

# COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2015/16:

## ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (HIGH & MEDIUM RISK)



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Description:	The purpose of this document is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the district. This is the first of four documents that will be produced for 2015/16. The focus of this document will be on high and medium risk ASB.
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## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour, and substance misuse issues affecting the district. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

## DOCUMENT SCHEDULE

The partnership has a continuous assessment process that allows for strategic planning throughout the year. Whilst each document will provide an overview of the partnership's performance during the year, the aim of each document will be to gain a better understanding of key issues in the district. The continuous assessment consists of 4 parts:

Document	Key theme	Analysis & Writing	Presentation
1	<b>ASB (High &amp; Medium Risk)</b>	<b>June and July</b>	<b>July 2015</b>
2	Low level violence	July to September	October 2015
3	Serious crime	October to December	January 2016
4	Cohesion	January to March	April 2016

Lead officers for integrated offender management (IOM), drugs and alcohol (DAAT) and domestic abuse (DA) will continue to provide updates to the partnership.

## DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

This strategic assessment document is set out in two main chapters:

- **Key Findings and Recommendations** – this section provides an executive summary of the key analytical findings and recommendations. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working.
- **Priority Analysis** – this section provides an assessment of the district's main problems, illustrating it in terms of where and when most problems occur, the people and communities that are most vulnerable and where possible, who is responsible.

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

## 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.

## KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### KEY FINDINGS

The long term trend for total ASB police incidents continues to decline, however a small increase was recorded last year. The volume of this increase should not change the priority for the Partnership. The overwhelming evidence is that there is now less ASB than there was six years ago and that some people continue to be disproportionately affected.

A variety of, and combination of factors, influence the level of an individual's vulnerability. This in turn can determine the severity of the impact felt by victims. The Partnership's continued focus on risk remains an appropriate method of prioritising responses to problems.

It is recognised that perpetrators also display vulnerabilities and often require support. This can sometimes be hard to explain to victims who have often suffered for considerable lengths of time and are keen to see a resolution reached quickly.

Mental health, learning disabilities and substance misuse feature highly within the current caseload of high and medium risk ASB cases. These issues require a multi-agency approach if they are to be resolved or managed sensitively. The evidence from E-CINS indicates that some partners are more fully engaged than others in tackling complex cases.

The partnership has made progress in the last year to tackle ASB by embedding working in a multi-agency way and through the use of E-CINS. The Partnership is very clear that those that are assessed as most vulnerable are the priority.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Vulnerability remains a difficult concept to clearly define. Further work is needed by the Partnership to agree what the current working definition is. This does not need to be a fixed definition and can be reviewed periodically.

It is recommended that:

- All partners fully engage with the use of E-CINS and complex cases in order to achieve the best outcome for both victims and perpetrators.
- Considers the use of Restorative Justice in resolving cases as a standard tool in tackling ASB.
- Look at examples of practice that supports people to maintain tenancies, whilst still recognising the impact on victims. This includes regular contact with both victims and offenders.
- That data collection and sharing continues to enable a full understanding of the nature of the problem and what has worked well.

## ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (HIGH & MEDIUM RISK)

This document will provide the context for the Partnership's move to prioritising high and medium risk anti-social behaviour (ASB), and ASB that affects those members of the community that are most vulnerable.

### BACKGROUND

The Partnership has worked hard to reduce ASB for a number of years, initially focusing on high volume incidents, then at geographic hot spots, issues most often raised by the general public and then vulnerable individuals and locations. Total volume of ASB incidents has been reducing for a number of years and hot spots are less of a concern than in previous years. Areas of dense population or heavy footfall, like town centres, will still occasionally require attention for particular problems. But in recent years responding to these lower level issues has become 'business as usual' for the Partnership and a multi-agency approach is a well embedded way of working in the district.

The first strategic assessment document of 2014/15 focused on ASB and provided recommendations for the Partnership. This assessment will extend the evidence base from which the Partnership can set its action plan. Further it will also examine the progress the Partnership has made in the last 12 months.

The table below includes the definitions of the three police recorded ASB categories. The majority of this report will focus on 'personal' ASB which has been assessed as either high or medium risk. i.e. those cases or individuals where the risk of harm is high or medium.

**Table 1: ASB category definitions, Metropolitan Police.**

ASB category	Definition
<b>Personal</b>	ASB is perceived to be targeted at an individual or group rather than the community at large
<b>Nuisance</b>	ASB is causing trouble, annoyance or suffering to the community at large rather than an individual or group
<b>Environmental</b>	The incident is not aimed at an individual or group but targets the wider environment, e.g. public spaces/buildings

### *Review of last year*

Areas highlighted in 2014/15 focused on repeat victimisation and vulnerability. Common vulnerabilities were health, including mental health and age. Although it was acknowledged that there was still an information gap about the individuals involved. The Huntingdon North Ward was identified as the area with the highest rate of police recorded incidents.

### *Progress against previous recommendations*

- Huntingdon North ward was prioritised by the Partnership and resources have continued into the geographic hot spots. This area has the highest proportion of social housing as well being an area of deprivation and where the majority of EU residents reside. Although significant changes have been seen in the area and many tools and powers have been used to take action against perpetrators, it is an area that will remain as 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.

- The Partnership has not generated a clear and consistent definition of a repeat victim and a vulnerable victim. The analysis contained within this report should go some way to aid this. It is clear from the research that it is often a combination of factors that leads an individual to become vulnerable. Therefore having a single static definition will be difficult. The Partnership has prioritised mental ill health and this is consistent with the findings of national and local data which indicates this is an ongoing concern for front line officers.
- The recommendation to conduct additional analysis of the E-CINS caseload has been started within this report. Feedback from the Partnership as to the usefulness of this analysis will allow for future research work to be tailored to best meet the needs of partners.
- There continues to be a need for greater engagement from health providers, particularly in regards to mental health. The work of the Partnership to engage more widely on this agenda has not met with the anticipated success. Therefore this remains on the action plan.

## CONTEXT

Huntingdonshire recorded a small increase in the volume and rate of ASB incidents compared to last year. The rate for 2014/15 is in line with 2012/13 and slightly higher than the rate for Cambridgeshire as a whole (see figure 1). The long term trend remains a reduction in volume and rate of incidents, with a 28% decrease compared to 2009/10. Nationally the data indicates a continued decrease in the volume of ASB incidents recorded by the police (see figure 2).

**Table 2: Change over time for rate and count of ASB incidents**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Rate (per 1,000 population)	42.3	42.5	36.9	28.1	26.5	28.4
Count	6,958	7,019	6,144	4,755	4,534	4,995
Year on year reductions (%)		+0.9	-12.5	-22.6	-4.9	+10.2
Reduction compared to 2009/10 (%)		+0.9	-11.7	-31.7	-34.8	-28.2

The deep analysis for this report has not focused on all ASB and the reason for this small increase is not apparent from examining the E-CINS caseload.

Figure 1: ASB incident rate per year since 2009/10

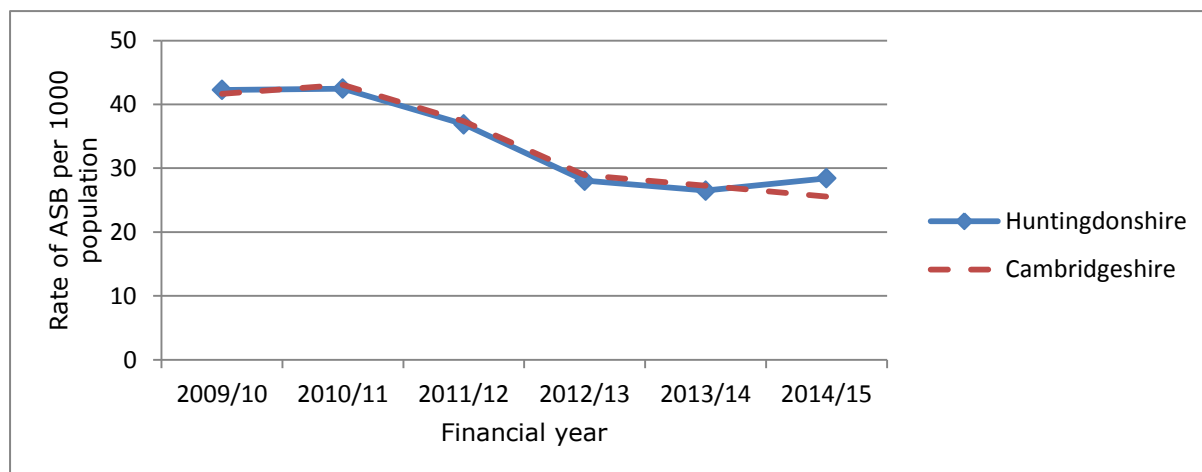
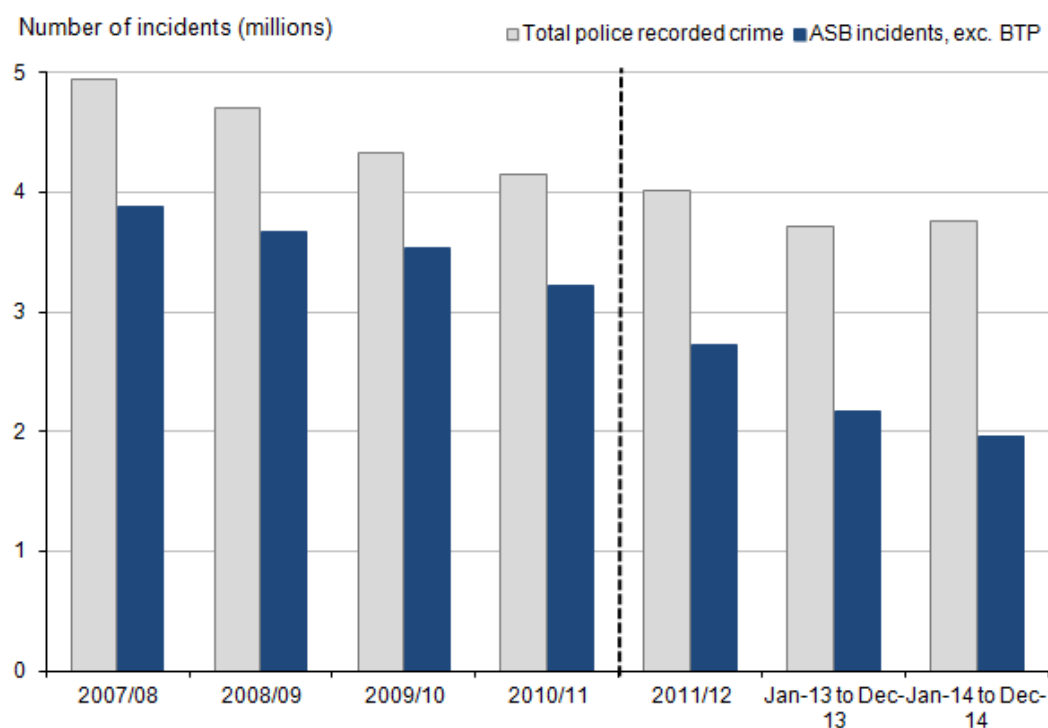


Figure 2: CRIME AND ASB CHANGES OF TIME, ENGLAND AND WALES



Source: Figure 15- Police recorded crime and ASB incidents in England & Wales, 2007/08 to year ending December 2014

#### OVERVIEW OF LOCAL POLICE DATA

3,742 police incident records categorised as Anti-Social Behaviour were recorded in Huntingdonshire over the 10 month period April 2014 to January 2015. ASB records are categorised by the police as Personal, Nuisance, or Environmental (See Table 1). Analysis of the Huntingdonshire ASB records



identified 30% categorised as 'Personal' and around 5% of all ASB records as 'Personal-High risk' or 'Personal-Medium risk' (see Table 1 for ASB category definitions). Personal ASB continues to be slightly higher than nationally (28%) but is slightly lower than for 2013/14 (32).

Table 3 breaks down the ASB by ward and shows that the wards in Huntingdon recorded the highest volume. Given the size of the population and town centre this is not surprising. Those wards that recorded more than 15 high or medium risk ASB incidents between April 2014 and January 2015 are highlighted. The highest volume was recorded in Yaxley and Farcet ward (25 incidents), followed by Huntingdon West (20 incidents) and Huntingdon East (16 incidents).

**Table 3: Volume of ASB incidents by ward and category**

Ward Name	ENVIRON	NUISANCE	PERSONAL - HIGH & MEDIUM	PERSONAL - STANDARD & NO RISK	Grand Total
Huntingdon West Ward	50	275	20	82	427
Huntingdon East Ward	47	157	16	92	312
Huntingdon North Ward	46	161	9	66	282
Yaxley and Farcet Ward	33	152	25	71	281
St. Neots Priory Park Ward	30	162	13	64	269
St. Neots Eynesbury Ward	41	133	8	54	236
St. Ives South Ward	30	130	7	39	206
Ramsey Ward	28	106	9	50	193
Warboys and Bury Ward	17	93	14	56	180
St. Ives East Ward	22	65	4	33	124
St. Neots Eaton Socon Ward	23	69	1	27	120
Godmanchester Ward	17	60	6	35	118
Sawtry Ward	14	40	6	34	94
St. Neots Eaton Ford Ward	26	43	1	17	87
Earith Ward	21	37	4	22	84
The Hemingfords Ward	21	31	5	21	78
Brampton Ward	18	34	2	21	75
Somersham Ward	9	32	7	20	68
Elton and Folksworth Ward	13	33	2	16	64
Little Paxton Ward	13	30	1	10	54
St. Ives West Ward	8	22	3	20	53
Upwood and The Raveleys Ward	8	20	3	18	49
Buckden Ward	10	17	3	16	46
Fenstanton Ward	6	24	1	14	45
Alconbury and The Stukeleys Ward	9	20	2	12	43
Gransden and The Offords Ward	10	13	3	17	43
Stilton Ward	8	17	2	10	37
Kimbolton and Staughton Ward	6	17	0	9	32
Ellington Ward	2	12	1	5	20
Grand Total	586	2,005	178	951	3,720

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary data April 2014-January2015

**Incidents by month** - An overview of ASB records by month, highlights July as a key month, with 13% of ASB incidents being recorded during this summer month. This is in line with the 5 year analysis displayed in the Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues previously produced (see Appendix C). Although there appears to be a fairly stable pattern across other months, there is noticeably less ASB activity recorded during the winter months of November (9%), December (6%) and January (6%). Specific analysis of ASB records recorded as ‘Personal – high/med risk’ present a

similar pattern of less activity during the winter months. However, September was the peak month of 'Personal – high/med risk' incidents recorded. The analysis did not reveal why this was the case.

**Incidents by time** - Analysis of the 3,742 police ASB records by time identifies that 40% of ASB incidents are recorded between 15:00-21:00 hours. This trend is the same for incidents recorded as ASB 'Personal- high/med risk', where almost half are recorded during these times.

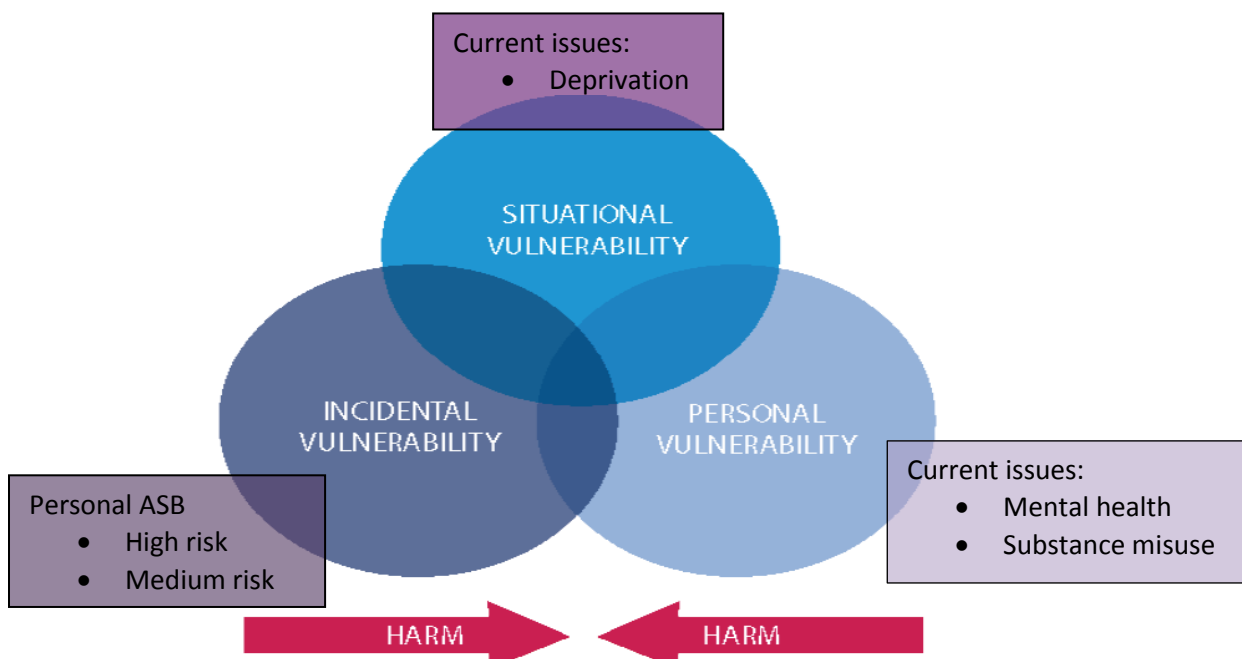
## VULNERABILITY FACTORS

They found that a victim's vulnerability could be identified by three main factors;

- 1) Personal (victim personal characteristics such as their health)
- 2) Situational (the make-up of their local area)
- 3) Incidental (the nature of the ASB incident and whether it was personally targeted)

The figure below shows that forms or factors that influence vulnerability overlap and using examples from the data analysis to explain areas of concern. The detailed description of the factors coming from the analysis is contained in the next section.

**Figure 3: Visualisation of victim vulnerabilities in Huntingdonshire**



Adapted from UPSI, Figure 1, May 2014

### DETAILED DIP ANALYSIS

Additional analysis was conducted on a random sample (N=40) of the ASB incidents recorded as Personal. Almost all of the High and Medium risk records related to ongoing disputes with neighbours involving verbal harassment and in some instances physical violence. A significant number of examples also included reference to health related issues, such as mental health or

learning disabilities. Disclosure of these vulnerabilities could be either relating to the health of the informant or the alleged perpetrator. Several examples reported that the informant experienced anxiety or stress which may be a result of, or exacerbate an existing condition by, the ASB. Drug use was also highlighted in several records, as was alcohol use. Despite such indicators being raised, only one of the records analysed in-depth had an incident tag corresponding to mental health, and one with an incident tag of alcohol. All others were recorded as 'No qualifier applies'. As has been previously highlighted the use of these markers is so inconsistent that they are not reliable enough for analysis purposes. The volume of incidents in the district does mean that a deeper analysis of all records (i.e. a case by case reading) is not possible.

A large proportion of records analysed within the sample were recorded as taking place in two neighbourhoods – North and West Huntingdonshire or Oxmoor and Hartford (Huntingdon East and Huntingdon North wards). This confirms previous findings that indicated these areas require more resource and support from agencies in tackling a variety of problems.

#### REVIEW OF E-CINS DATA

In order to understand the details of the victims and perpetrators of ASB cases in Huntingdonshire the team had access to the ECINS system to review case histories and attended a problem solving group. For the purposes of this strategic assessment the analysis carried out was only carried out for high and medium risk victims and perpetrators of ASB. Table 4 shows a general summary of the current cases being addressed by the Huntingdon ASB problem solving group. The cases are being addressed through a range of different interventions.

**Table 4: Overview of current ASB caseload for Huntingdonshire with High or Medium priority**

VICTIMS (Identified Needs)	CASES	OFFENDERS (Identified Needs)
<b>Those who are currently identified as being High or Medium priority victims of ASB within the current caseload (N=26)</b>	The cases range from neighbourhood disputes, harassment, problematic behaviour such as street drinking and repeated nuisance.	<b>Those who are currently identified as High or Medium priority perpetrators of ASB within the current caseload (N=82)</b>
Young person x5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 high risk victims</li> <li>7 high risk offenders</li> <li>25 family intervention project families;</li> </ul>	Drug misuse x 16
Mental health issues x 4		Alcohol misuse x13
Drug concerns x4		Mental health issues x 10
Poor health x3		Violence x7
Alcohol misuse x 2		Learning difficulties x2
Learning disabilities x1		Children's social care x 1
		Domestic violence x 2
	Homelessness x1	

The ECINS system identified 26 victims and 82 perpetrators within the current workload as either High or Medium priority. Analysis of the individual needs, and circumstances, of the victims and perpetrators identified some common themes.

Mental health issues were prevalent in at least four of the victim cases. Mental health issues, such as stress, may have been exacerbated by the ASB. Poor health was also recorded for three of the victims, adding a potential dimension of vulnerability. Ten of the perpetrator cases highlighted mental health issues as prevalent.

Young people featured on both the victim and perpetrator cases. Whilst fifteen perpetrators were identified on the Youth Register, five of the victims were identified as minors, demonstrating the extension of ASB across age groups.

Other common themes across victim cases were drug concerns (4 victim cases), and alcohol misuse in (2 victim cases). Drug misuse was the most common feature of the perpetrators of the ASB cases (16 cases), and alcohol misuse also featured highly (13 cases). Seven of the perpetrators also had a warning marker of 'violence'.

Perpetrators also displayed other factors that may contribute to their specific needs and situation, including domestic violence, children's social care, and homelessness. 25 perpetrators were also family intervention project families, and many of these were also flagged as a priority for other service providers including the Youth Offending Team (YOT).

**Table 5: 'Author' on E-CINS for victim and offender details**

Author	Offenders	Victims
<i>Housing Provider</i>	10	3
Accent Nene		
Luminus housing		
Wherry Housing		
<i>NPT</i>		
Huntingdon NPT	20	9
St Ives NPT	3	4
St Neots NPT	1	
<i>Huntingdonshire District Council</i>		
Hunts ASB team	45	9
Hunts Env Health		1
<i>Other</i>		
HBAC	1	
IOM	1	
Secondary School - Huntingdon	1	
Grand Total	82	26

Source: E-CINS 07.07.2015

## TACKLING ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The research carried out found many examples of good practice in tackling ASB. These highlighted the need for good partnership working, including timely data sharing and practical engagement from all relevant agencies. Locally, the use of E-CINS has facilitated data sharing and partnership working. However the data on the system does indicate more engagement from some partners than other. Further, the research shows that there is a balance to be achieved between support and enforcement work with offenders.

### INTENSIVE SUPPORT

Whilst there is good practice elsewhere in the UK, it may be tackling slightly different problems or supporting different communities than experienced locally. Therefore the Partnership may wish to consider the examples within this report in more detail through the problem solving group within the local context to decide if they could be implemented or adapted for Huntingdonshire.

#### 1. Dedicated ASB intensive family support projects

Interventions aim to help perpetrators change their behaviour and thereby reduce the negative impact on victims and wider communities. Where there is a small number of households who require intensive support in order to achieve any change, there may be a strong case to develop dedicated ASB resettlement provision. One example includes<sup>1</sup>:

- Dedicated ASB resettlement services form part of a well-developed, comprehensive anti-social behaviour strategy that recognises the inter-related nature of prevention, enforcement and resettlement action.
- Projects have been designed specifically to help support families who have been evicted or who are under threat of loss of home as a result of anti-social behaviour.
- They aim to break the cycle of poor behaviour; bring families back into mainstream housing, help children and young people who are perceived to be out of control and provide an alternative solution where other anti-social behaviour interventions have failed.
- The project provides a range of services including some or all of the following types of intervention:
  - outreach support to help families address behavioural and other problems in order to maintain their existing accommodation;
  - outreach support in dispersed tenancies managed by the project;
  - intensive support in core accommodation managed by the project.

### RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Broadly, Restorative Justice (RJ) is a process which *“brings those harmed by crime or conflict, and those responsible for the harm, into communication, enabling everyone affected by a particular incident to play a part in repairing the harm and finding a positive way forward”*<sup>2</sup>. Generally the nature of the contact between victim and offender is led by the victim with the process being of benefit in recovering from the effects of crime and also of benefit to the offender by confronting them with their behaviour.

<sup>1</sup> the Dundee Families Project run by NCH in partnership with Dundee City Council taken from “Tackling anti-social behaviour Action Frameworks for: Governing bodies/housing committee members/residents Social housing practitioners” Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2006

<sup>2</sup> Restorative Justice Solutions, Press Release Feb 2015.

Approaches to Restorative Justice have been developing in Cambridgeshire over the previous two years. Initially through the Youth Offending Service and then later through direct grants being made from the Ministry of Justice to the Police & Crime Commissioner. Restorative Solutions have been appointed as the delivery partner with RJ services (including pathways through to accessing RJ) being integrated into the Police's Victim's Hub.

Looking at the evidence<sup>3</sup>, a review of research on restorative justice both in the UK and elsewhere shows that across 36 separate comparative studies Restorative Justice:

- Substantially reduced repeat offending for some offenders, but not all;
- reduced crime victims' post-traumatic stress symptoms and related costs;
- provided both victims and offenders with more satisfaction with justice than CJ;
- reduced the costs of criminal justice, when used as diversion from CJ;
- reduced recidivism more than prison (for adults) or as well as prison (for youths).

These conclusions were based largely on two forms of restorative justice (RJ): face-to-face meetings among all parties connected to a crime, including victims, offenders, their families and friends, and court-ordered restitution.

Restorative Justice has been used effectively to tackle anti-social behaviour. It has been used as a common way of addressing minor offences<sup>4</sup> e.g. graffiti removal, repairing damaged property or meeting shop managers face-to-face to atone for shop lifting.

In other cases<sup>5</sup> restorative justice has been used to address more widespread ASB issues. A Crime Concern case study outlines the use of restorative justice to bring together a *'number of young people on an estate in London and elderly residents. No Crimes had been committed however there had been widespread anti-social behaviour and intimidation. There was also a fear of gang related influences infiltrating the group of young people. Through the restorative justice session the young people were able to see the effect their actions were having on local residents and their families. This resulted in 80% of the group changing their behaviour being sign posted to other diversionary activities.'*

Research<sup>6</sup> has also highlighted the particular effectiveness when addressing young peoples' offending behaviour hence the early adoption of RJ by Youth Justice Services nationally.

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<sup>3</sup> Restorative Justice: The Evidence, Sherman and Strang, 2007 (for the Smith Foundation)

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.cheshire.police.uk/advice--information/restorative-justice.aspx>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.crimeconcernuk.net/case-studies/restorative-justice-anti-social-behaviour>

<sup>6</sup>

## APPENDIX A. DATA SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On behalf of the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership, the Research group would like to thank all partners who have supported the process by providing data, information or analysis. A list of data sources used in the production of the continuous assessment is below:

PROVIDER OF DATA	DESCRIPTION OF DATA
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	PIC survey anti-social behaviour public perception (monthly phone survey)  Point level crime and incident data (including postcodes and grid references)
Cambridgeshire County Council	Research & Performance team – socio-demographic data (including housing, population, deprivation and economic indicators)  Information from Community Engagement
Cambridgeshire Research Group	Repeat victimisation  Population & dwelling estimates
Huntingdonshire District Council	E-CINS caseload
Luminus	ASB information

Where possible, the most recent data has been used. For police recorded crime and incidence data up to June 2015 has been included. Where this has not been possible, the most up to date information has been analysed and specific time periods stated within the analysis.



## APPENDIX B. PERFORMANCE DATA TABLE

### Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes

Select Area:

**Huntingdonshire**





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		
	Apr-14	Jun-14	Apr-15	Jun-15		
All Crime	1,842		1,830		-12	- 0.7%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	1,842		1,830		-12	- 0.7%
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	386		438		52	+ 13.5%
Child Abuse	36		45		9	+ 25.0%
Child Sexual Exploitation	2		3		1	+ 50.0%
Domestic Abuse	179		208		29	+ 16.2%
Human Trafficking	0		0		0	No Calc
Cyber Crime	1		13		12	+ 1200.0%
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	0		13		13	No Calc
Victim Based Crime	1,668		1,652		-16	- 1.0%
All Violence Against The Person	363		422		59	+ 16.3%
Homicides	0		0		0	No Calc
Violence with injury	175		176		1	+ 0.6%
Violence without injury	188		246		58	+ 30.9%
Modern Slavery	0		0		0	No Calc
All Sexual Offences	56		49		-7	- 12.5%
Serious Sexual Offences	35		37		2	+ 5.7%
Rape	15		18		3	+ 20.0%
Sexual Assaults	17		17		0	No Calc
Other Serious Sexual Offences	3		2		-1	- 33.3%
Other Sexual Offences	21		12		-9	- 42.9%
All Robbery	14		14		0	No Calc
Robbery (Business)	0		1		1	No Calc
Robbery (Personal)	14		13		-1	- 7.1%
Theft Offences	959		868		-91	- 9.5%
Burglary Dwelling	78		74		-4	- 5.1%
Burglary Non Dwelling	147		140		-7	- 4.8%
Burglary Shed/Garage	82		98		16	+ 19.5%
Burglary Commercial	65		42		-23	- 35.4%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0		0		0	No Calc
Shoplifting	149		143		-6	- 4.0%
Theft from the Person	15		18		3	+ 20.0%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	77		75		-2	- 2.6%
Vehicle Crime	159		179		20	+ 12.6%
Vehicle Taking	24		21		-3	- 12.5%
Theft from a Vehicle	128		150		22	+ 17.2%
Vehicle Interference	7		8		1	+ 14.3%
All other theft offences	334		239		-95	- 28.4%
Making off without payment	49		51		2	+ 4.1%
Theft in a Dwelling	33		17		-16	- 48.5%
Other theft offences	252		171		-81	- 32.1%
All Criminal Damage	276		299		23	+ 8.3%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	47		56		9	+ 19.1%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	20		27		7	+ 35.0%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	110		98		-12	- 10.9%
Criminal Damage Other	85		107		22	+ 25.9%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0		0		0	No Calc
Arson	14		11		-3	- 21.4%
Other Crimes Against Society	174		178		4	+ 2.3%
All Drugs Offences	80		77		-3	- 3.8%
Drugs (Trafficking)	6		13		7	+ 116.7%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	74		64		-10	- 13.5%
Drugs (Other Offences)	0		0		0	No Calc
Possession of Weapons Offences	9		12		3	+ 33.3%
Public Order Offences	63		54		-9	- 14.3%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	22		35		13	+ 59.1%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	13		11		-2	- 15.4%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	13		11		-2	- 15.4%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0		0		0	No Calc
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	0		0		0	No Calc
Hate Crime	22		19		-3	- 13.6%
Personal Property Crime	259		277		18	+ 6.9%
Alcohol-related Violence (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	0		54		54	No Calc
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse)	255		282		27	+ 10.6%





Categories coloured white constitute a breakdown of the category in grey immediately above it.

Place the mouse pointer over each category title to view a list of the Home Office Classifications included within them.

## APPENDIX C. PARTNERSHIP CALENDAR OF COMMUNITY SAFETY ISSUES<sup>7</sup>

### Huntingdonshire Partnership Calendar

		Offence volume	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Personal	Violence against the person					Red								
	Sexual offences				Orange	Orange								
	Domestic abuse incidents					Red								
	ASB					Orange	Orange							
Property	Domestic Burglary									Red				
	Vehicle Crime								Red	Orange				
Business	Non domestic burglary					Orange								
	Robbery of business property											Orange		
	Theft from shops					Orange	Orange		Red					
Environmental	Arson			Orange	Orange		Orange							
	Criminal Damage			Orange										
Rural****	Farm fuel theft		Red	Red			Red	Red	Red				Red	
	Domestic fuel theft										Orange	Red	Red	Red
<b>Key Events</b>														
2014 World Cup	n/a				Start 12th	Ends 13th								
School Holidays	n/a		26 - 30th HT		24th July HO	to 4th Sept		27th - 31st HT		20th Dec HOL		16-20th HT		
Other National Holidays	n/a		Bank holidays											
	n/a													

	Seasonal High (Above mean)
	Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD
	Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD
	No Trend

<sup>7</sup> SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole. Farm Fuel theft and domestic fuel theft are only based on one years' worth of data