work protecting the vulnerable. Victims within the VAWG agenda are particularly vulnerable as the abuse often takes place at home within their own families where agencies have no knowledge of or find it hard to intervene.

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

- It is recommended that all relevant local strategy, policy, assessment of need, and commissioning reflects VAWG needs, and that this is monitored as a county-level strategy.
- It is recommended that a review of the learning, and of relevant actions arising from previous domestic homicide reviews (DHRs), is commissioned at a strategic county-level in line with best practise.
- It is recommended that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough [stakeholders] progress activities at a strategic level to develop a common and coordinated approach to school-based VAWG prevention interventions, in accordance with best practise and Home Office recommendations.
- A standardised strategy for developing community capacity has been agreed by the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Governance Board (county strategic board) to direct all aspects of local delivery.

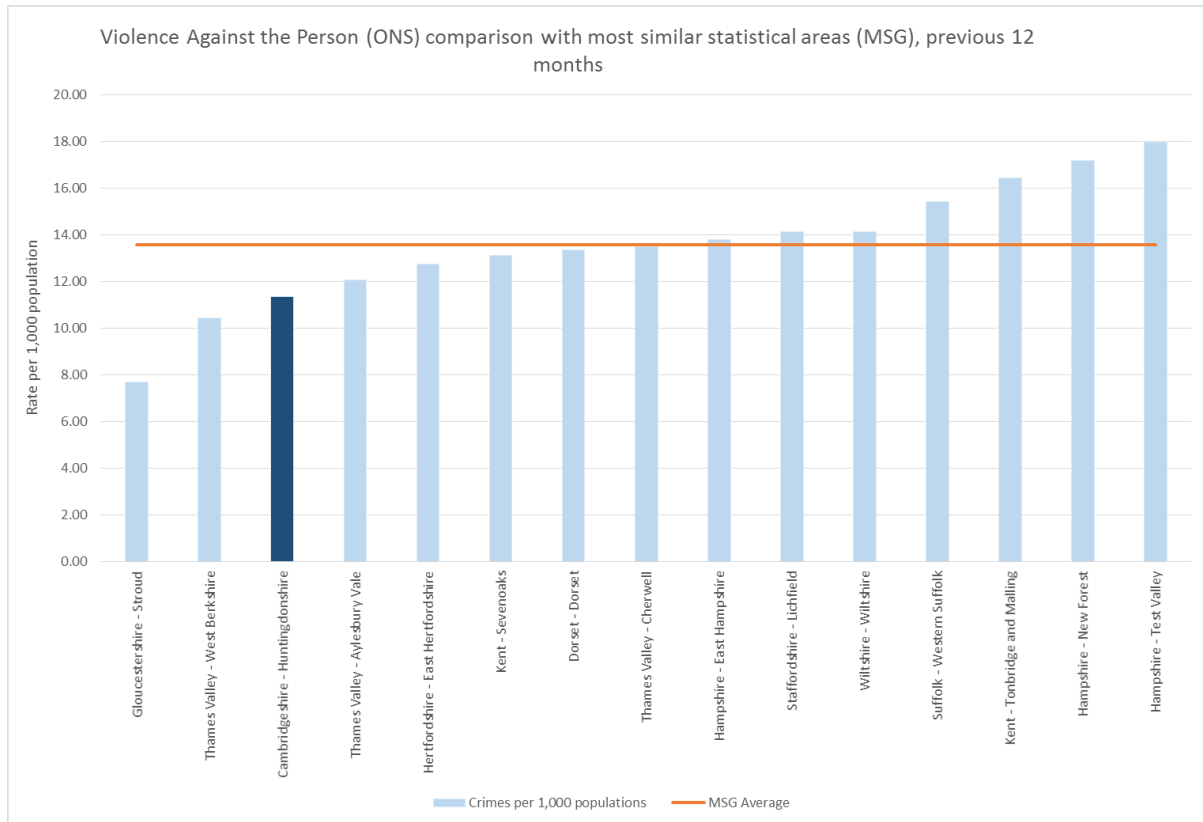
Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership should place focus away from domestic abuse to the wider VAWG agenda, which includes domestic abuse.

APPENDIX A: DATA SOURCES

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes						
If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change
	From	To	From	To		
	Jan-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Dec-16		
HUNTINGDONSHIRE						
All Crime	7,416		8,257		841	+ 11.3%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	7,416		8,257		841	+ 11.3%
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	1,650		1,861		211	+ 12.8%
Burglary Dwelling	338		343		5	+ 1.5%
Child Abuse	166		215		49	+ 29.5%
Child Sexual Abuse	0		42		42	No Calc
Child Sexual Exploitation	17		43		26	+ 152.9%
Domestic Abuse	785		1,010		225	+ 28.7%
Human Trafficking	8		0		-8	- 100.0%
Cyber Crime	44		66		22	+ 50.0%
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	44		47		3	+ 6.8%
Victim Based Crime	6,723		7,445		722	+ 10.7%
All Violence Against The Person	1,642		1,989		347	+ 21.1%
Violence with injury	654		723		69	+ 10.6%
Violence without injury	988		1,264		276	+ 27.9%
All Sexual Offences	220		267		47	+ 21.4%
Serious Sexual Offences	175		205		30	+ 17.1%
Other Sexual Offences	45		62		17	+ 37.8%
All Robbery	62		75		13	+ 21.0%
Robbery (Business)	10		8		-2	- 20.0%
Robbery (Personal)	52		67		15	+ 28.8%
Theft Offences	3,619		3,742		123	+ 3.4%
Burglary Dwelling	338		343		5	+ 1.5%
Burglary Non Dwelling	613		490		-123	- 20.1%
Shoplifting	529		620		91	+ 17.2%
Theft from the Person	95		113		18	+ 18.9%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	278		233		-45	- 16.2%
Vehicle Crime	646		777		131	+ 20.3%
All other theft offences	1,120		1,166		46	+ 4.1%
All Criminal Damage	1,180		1,372		192	+ 16.3%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	209		274		65	+ 31.1%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	114		79		-35	- 30.7%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	462		596		134	+ 29.0%
Criminal Damage Other	342		360		18	+ 5.3%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	1		3		2	+ 200.0%
Arson	52		60		8	+ 15.4%

Source: Cadet

Violence against the person: most similar statistical area comparison, iquanta



Source: iQuanta

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

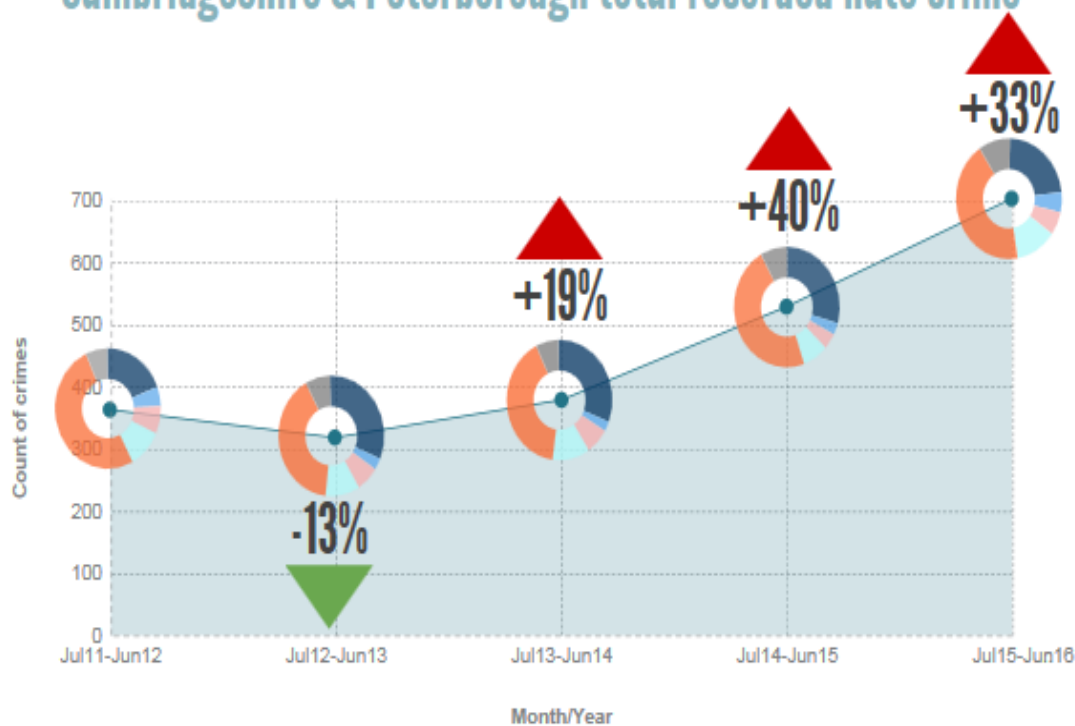
Police Recorded Hate Crime

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2016



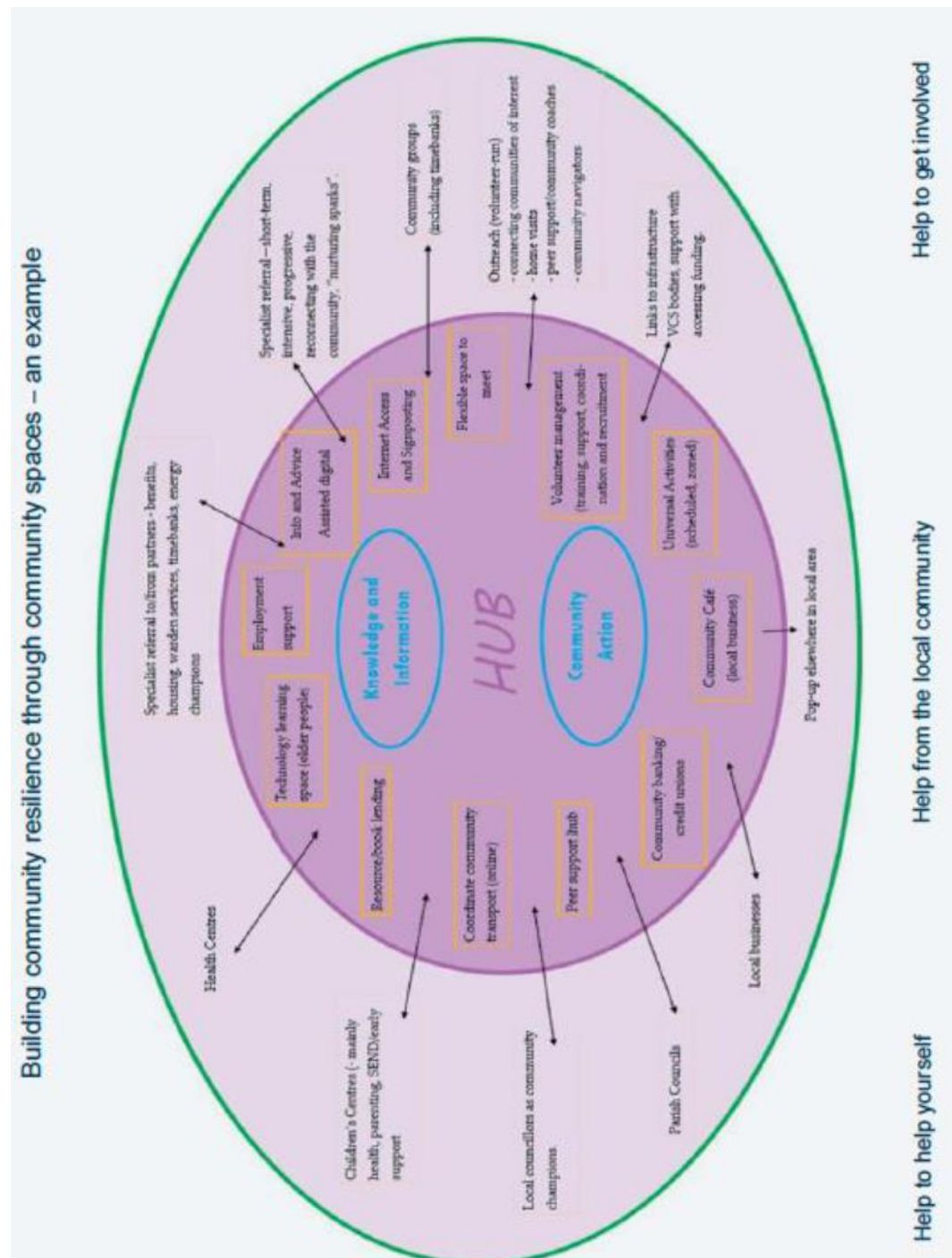
Cambridgeshire
Research
Group

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough total recorded hate crime



Source: CADET

An Example of a Community Hub Model



APPENDIX C: ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Cambscf, Community Innovation Fund, <http://www.cambscf.org.uk/ccif.html>.

Cambridgeshire County Council, Community Resilience Strategy,
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/4176/community_resilience_strategy.

Cambridgeshire LSCB, Guidance of Gang Activity,
http://cambridgeshirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_gang_activ.html

ONS, Crime in England and Wales, 2016,
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2016#latest-violent-crime-figures-present-a-complex-picture>.

Home Office Counting Rules for Recorded Crime
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/566188/count-general-nov-2016.pdf.

HMIC, Crime-recording: making the victim count <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/publications/crime-recording-making-the-victim-count/>, 2014

National Crime Agency, County Lines gang violence, exploitation and drug supply
<http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/753-county-lines-gang-violence-exploitation-and-drug-supply-2016/file>

Revenge Porn: The Facts,
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/405286/revenge-porn-factsheet.pdf

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