



Cambridgeshire  
County Council



Cambridgeshire  
Research  
Group

## Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership



### 2018/19 Q4 STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT END OF YEAR REPORT

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Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership

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## INTRODUCTION

### Document Outline

The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) with an end of year assessment. It will investigate historical and current issues as well as recent interventions and initiatives implemented by the community and other partners. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence and plan for the year ahead.

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	Oxmoor	April to Sept	October 2018
2	Yaxley	November to Jan	January 2019
3	End of year report	Feb & Mar	April 2019

### Additional data

The interactive community safety maps provides some of the main crime and disorder issues at district, ward, LSOA level. The atlas allows the user to review the data directly on the map or in a chart. It can be accessed here <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/communitysafety/map/>

Other data tools on Cambridgeshire Insight provide a interactive report on a selected area that can focus on Crime and Community safety but also include other topics such as deprivation scores. They also apply at district, ward and LSOA level.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### KEY FINDINGS

Huntingdonshire remains an area with an average volume of crime relative to the rest of Cambridgeshire. It is a fast growing area with a predicted 7% population increase between 2016 and 2021 from 176,590 to 189,440.<sup>1</sup>

This report is unable to report local police data as robustly as in previous years due to the introduction of Athena and the associated quality assurance process delaying release of data. However, both national data and input from lead officers within the constabulary and other statutory agencies has informed this document, as well as the usual partnership datasets. However, police performance figures do indicate a consistent picture of recorded crime with statistically no significant difference from 2017/18 to 2018/19.<sup>2</sup>

Whilst overall levels of crime remain steady, or in some types decreases, serious violence has increased both nationally and locally. The Partnership has been moving away from prioritising 'business as usual' type activity and focusing on the high harm, most vulnerable in the district for the previous couple of years. The data continues to support this model of working, with lead officers reporting a continued increase in the most complex cases coming onto caseloads. Data is suggesting that serious violence is an issue for Huntingdonshire with the rise of County Lines activities in Huntingdon and across the county.

Police recorded Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents are in long term decline, both locally across Huntingdonshire and a force-wide/national level. This could be attributed to a change in reporting levels or recording of incidents.

Tackling underlying causes of crime remains a difficult task requiring a strategic multi-agency approach. One to which the local Partnership can support but is not in a position to lead on in all areas. However the partnership is taking significant positive steps to coordinate and take action in key areas such as on the Oxmoor estate to tackle issues that have been identified by the partnership. Through the use of evidence and community engagement the CSP has identified key areas it can affect in the Oxmoor area and as a result has set up a sustainable model working group to achieve these aims.

In a similar vein, the support given to the successful community group model in Yaxley has enabled the CSP to learn from the model and encourage other groups to form in other areas of Huntingdonshire. Furthermore the evidence provided in the recent strategic assessment commissioned by the CSP for Yaxley has contributed to the securing of crucial funding from national bodies to support the Yaxley Partnership with their goals.

In addition the partnership also has taken this year to review the way it is working, including reviewing the Problem Solving Group (PSG) and implementing a new officer support group (OSG) to coordinate and communicate between the board and the PSG.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population/population-estimates/>

<sup>2</sup> CADET Police

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Using the key findings of this end of year review, the current priorities of the partnership and the recommendations of previous strategic assessments, it is recommended that the partnership:

- **Continue to work to the existing strategic priorities** laid out within the existing three year plan. As the partnership is entering the final year of this plan, these priorities should be reviewed throughout 2019/20, ensuring that they are aligned to local evidence and the strategic priorities of partner organisations within the context of the developing countywide. Community safety system.
- With police recorded ASB incidents in long term decline and the possibility that this may be due to changes in reporting/recording practices, it is important that the partnership **establish a clear link between CSP board and working groups i.e Problem Solving Group (PSG)**. This can be developed through the Officer Support Group (OSG) which will help to provide a platform to share local insight and intelligence from the PSG to help guide future strategic priorities.
- In order to help the partnership understand the local perception of crime, it is recommended that the partnership establish a Huntingdonshire Community Survey to highlight perception / fear of crime. Understanding the communities' perception and the areas of most concern will help guide future strategic priorities of the partnership against the organisational priorities of each partner agency. This can be done in the form of an online survey that can be routinely assessed.
- Discuss and explore other target areas that the partnership feel that they or the wider community may have less awareness on. This should particularly focus on those areas of high harm that are more likely to impact of the most vulnerable, such as hate crime or scam victimisation
- Ensure that partnership activity is aligned to county wide priorities and the partnership is supporting local delivery on those issues that are being tackled at a county wide level, such as Domestic Abuse and Offending. The partnership should also explore engaging with other partnerships such as the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough against Scams Partnership, to tackle those high harm issues locally.

## INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF EXISTING PRIORITY AREAS

The aim of this strategic assessment is to support the Huntingdonshire Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) in understanding local community issues and to develop priorities that will help to guide partnership activity through 2019/20. These priorities are guided by local issues and need but the HCSP also should also continue to work to support broader priorities across the county.

Table 1 below helps to summarise those areas and broader themes where there is some existing cross-over between local district level priorities and partners that work across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. This can help to guide HCCSP to deliver evidence-led local activity but also help to deliver outcomes against county wide priorities.

**Table 1: Overlap between priorities across police, district council, county council and OPCC**

	Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner	Police	Cambridgeshire County Council	Huntingdonshire District Council
People	Safeguarding the vulnerable  Attacking criminality	Child Abuse Child Exploitation Modern Slavery Domestic Abuse Mental Health (cross-cutting theme)  Improve quality of investigations Serious sexual offences Dwelling burglary	A good quality of life for everyone The best start for Cambridgeshire's children	Transforming Lives
Places	Preventing crime & reassuring the public	Counter-terrorism Tackle root causes of offending Maximise partnership community safety responses Enhanced problem solving approach	Thriving places for people to live	Oxmoor Working Group
Organisational focus	Transformation	Force collaboration e.g. BCH, national specialists Develop agile working, force estates strategy		

This assessment sets out to review a range of community safety issues thematically based on the year's current priorities. For each topic, the report will summarise local information and knowledge whilst acknowledging existing interventions and possible recommended future activity, where appropriate.

## CURRENT PRIORITIES

The priorities for 2018/19 were rolled forward from the previous year reflecting their remaining relevance in Huntingdonshire.

### 1. Identifying and Supporting Vulnerable People

#### Violence Against Women & Girls

National data, primarily through the CSEW, suggests there has been little change over recent years in the prevalence of domestic abuse. Currently estimated at 21% of all people will have experienced domestic abuse since the age of 16 years. This breaks down as 16.4% experienced some sort of partner abuse and 8.4% experienced abuse by a family member.

Although police recording of domestic abuse has increased, this in part reflect both changes in the definition and offences of domestic abuse crimes (see appendix 1), public awareness of what constitutes it and police recording of it. At a national level, to the year ending June 2018, there was a 22% increase in the total number of domestic abuse-related offences recorded by the police.

#### *Trend in reporting*

The table below presents the data as recorded by Cambridgeshire Constabulary for Huntingdonshire district. It shows a similar trend to the national data in incident recording, where there have been fluctuations around the 2,000 volume a year, with a small increase between 2015/16 and 2017/18. The changes in the recording of crimes, as mentioned above, account for a large proportion of the increase in the police recorded crimes. This has been detailed in previous reports<sup>3</sup>. Further changes in the offences and the definition in domestic abuse creates a situation where over the years the numbers reflect slightly different things.

**Table 2: Huntingdonshire police recorded domestic abuse crime and incident data**

Financial Year	Total number of incidents	Rate of incidents per 1,000 population	Total number of crimes	Total number of crimes per 1,000 population
2010/11	2,103	12.4	448	2.6
2011/12	2,017	11.9	450	2.7
2012/13	1,976	11.6	523	3.1
2013/14	2,160	12.6	650	3.0
2014/15	1,977	11.5	694	4.0
2015/16	2,028	11.6	810	4.6
2016/17	2,110	12.0	1,069	6.1
2017/18	2,286	12.9	1,305	7.4
2018/19	2,043	11.6	1,105	6.3

NB: figures may differ from previous publications where data has been updated and population estimates/forecasts have been re-calculated.

<sup>3</sup> Cambridgeshire Domestic Abuse Information, Cambridgeshire Insight  
<https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/communitysafety/topics/domestic-abuse/>



### *Domestic Homicides*

Huntingdonshire currently has two Domestic Homicide Reviews in progress. Until the results have been published no recommendations can be made in this area.

### Interventions

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership is a multi-agency approach in this area to tackling these issues consistently across a two-tier area. The partnership engages with the county delivery group, which also has an action plan.

### Recommendations

The partnership will follow the existing protocols for the Domestic Homicide Reviews and work with the County Partnership to embed any recommendations that come from them.

The Partnership should consider the following actions for the forthcoming year that would support the County Action plan. The focus is on engaging with organisations that are represented on the Partnership;

- DA champions – Encourage each organisation to identify their champion for county meetings which would enable greater buy-in and impact from the County led action
- Each board member to promote within their respective organisations to increase awareness raising
- Each board member to confirm that their respective organisations has a Domestic Abuse employee policy

## 2. Identifying and Responding to Issues in Vulnerable Places

### Issues

#### *Oxmoor*

Issues in Oxmoor have been well documented in previous strategic assessments. The most recent strategic assessment written in Q1 / Q2 of this financial year highlighted the root causes of crime, cost of crime and general profiling of the Oxmoor area, its residents, including crime and demographic breakdown.<sup>4</sup>

### **Interventions**

The report highlighted Huntingdon North ward as a high demand area. As a result, Huntingdonshire district council have set up an Oxmoor Working Group to explore what can and should be done for the area and crucially who wants to get involved. To do this Huntingdonshire District Council set up a workshop which attracted over 60 attendees from across the community and statutory partners.

Within the workshop, views and ideas were shared and discussions were had on how to take the working group forward. The workshop was a great success in pulling people together to highlight where there is already good working practice such as good examples of multi-agency working in the area but also was able to highlight where there are weaknesses. For example, the communication

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<sup>4</sup> <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/communitysafety/community-safety-partnerships/huntingdonshire/>

among communities is good but between statutory partners it is poor, that there is generally low aspirations among the residents of Oxmoor and that the causal factors are not targeted while the symptoms are repeatedly dealt with. There was also confusion about which agencies are leading on particular issues so communication is something that can be improved.

The result of the workshop and data gathering exercise led by the district has been formally developed into a strategy that contains various workstreams under the headings of “Good Start”, “Good Work”, “Healthy Throughout their lives”, “A place where people want to live” and a “What else” stream to capture everything else that doesn’t neatly fit into one of the former headings.

Each theme will be designated to an organizational owner who will be responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring the actions contained within their plan.

This structure is still in its formation and further proposals and next steps are planned for the near future. In time these plans will report into the CSP and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough public service board.

### *Yaxley*

Yaxley’s issues have also been recently documented in the Q3 Strategic Assessment.<sup>5</sup> A number of issues were highlighted that relate to the difficulties of statutory services linking up with each other due to the unfortunate geographical location of the village on the border of two local authorities. As well as this the village itself is in a remote location separated from other built up areas. These difficulties mean that some people cannot access services they require or that would benefit the village as a whole. Despite the challenges that this geographical location brings, the report also highlighted the work of the Yaxley Working group which includes an active parish council and highly successful group of voluntary organisations operating under the umbrella of the Yaxley Partnership.

### **Interventions**

In terms of interventions the Huntingdonshire CSP, through the district council has been actively involved within Yaxley in supporting the work of the parish and the Yaxley Partnership. Support has been given in terms of seed funding for various projects as well as general support and ideas. However the CSP has now sought to learn from these organisations in order to create a blueprint for other areas so as to import and replicate the model to other areas of high need.

## **3. Target those who cause Most Harm**

Targeting those who cause most harm is a difficult and complex activity for a CSP to manage alone. Managing repeat offenders and those individuals that cause the most harm is the joint responsibility of many statutory agencies such as police, probation, health services and a district council. This section will focus on known offenders who are managed by the BeNCH (Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire) CRC (Community Rehabilitation Company) and those young offenders that are being managed by the Youth Offending Service (YOS).

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<sup>5</sup> <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/communitysafety/community-safety-partnerships/huntingdonshire/>

## Adult Offending

Nationally there have been reports of considerable issues with probation services. Both the NPS (National Probation Service) and local CRCs (Community Rehabilitation Companies) are reportedly struggling to rehabilitate and manage the risk of offenders.<sup>6</sup> Both services are struggling with resources and the ability to involve the voluntary sector in the rehabilitation of clients.

Caseload data from BeNCH (Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire) CRC provides an image of the number of offenders on the caseload on a given date. The latest snapshot from May 2018 suggests that there has been a reduction in the number of offenders from Huntingdonshire being monitored by the CRC from 278 in February 2017 to 244 in May 2018. Most significantly, the number of male offenders has reduced from 245 to 209. The number of females has remained consistent. This means the percentage of female offenders has risen from 12% to 14%.

**14%**  
OF OFFENDERS  
ARE FEMALE  
As of May 2018

The reason for the reduction in the number of offenders on the CRC caseload is unclear but it should be pointed out that the numbers are reflective of a point in time and do not reflect how many offenders monitored by BeNCH CRC over time. This trend data can be seen in table 6.

The ratio of offences in each offence category are largely unchanged however acquisitive crime has risen to 25% (May 2018) from 22% in Feb 2017 and violent offences also remained at a similar level from 35% in 2017 to 35% in May 2018. Huntingdonshire also has a middling level of offenders deemed at high risk of re-offending at 7%. By comparison, Cambridgeshire as a whole has a rate of 9% for those offenders deemed at high risk. Perhaps expectedly Huntingdonshire also has a comparably average rate of low risk offenders with 30% scoring 25 and under compared with 28% across the county.

**Table 2: Re-Offending Risk (Source: BeNCH CRC, May 2018)**

	Cambridgeshire		Cambridge City		East Cambridgeshire		Fenland		Huntingdonshire		South Cambridgeshire		Peterborough		Constabulary	
OGRS 3 Score																
Low <25	287	28%	46	18%	31	35%	78	29%	74	30%	58	37%	210	32%	497	30%
Medium 25-40	212	21%	41	16%	21	24%	69	26%	45	18%	36	23%	109	17%	321	19%
High 41-79	414	41%	125	50%	32	36%	95	35%	107	44%	55	35%	270	41%	684	41%
Very High 80+	95	9%	38	15%	4	5%	27	10%	18	7%	8	5%	63	10%	158	10%

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2017/12/HMI-Probation-Annual-Report-2017-2.pdf>

The issues experienced by Huntingdonshire offenders are not measurable over time as the assessment process changed from 2017 to 2018. However, the most recent assessment results still present a variety of issues among the cohort. Huntingdonshire offenders generally have a middling level of need compared with other districts in the county. For example the percentage of Huntingdonshire CRC clients with particular issues closely match the Cambridgeshire average. The one area where the rate differs significantly is the higher prevalence of offenders with suicide / self-harm issues in Huntingdonshire than across the county in general and all other district areas.

# 36%

Of offenders have a domestic abuse marker attached (offender or perpetrator)

Despite the average prevalence level of need relative to the county and other districts, there are a significant percentage of offenders in Huntingdonshire who are experiencing issues which are related to their offending. For example, 36% of offenders have experience of domestic abuse issues (both perpetrating and receiving) and 18% have accommodation issues which include being homeless or not settled in permanent accommodation.

The table below shows highlights where Huntingdonshire is performing relative to other districts across Cambridgeshire.

**Table 3: Offender Issues (Source: BeNCH CRC Data, May 2018)**

		Cambridgeshire		Cambridge City		East Cambridgeshire		Fenland		Huntingdonshire		South Cambridgeshire	
	Number of Offenders	1008		250		88		269		244		157	
Gender	Male	853	85%	212	85%	73	83%	223	83%	209	86%	136	87%
	Female	155	15%	38	15%	15	17%	46	17%	35	14%	21	13%
Issues	Child Issues <sup>7</sup>	166	16%	41	16%	24	27%	43	16%	38	16%	20	13%
	Suicide / self harm <sup>8</sup>	65	6%	13	5%	4	5%	12	4%	26	11%	10	6%
	DV Issues <sup>9</sup>	353	35%	90	36%	38	43%	80	30%	89	36%	56	36%
	Accommodation - Status - Homeless or not settled <sup>10</sup>	193	19%	60	24%	18	20%	40	15%	44	18%	31	20%

<sup>7</sup> Equates to where the offender description "Includes "Child Concerns" or "Risk to Children" or "Child Protection" or "Looked After Child" or "Common Assessment Framework"

<sup>8</sup> Includes "Suicide/Self Harm" – this is where the assessor has determined that there has been an attempt or thoughts of an attempt"

<sup>9</sup> Equates to where the offender description includes "Domestic Abuse Victim" or "Domestic Abuse Perp" or "Domestic Abuse History"

<sup>10</sup> Not settled in permanent accommodation - Includes "Homeless, unsettled accommodation, transient accommodation"

Disability	Yes	359	36%	101	40%	29	33%	89	33%	90	37%	50	32%
	No	503	50%	114	46%	38	43%	152	57%	119	49%	80	51%
Disability Description	Learning Difficulties	70	7%	15	6%	9	10%	13	5%	17	7%	16	10%
	Mental Illness	284	28%	83	33%	27	31%	60	22%	76	31%	38	24%

Further data from BeNCH CRC provided in September 2018 details the number of offenders sentenced in each year that are managed by the Cambridgeshire office. The table below shows the period January 2015 to September 2018. The trend below for Huntingdonshire indicates that there is an increase in offenders being sentenced and placed under supervision generally. Within this there are certain offence types that are increasing more than others. For example, the number of offenders being sentenced for motoring offences has increased significantly from 2017 to 2018 despite only having figures until September 2018. This is reflective nationally with a 3% increase year on year in vehicle offences, due largely to a 10% increase in the subcategory of “theft or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle”.<sup>11</sup> Other offences types such as violence and acquisitive offences have risen consistently from 2015 and are set to rise again in 2018.

**Table 4: Offence Categories for Huntingdonshire Probation Clients (Source: BeNCH CRC, September 2018)**

Offence Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	Grand Total
Acquisitive	17	29	50	41	137
Drugs	5	6	7	3	21
Motoring	3	8	18	33	62
Other	6	11	24	21	62
Violence	17	20	50	60	147
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>429</b>

A sample of the top 10 most frequent offences in Huntingdonshire is shown below:

**Table 5: Most frequent offences committed by Huntingdonshire Offenders 2018 (Source: BeNCH CRC, September 2018)**

Offence Description	Count of offences
Common and other types of assault	93
Stealing from shops and stalls (shoplifting)	57
Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours)	42
Driving etc after consuming alcohol or taking drugs	29
Offences against Public Order (Summary)	23
Misuse of Drugs (Custom and Excise/Misuse of Drugs Acts)	21
Burglary other than in a dwelling	20
Other frauds (Category)	18
Other Theft	16
Burglary in a dwelling	11
Criminal Damage (£5000 or less) and Malicious Damage	11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>341</b>

<sup>11</sup><https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2018>

## Cambridgeshire Youth Offending Service

The most recent figures suggest a reduction in the number of first time entrants (FTE). Figures from the recent Offender Needs Assessment 2017 showed that in the year 2016 (January to December) there were 56 FTEs. In comparison, in the year Oct 17 to September 18 there were just 32 FTEs recorded in Huntingdonshire. This reduction appears to follow a general downward trend from 69 FTEs in 2012.



54% reduction  
of FTEs since  
2012

The most common age for a first time offence increased significantly from the age of 14 through to 17 as was the case in 2017. This is also consistent across all districts in Cambridgeshire.

Females account for almost 13% of FTEs in Huntingdonshire. This is similar to the percentage of female FTE's across Cambridgeshire (15%).

The two most common outcomes delivered for young offenders in Huntingdonshire were referral orders and youth caution with conditions.

**Table 6: Cambridgeshire First Time Entrants Oct 17 to Sep 18 (Source: YOS, Oct 17 to Sep 18)**

	Cambridgeshire		Cambridge City		East Cambridge-shire		Fenland		Huntingdon-shire		South Cambridgeshire	
Number of FTE	132		26		17		33		32		24	
Gender:												
Male	112	85%	24	92%	15	88%	28	85%	28	88%	17	71%
Female	20	15%	2	8%	2	12%	5	15%	4	13%	7	29%

## Offence Types

Most young first time entrants to the justice system commit one offence but several in Huntingdonshire committed more than one offence. For this reason it is difficult to measure the actual first offence of an FTE. For example, a young person convicted of committing arson and criminal damage at the same time would only show up once in the list of first time entrants but they have committed two offences. For this reason the following table shows all offences committed by first time entrants.

**Table 7: FTE Offences (Source: YOS, Sep 17 to Oct 18)**

Offence	Volume
Theft and handling Stolen Goods	15
Violence against the person	13
Criminal Damage	4
Robbery	3
Public Order	3
Motoring Offences	3
Other	3
Drugs	2
Non Domestic Burglary	1

Vehicle Theft / Unauthorised	
Taking	1
Sexual	1
Arson	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>50</b>

#### Interventions

The majority of the tackling re-offending work is delivered at a county or force level, through the delivery groups, such as reducing re-offending delivery group. Locally the PSG tackles specific low level/risk offending. Overall the number of Huntingdonshire offenders that are open to Integrated Offender Management cohort remains low.

#### Recommendations

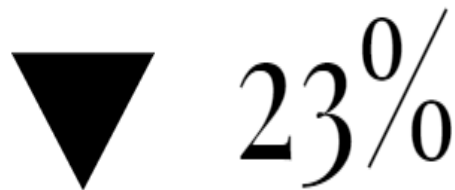
It is recommended that the partnership continues to support the delivery of work at a County level where appropriate and it aligns with the local priorities. Further it is recommended that the Partnership review the delivery and ascertains if there are local gaps. The Officer Support Group can review to establish if there is any added value the Partnership can give to local delivery.

#### 4. Target Matters that are of most concern to our Communities

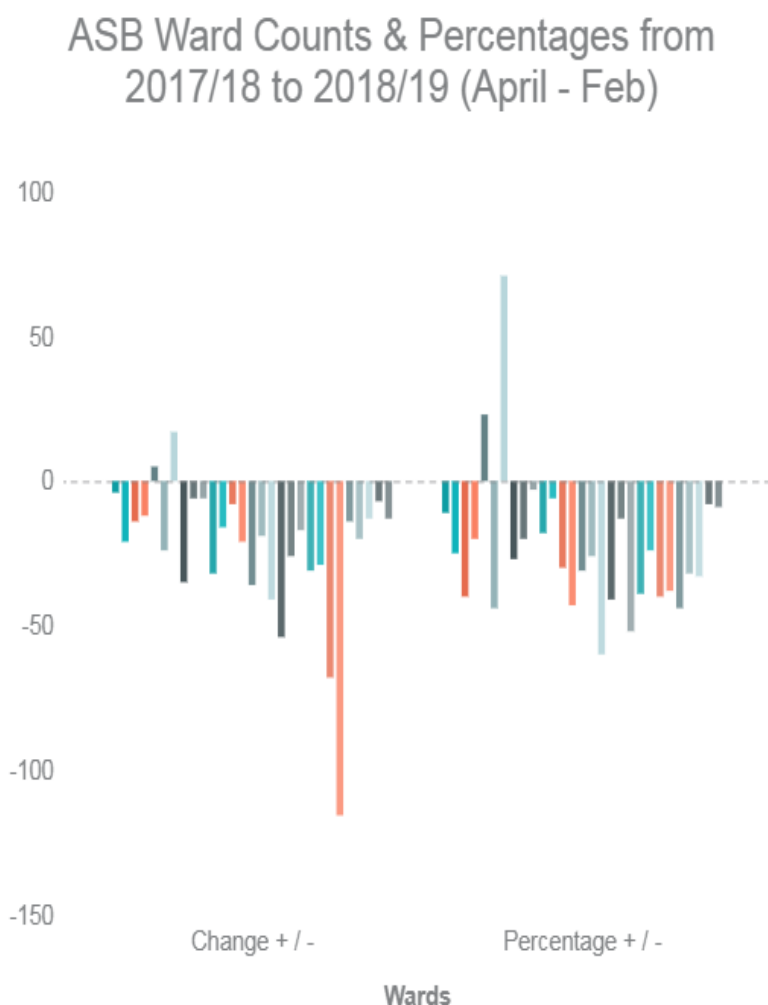
##### ASB

Anecdotal concern from various agencies report that ASB is still an issue for many in the district. On the surface the activity may seem relatively low impact but persistent and frequent ASB can have detrimental effects on individuals and communities and lead to more serious criminal activity if not dealt with.

Huntingdonshire CSP is active in its attempts to tackle ASB with the use of the districts enforcement officers, various legal measures such as exclusion zones as well as working in partnership with local parishes, voluntary groups and all statutory services.



**Figure 1 Police Recorded ASB 2017/18 to 2018/19**



Police recorded ASB is generally falling both nationally and locally and has been for some time. Huntingdonshire has seen a fall in every single ward apart from two in 2018/19 across every single month compared with the previous year. These falls in recorded ASB levels are consistent across wards with historically low levels of ASB as well as those wards with high levels. For example St Neots Priory Park ward saw 306 ASB incidents recorded in 2017/18, in 2018/19 there were 190 incidents recorded reflecting a 38% reduction.

The CSEW September 2018 (Crime survey for England Wales) however reports that nationally 36% of people have experienced ASB in the past year in their local area. This is an increase from the previous year (31%). This could now indicate that people are less

willing to report ASB as opposed to a genuine fall in ASB.



Figure 2 Police Recorded ASB - March 17 to Feb 18

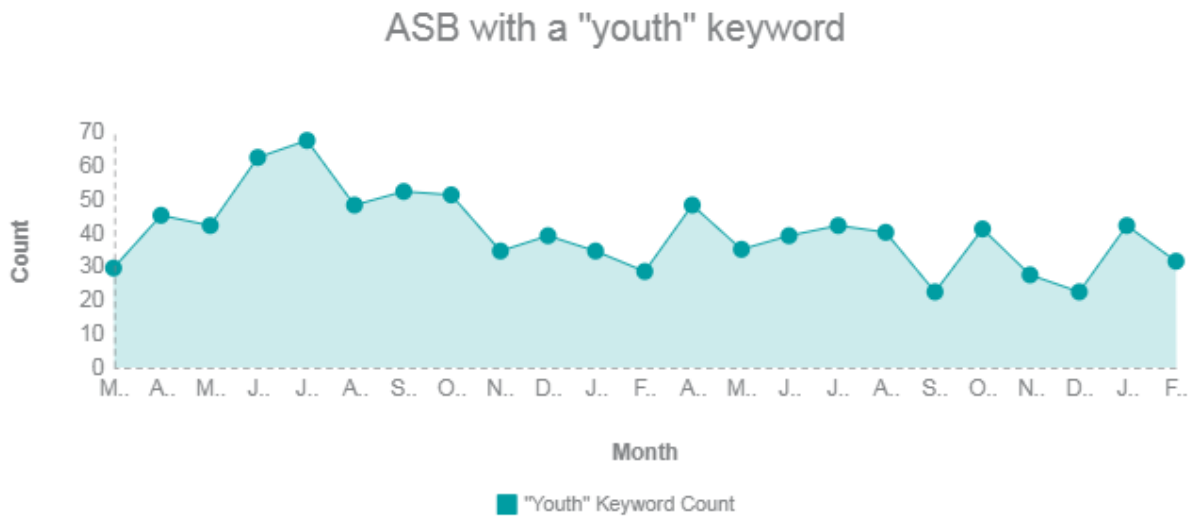
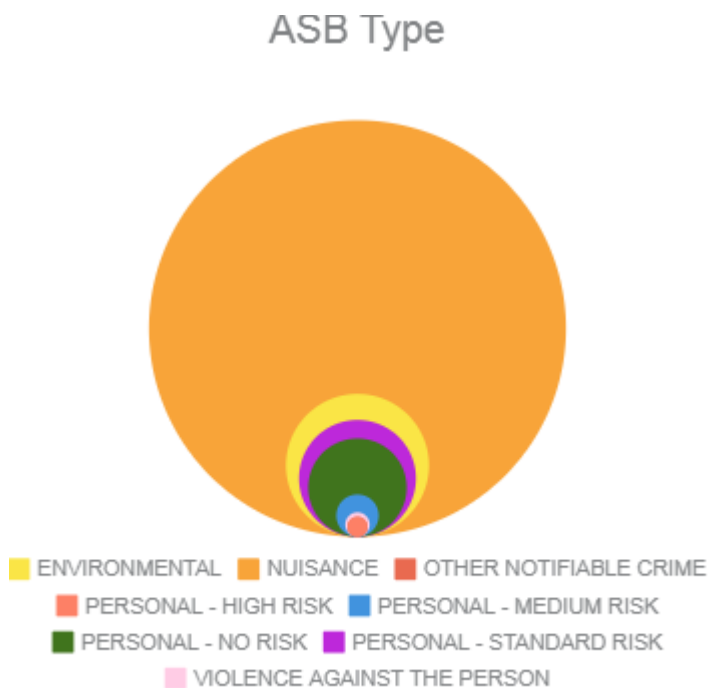


Figure 3 Police Recorded ASB type 2018/2019



ASB with a "youth" keyword attached to the incident description has a downward trend over the past two financial years February 2019.

In the most recent year the majority of ASB cases are classed as "nuisance" ASB. This umbrella term covers many incidents such as noise complaints, arguments, loitering, graffiti, driving in an anti-social manner and minor criminal damage.

79%

Nuisance

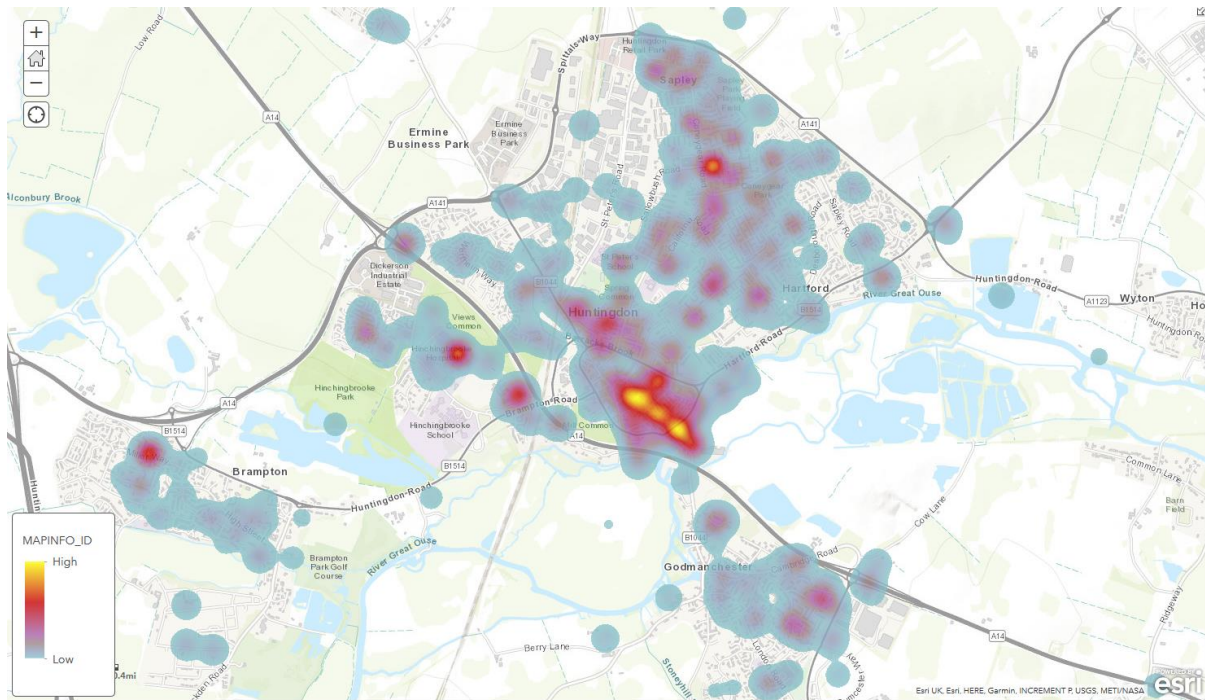


Figure 4 Huntingdon ASB Heat Map 2018/19

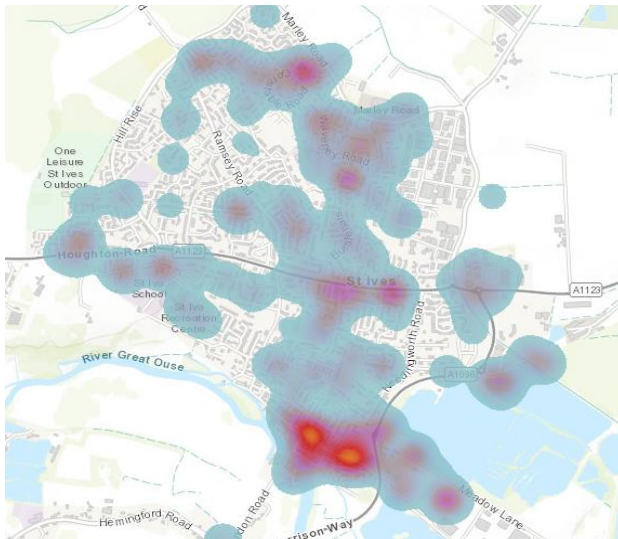


Figure 5 St Ives ASB Heat Map 2018/19

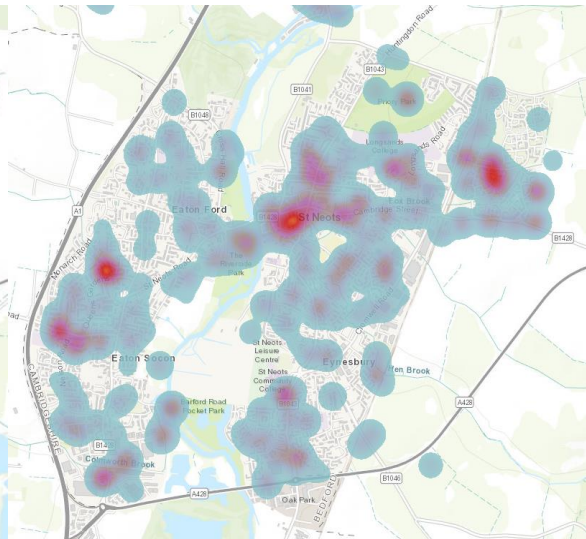


Figure 6 St Neots ASB Heat Map 2018/19

### Interventions

- PSG
- Oxmoor Working Group
- Support of volunteer groups such as Yaxley Working Group

## County Lines

The proliferation of the drug lines throughout the UK has caused a variety of safeguarding issues, particularly as vulnerable people are targeted in this form of crime. Beyond the community implications of drugs being supplied to an area, violent assault is also strongly associated with this type of crime. Indeed while drugs are acknowledged as a key driver of increased violence, there is evidence that County Lines dealers are more violent than the local dealers who have previously run drug markets.<sup>12</sup>

County lines was addressed directly in the government's national Serious Violence Strategy in April 2018, which included a county lines action plan. This had an emphasis upon awareness raising across frontline practitioners in key sectors including health, housing, education, social care and youth offending.

A national Crime Agency Briefing on the threat update for County Lines<sup>13</sup> (published November 2018). This briefing was based on returns from Police forces across England and Wales as well as the British Transport Police<sup>14</sup>. Some key aspects of this briefing included:

- High levels of violence associated with County Lines knife carrying
- Carrying weapons widely occurring in County Lines activity
- Cuckooing practiced, but also targeting other accommodation types more recently (for example caravan parks)
- Children most frequently encountered victims of County Lines exploitation
- Emerging issue of companies being complicit, e.g. taxis, fast food outlets and car hire firms

A subsequent intelligence assessment from the NCA published in January 2019 has highlighted a pattern of children being targeted in 'importing areas' from an earlier age (<11)<sup>15</sup> and app-based taxi-companies being utilised.

Current intelligence from the serious and organised crime group within the police suggests that there is a degree of county lines activity in Huntingdonshire with most if not all activity cantered in and around Huntingdon itself. There can be isolated drug deals in other areas that are related to county lines activity but currently there is no suggestion of established lines, cuckooing or other forms of criminal activity associated with County Lines happening in other areas of the district. Despite the activity in Huntingdon itself, the majority of county lines activity in the county occurs in Peterborough or Cambridge.

Despite this there have been some relatively high profile prosecutions from county lines activity in the area which are listed below:

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<sup>12</sup> "Good evidence suggests this would drive up violence: County Lines dealers are more violent than the local user/dealers who previously ran markets; and crack-cocaine is the drug most linked to violence." Home Office Home Office, Serious Violence Strategy,

<https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Violence%20Strategy%20and%20County%20Lines%20Action%20Plan%20-%20Nick%20Hunt.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/832-county-lines-violence-exploitation-and-drug-supply-2017/file>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/832-county-lines-violence-exploitation-and-drug-supply-2017/file>

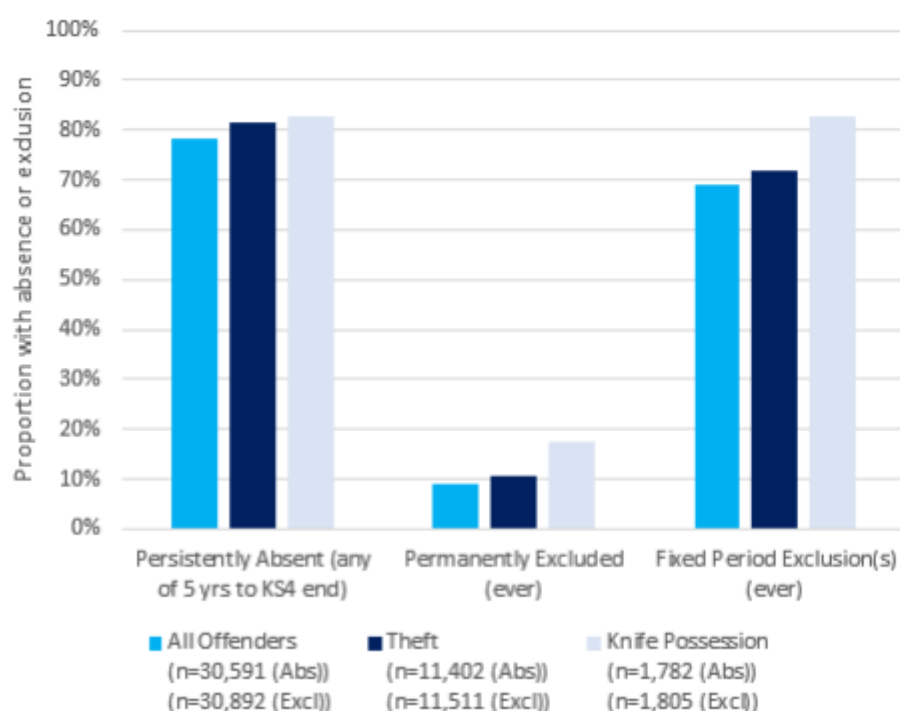
<sup>15</sup> <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/993-nac-19-095-county-lines-drug-supply-vulnerability-and-harm-2018/file>

- the sentencing of 4 men from Hackney, London in September 2018 to a combined 36 years in prison for their roles in supplying drugs in Huntingdon and Peterborough.<sup>16</sup>
- Another case more recently saw two individuals prosecuted for drug offences. The female offender is a local resident of Huntingdon while the male offender is a London resident who took advantage of the transport links into Huntingdon to commit drug offences including supplying class A drugs.<sup>17</sup>

### School absence and exclusion

In terms of young people at risk of involvement in County Lines activity, school absence and exclusion is a potential flag. The DFE collated attendance data is shown below for Secondary Schools serving Huntingdonshire. The proportion of sessions missed due to Exclusion (without alternative provision) as reported by the DFE is also shown below. The latter has been highlighted as an important area of risk for county lines activities as young people excluded or persistently absent from school are known. A report written by the Ministry of Justice in June 2018 highlighted that 83% of young knife crime offenders have been declared as persistently absent from school at some point during their education. As well as this the report highlighted that 21% of knife possession offenders whose first offence was prior to the end of Key stage 4 have been permanently excluded from school. To put this into some context the permanent exclusion rate for the general population is 0.1% versus 21% for those young knife possession offenders mentioned above.

**Figure 4: School absences<sup>14</sup> and exclusions<sup>15</sup> for young offender cohorts with KS4 academic year of 2012/13, over periods described (Source: Tables 1.4.1 and 1.4.2)**



**Figure 7 Source MOJ**

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.huntspost.co.uk/news/men-sentenced-to-36-years-for-running-a-county-line-drugs-network-in-huntingdon-1-5708619>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.cambs.police.uk/news-and-appeals/Leon-Ward-Astra-Marriott-drugs-huntingdon-sentencing>

The following tables highlight the absence and exclusion rates of secondary schools in the area.<sup>18</sup>

**Table 8 Absence Rates**

Year	School Name	Deprivation Decile	Enrolled	Unauthorised Absences	Unauthorised Absence Rate	Persistent Absence Enrolled	Persistent Absence Rate
2016 17	Total		7,669	36,203	1.3	810	10.6
2016 17	St Ivo School	40 - 50 %	1,453	6,197	1.2	137	9.4
2016 17	Ernulf Academy	50 - 60 %	569	2,383	1.2	74	13
2016 17	Hinchingbrooke School	60 - 70 %	1,505	5,600	1	143	9.5
2016 17	Abbey College Ramsey	60 - 70 %	925	4,270	1.3	73	7.9
2016 17	Sawtry Village Academy	40 - 50 %	834	4,426	1.5	102	12.2
2016 17	Longsands Academy	30 - 40 %	1,467	6,692	1.3	144	9.8
2016 17	St Peters School	50 - 60 %	916	6,635	2.1	137	15

**Table 9 Exclusions Data**

Establishment Name	% Sessions Excluded 14/15	% Sessions Excluded 15/16	% Sessions Excluded 16/17
Sawtry Village Academy	0.11	0.09	0.12
Longsands Academy	0.03	0.03	0.07
St Peter's School	0.05	0.05	0.03
St Ivo School	0.05	0.04	0.05
Abbey College, Ramsey	0.03	0.04	0.05
Hinchingbrooke School	0.05	0.08	0.08
Ernulf Academy	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A <sup>19</sup>

There are differences between secondary schools in Huntingdonshire across absences and exclusions. Having a high rate in one does not always mean there is a high rate in the other. For example St Peters school has the highest persistent absence rate of all schools in Huntingdonshire at 15% but actually has the lowest percentage of sessions excluded from in 16/17.

<sup>18</sup>

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/716039/examining-the-educational-background-of-young-knife-possession-offenders.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/716039/examining-the-educational-background-of-young-knife-possession-offenders.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> DFE

## *Interventions*

Huntingdonshire CSP has taken various measures in order to curb the threat of County Lines criminal activity. Some of these measures have crossover into other areas such as violent crime (described below).

The main interventions are as follows:

- County Lines theatre production rolled out in all secondary schools and one community showing
- Transforming Lives project to target those young people at risk of exploitation of County Lines
- Engaging with secondary schools and the PSG to identify those at risk individuals and sharing information.

## Substance Misuse

At a national level, statistics indicate a long term decline in drug<sup>20, 21</sup> and alcohol misuse. Some local level analysis to district level is featured in the Local Alcohol Profile published by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Public Health Intelligence Team. Across the indicators included to district level in May 2018, Huntingdonshire was broadly marked as having lower levels of concerning alcohol misuse indicators than national or county reports<sup>22</sup>. Huntingdonshire was not highlighted as significantly worse than national average for key measures of drug misuse in the most recent update to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Core Dataset<sup>23</sup>

A new support service, Change Grow Live has been commissioned in Cambridgeshire from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2018 to deliver adult substance misuse treatment services. The service will operate hubs and community satellites across the region, including Huntingdon.

The tables below show the number of admissions for alcohol specific and alcohol related conditions. Both show that Huntingdonshire performs slightly above average in comparison to the average rate across Cambridgeshire.

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<sup>20</sup> Home Office/ONS, Drugs Misuse, Findings from the Crime Survey of England and Wales, [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/729249/drug-misuse-2018-hosb1418.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/729249/drug-misuse-2018-hosb1418.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> NHS Digital, Statistics on Drugs Misuse in 2018, <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/statistics-on-drug-misuse/2018>

<sup>22</sup> Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Public Health Intelligence, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Alcohol Profile Summary, <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Cambs-Pboro-Alcohol-Profile-Summary-Report-20180306-Final.docx>

<sup>23</sup> Cambridgeshire and Peterborough JSNA Core Dataset, [https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/CP\\_JSNA\\_CDS\\_FINAL\\_Upd\\_20181123.pdf](https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/CP_JSNA_CDS_FINAL_Upd_20181123.pdf)



**Table 10 Table 1: Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions\* - directly age-standardised rates (DASR) per 100,000 population for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2016/17**

Area	Persons		Male		Female	
	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes
Cambridge	880	962	1,225	630	556	332
East Cambridgeshire	444	385	513	217	379	168
Fenland	556	550	729	358	388	192
Huntingdonshire	392	688	538	471	249	217
South Cambridgeshire	476	724	585	429	375	295
Cambridgeshire	524	3,309	678	2,105	378	1,204
Peterborough	536	977	747	668	332	309
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
England	563	298,797	784	202,588	355	96,209

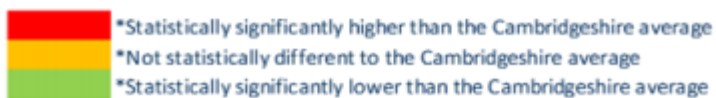
**Table 11 Hospital admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (broad definition)\* - directly age-standardised rates (DASR) per 100,000 population for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2016/17**

Area	Persons		Male		Female	
	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes	DASR per 100,000	Number of admission episodes
Cambridge	2,400	2,357	3,293	1,492	1,638	865
East Cambridgeshire	2,009	1,742	2,731	1,122	1,380	620
Fenland	2,475	2,603	3,378	1,711	1,679	891
Huntingdonshire	2,019	3,512	2,793	2,311	1,342	1,201
South Cambridgeshire	1,971	3,001	2,663	1,906	1,377	1,095
Cambridgeshire	2,137	13,214	2,913	8,542	1,463	4,671
Peterborough	2,203	3,664	3,050	2,367	1,477	1,297
<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
England	2,185	1,135,709	3,001	732,787	1,485	402,922

\*Alcohol-related conditions as primary or subsidiary cause of admission. Broad measures are considered the best reflection of the burden of alcohol on the community and services.

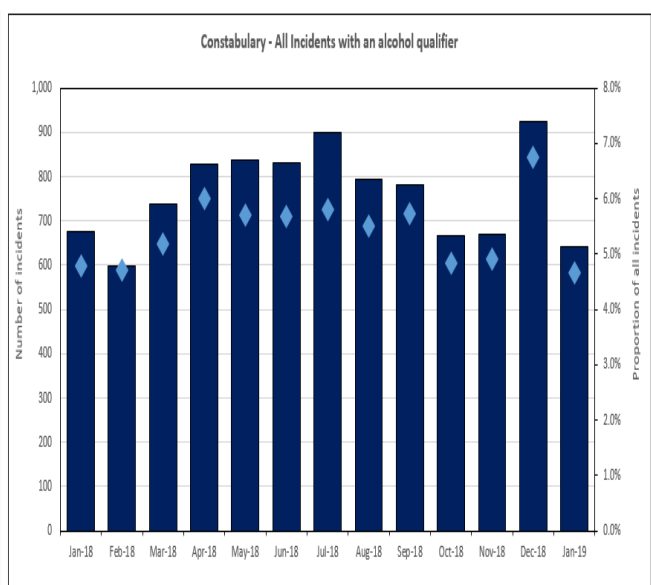
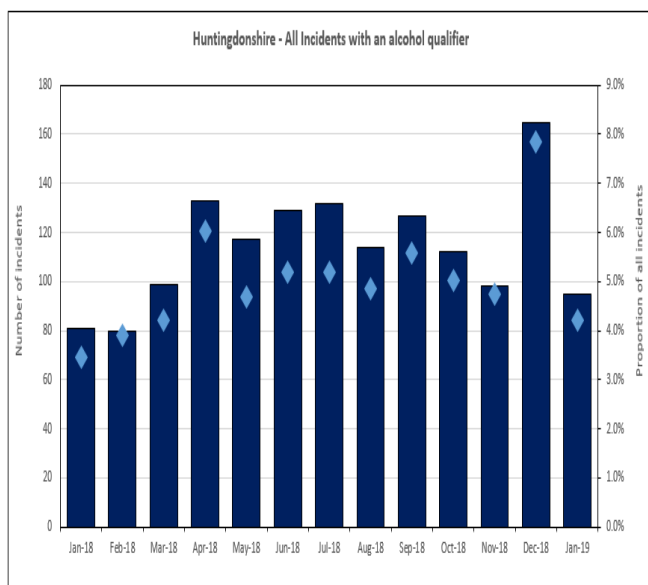
Area	Number of deaths	Rate per 100,000 population
Cambridge	36	6.0*
East Cambridgeshire	10	2.3*
Fenland	30	6.4*
Huntingdonshire	41	4.8*
South Cambridgeshire	21	2.8*
Cambridgeshire	138	4.4**
Peterborough	62	6.5**
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	200	4.9

\*Any drug controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971



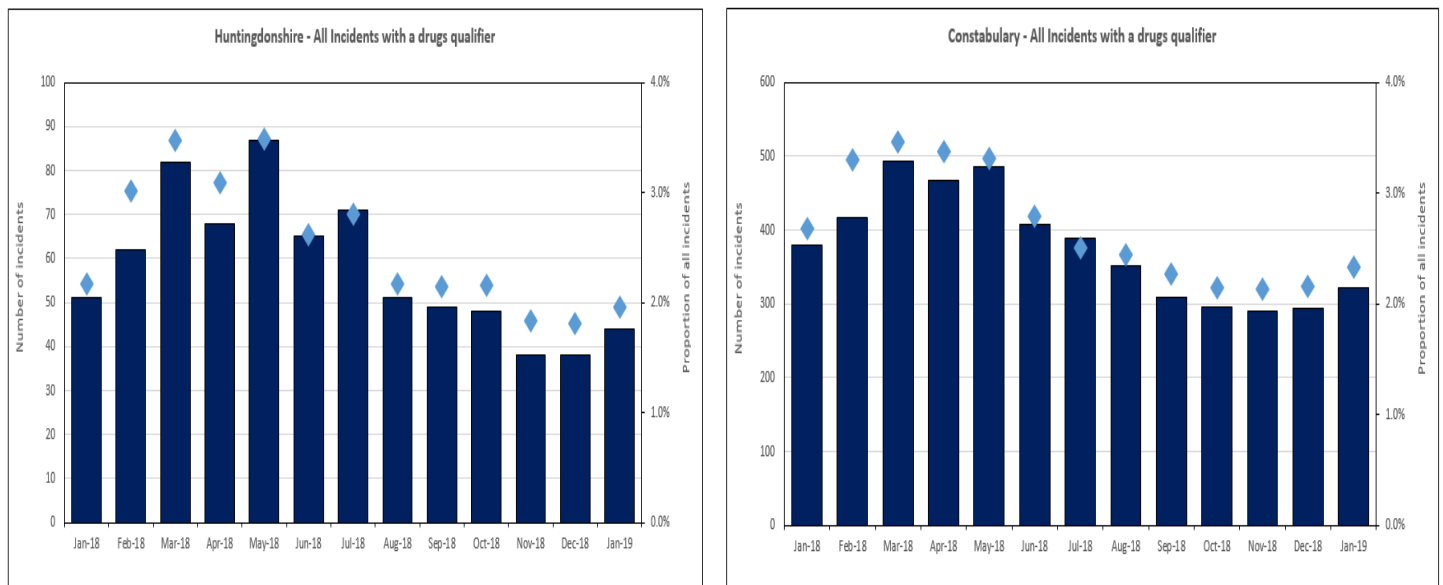
The table above highlights that Huntingdonshire has a rate of drug related deaths that is comparable with the Cambridgeshire average.

The below figures suggest that between 2 and 3 % of all police recorded incidents in Huntingdonshire have a drug qualifier attached and somewhere between 4 and 7% of incidents have an alcohol qualifier attached in the last year between January 2018 and January 2019. There seems to be little correlation between the number of incidents with a drug qualifier and those with a alcohol qualifier. For example in December 18 there was a large spike of alcohol related incidents, up to a peak of 8% of all incidents. This contrasts with the number and percentage of incidents in December 18 for incidents with a drug related qualifier.





**Figure 8 Incidents with an Alcohol Qualifier February 18 to February 19. Source Police Performance Report.**



**Figure 9 Incidents with a Drug Qualifier February 2018 to 2019. Source POLICE**

The percentage of incidents with a drug or alcohol qualifier in Huntingdonshire is consistent with the rate across the constabulary as a whole as shown in the above graphs.

In Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire there is a spike in incidents in December which could relate to the Christmas period. Without further data to explore it is not possible to comment any further. In terms of incidents with a drug qualifier the months March to April have the highest levels of recorded incidents as well as percentage of all incidents. This also correlates with the peak months shown in the constabulary.

## Violent Crime

The term 'violent crime' refers to a broad range of offences and includes crime types such as harassment and offences where no injury was sustained, through to grievous bodily harm (GBH) and murder. Analysis of this crime entire category as if it were a homogenous group is not useful and does not produce insight for the Partnership. Therefore this section will pick out those issues that are most significant in terms of risk, harm or volume impact in Huntingdonshire. Further it will pick up key changes and the focus nationally, indicating where Huntingdonshire fits within that.

This year (2018/19) the focus nationally has been on serious violence with the publication of the government's national Serious Violence Strategy in April 2018<sup>24</sup>.

The Serious Violence Strategy clearly sets out its message that serious violence is not solely a law enforcement issue. But is to be tackled by local partnerships, health, social care, housing, youth services and the local community. It represents a very significant programme of work involving a range of Government Departments and partners, in the public, voluntary and private sectors.

It highlights the following four areas:

- Tackling County lines and drugs misuse
- Early intervention and prevention
- Supporting Communities and Local Partnerships
- Effective Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Response

## *Issues*

As previously stated there are still questions of accuracy over Police recorded crime figures post Athena upgrade. However the latest performance figures which are now being submitted to the home office and are available on Police.gov.uk show that the number of violent offences is consistent with the previous year with no statistical difference between 2017/18 and 2018/19. Within this total figure there are several subgroups which have shown some movement in the most recent year. Violence with and without injury offences have both seen a slight reduction whereas the number of stalking and harassment offences have increased in the most recent year. This report will not quote the figures as they are still subject to change upon an ongoing audit process. In order to analyse the picture of violence as accurately as possible other available data sources such as ambulance callout data will be explored.

### **Risk of victimisation of violent crime**

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)<sup>25</sup> has estimated that 1.7% of adults aged over 16 had been the victim of a violent crime in the year to March 2017 (data released February 2018). The data shows how small a proportion of the population are at risk of becoming a victim of violence. It should be noted that as in previous years the rate of violence per 1000 population for Huntingdonshire remains consistently lower than the national average<sup>26</sup>. Nationally there has been an overall decrease in total violence over the long term as shown by the Crime Survey for England and Wales, however,

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<sup>24</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-strategy>

<sup>25</sup>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/thenatureofviolentcrimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2017>

<sup>26</sup> <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/communitysafety/report/view/5e4d37084a6d4fa38cfa3807ccb7a432/E07000011>

there has been a shift toward more serious violence. The key change within national violent crime statistics most recently released is in terms of higher-harm types of violence. In particular an 8% increase in the number of police recorded offences involving knives or sharp instruments and a 15% rise in admissions to hospital in England for assaults involving a sharp instrument has been highlighted<sup>27</sup>.

The police recorded 1.2 million (1,167,998) violence against the person offences in the year ending March 2017<sup>2</sup>, an increase of 18% compared with the year ending March 2016 (992,246 offences):

- violence without injury accounted for 41% (474,006 offences)
- violence with injury accounted for 40% (465,765 offences)
- stalking and harassment accounted for 19% (226,754 offences)
- death or serious injury – unlawful driving accounted for 0.06% (749 offences)
- homicide accounted for 0.06% (724 offences)

Source: ONS - The nature of violent crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2017

### Ambulance Callouts for Assault

Local Ambulance callouts for assaults can also indicate the areas where violence with injury has been occurring. As the table below shows, the count of ambulance callouts to Huntingdonshire for Assault is high relative to other districts in Cambridgeshire. Only Cambridge receives more ambulance callouts for assault.

**Table 12: Ambulance callouts for assault 2014 – 2018\*;**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
<b>Cambridge</b>	272	286	215	222	200
<b>East Cambridgeshire</b>	49	73	55	59	41
<b>Fenland</b>	182	221	170	157	143
<b>Huntingdonshire</b>	204	197	131	137	119
<b>South Cambridgeshire</b>	75	80	82	62	59
<b>Unknown &amp; Outside Cambridgeshire</b>	564	616	484	426	391
<b>All callouts for Assault (Total)</b>	1346	1473	1137	1063	953

The above data shows that the number of ambulance callouts for assault has been falling consistently over recent years. This potentially reflects a decrease in the most serious incidents of violence that would require an ambulance but could also indicate a changing nature of violence. For example incidences of violence associated with county lines may not wish to draw attention to the activity and so victims may refrain from attending hospitals or using emergency services such as ambulances.

## *Interventions*

In relation to the serious violence strategy released by the government in 2018, Huntingdonshire CSP has sought to highlight what steps are being taken across Huntingdonshire in relation to the 4 key themes previously.

For example there are Young Persons Working groups set up to specifically discuss and compile actions in relation to individuals at risk as well the perpetrators. There has been work with secondary schools to implement awareness among parents and students of county lines as mentioned in the county lines section previously. Other more reactive work such as the targeting of key areas of Huntingdonshire to identify crime hotspots and to target those areas specifically with extra patrols by both police officers and district enforcement officers have been implemented.

## Rogue Trading & Scams

Rogue trading which falls under the heading of scams, or more broadly speaking fraud as referred to by key national crime statistics. A scam is a type of fraud. Action Fraud describes fraud as being 'when trickery is used to gain a dishonest advantage, which is often financial, over another person.' Whilst anybody can be a victim of a scam or fraud, those most vulnerable in the community are often targeted by scammers. National statistics indicate the volume of fraud has remained relatively stable over the past year<sup>28</sup>.

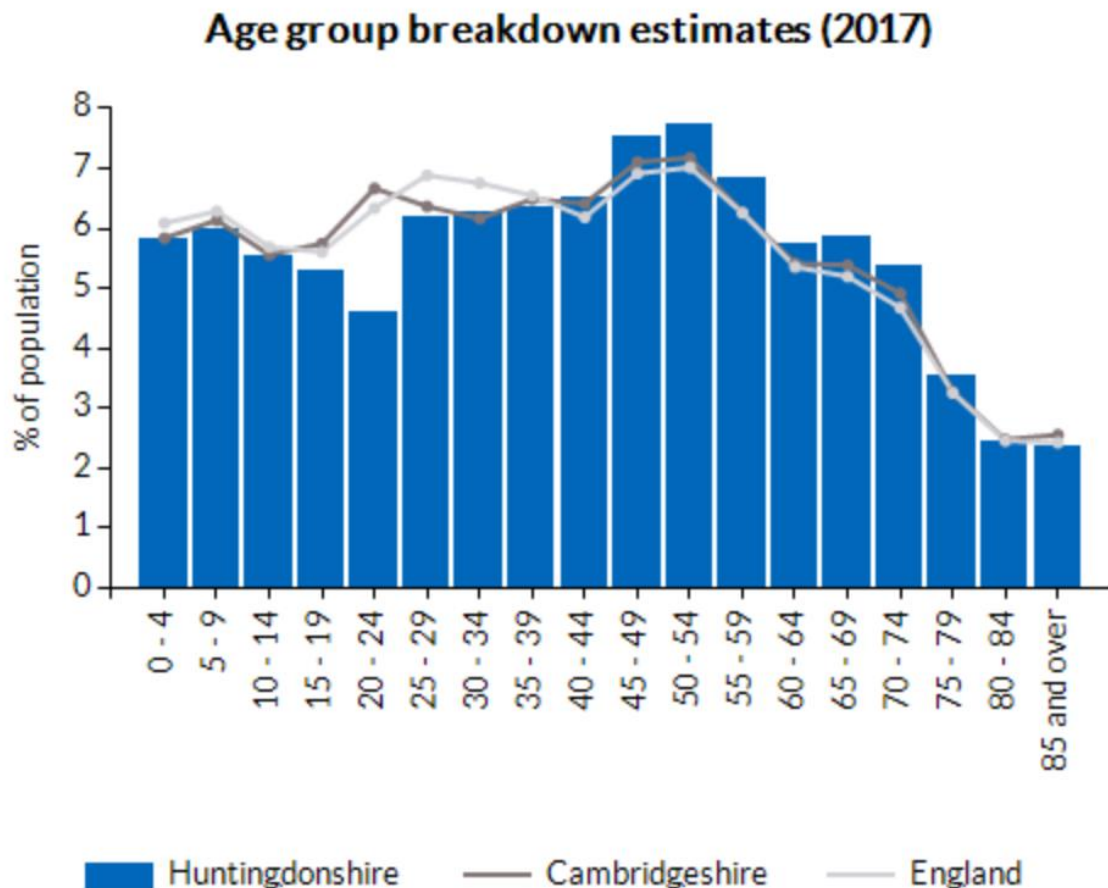
The national fraud rate is 74 per 1000 adults in the population. Applying these figures to Huntingdonshire could mean a total of approximately 10,000 incidents per year with 6% of victims being a repeat victim.

The demographic groups identified by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) as most likely to be victims of fraud are in the age groups 45-54 and 75+ as well as higher income households (of £50,000 or more)<sup>29</sup>. In terms of the demography of Huntingdonshire, the age groups specified constitute almost 30% of the of the Huntingdonshire population which forms a higher proportion than that of England (see Figure 6 below).

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<sup>28</sup> Office of National Statistics, Crime in England and Wales, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingseptember2018#little-change-in-the-volume-of-fraud-offences-in-the-last-year>

<sup>29</sup> Office of National Statistics, Crime in England and Wales, <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/overviewoffraudstatistics/yearendingmarch2016#which-groups-in-society-are-most-likely-to-be-victims-of-fraud>



Source: ONS\*

**Figure 10 Age group breakdown of 2017 population estimates for Huntingdonshire, compared with Cambridgeshire and England**

However as the nature of scams is now vastly diverse (from online operations, scam mail to in person activities) it is important to acknowledge that anyone can be a victim regardless of age or economic background.

Financial scamming is a problem that can affect everyone but certain groups within our communities are more vulnerable to becoming a victim of a scam. There are<sup>30</sup>:

- Older people who are targeted more often by certain scams such as doorstep, mail, telephone and investment scams. Older people who have no other form of social support are more likely to listen to a sales pitch. This type of contact is more likely to expose older people to scammers.
- Socially isolated individuals as they are often invisible to local services and their involvement in scams may remain hidden. Loneliness amongst those that are socially isolated may encourage someone to respond favourably to an approach from a scammer.
- Those with Dementia and cognitive impairment may lack financial literacy skills and judgement meaning that they may be targeted by scammers. Dementia causes a fluctuation of mental capacity, which can make it difficult for people to understand risk and apply caution to decision making. This makes people with dementia at increased risk of responding to a scam.

<sup>30</sup> Financial Scamming: Our campaign and research to date, The National Centre for Post-Qualifying Social Work and Professional Practice and The Chartered Trading Standards Institute,  
<https://www.tradingstandards.uk/media/documents/policy/research/scam-booklet-final-draft.pdf>

## Recommendations

The newly established Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Against Scams Partnership (CAPASP) is a partnership of organisations that are committed to tackling scams. Cambridgeshire County council, East Cambridgeshire and Fenland CSP's are already partner organisations. Huntingdonshire CSP should consider whether it can participate and become a partner.

It has been set up to communicate, provide training and tools, and introduce referral and reporting pathways and support victims of scams. The partnership has committed to the charter<sup>31</sup> which underpins the partnership and are participating in the CAPASP action plan.

The partnership could make the most of connections with local businesses and other local organisations who share the goal of limiting scams in Huntingdonshire.

Huntingdonshire CSP could also explore a system of monitoring scams related referrals and outcomes. This could provide a more detailed insight into the types of scams / fraud being perpetrated and who are the main targets.

## Hate Crime

According to the criminal prosecution service the term 'hate crime' can be used to describe a range of criminal behaviour where the perpetrator is motivated by hostility or demonstrates hostility towards the victim's disability, race, religion, sexual orientation or transgender identity. <sup>32</sup>

Both nationally and locally across Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire hate crime is prevalent. Nationally the issues of Brexit and terror related incidents have contributed to an environment where hate crime has become more likely. Locally there have been some high profile cases such as racist graffiti as well as the distribution of cards with the words "no more polish vermin" on them. <sup>33</sup> As well as racial and religious tensions, there are likely to be other forms of hate crime targeting other communities such as LGBT+ communities, gypsy and traveller communities and individuals with physical or mental disabilities. With Brexit tensions increasing this is an area that the partnership could be more proactive in.

As previously mentioned it is currently not possible to access police recorded crime data because of an issue with Athena and so in depth analysis of where, who and what is happening is not possible. However, it is possible to access certain police performance data which does detail the scale of recorded hate crime and hate incidents over the past 12 months. This however only gives a partial picture of the true extent because studies have shown that most hate crimes or incidents are not reported to the police or third party reporting centres.

The below hate crime performance data is available from February 18 to February 19 and is shown in the below graph.

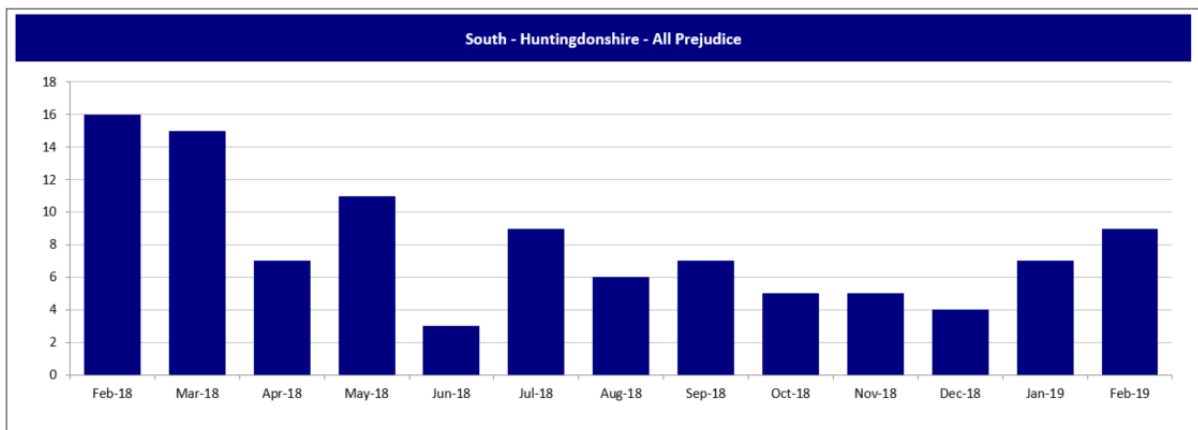
## Figure 11 Police Recorded Hate Incidents

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<sup>31</sup> Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Against Scams Partnership, <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/CAPASP-charter.pdf>

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.cps.gov.uk/hate-crime>

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-cambridgeshire-36633388>



The above figures however do not show a longer term trend so it is unclear whether the levels of hate crime and hate incidents are rising or not but there appears to be little correlation between hate crime incidents and hate crimes in terms of the months that they occur.

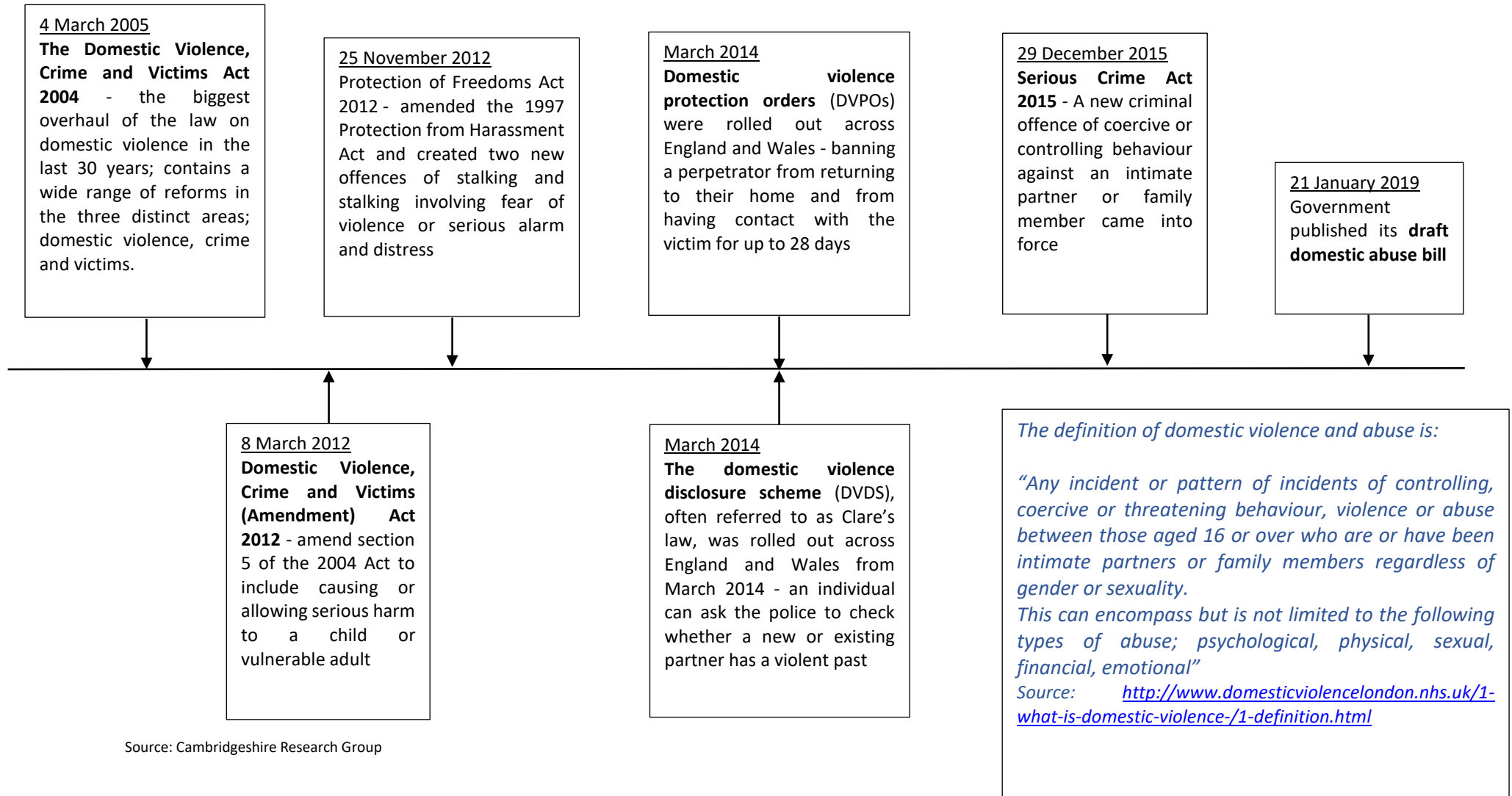
#### *Interventions*

- Oxmoor working group aims to engage with the local community. As Oxmoor is a highly diverse area this is a good opportunity to tackle a specific issue.

#### *Recommendations*

- Partnership could promote and encourage use of Countywide Hate Crime survey to better understand the scale of the issue.
- Engage with minority communities in a more routine way to reiterate partnership's commitment to minority groups and open line of communication.
- Monitor local levels of hate crime and incidents relative to Brexit. The partnership needs to be able to respond rapidly to assure residents of their safety and to take action against perpetrators where necessary.

## APPENDIX C. TIMELINE OF HOW THE DOMESTIC ABUSE LAWS IN THE UK HAVE CHANGED OVER TIME



Source: Cambridgeshire Research Group