



NORTH AREA COMMITTEE



AGENDA

To: City Councillors: Pitt (Chair), Tunnacliffe (Vice-Chair), Abbott, Boyce, Bird, Brierley, Gawthrope, Kerr, O'Reilly, Price, Todd-Jones and Ward

County Councillors: Manning, Onasanya, Sales and Scutt

Dispatched: Wednesday, 29 January 2014

Date: Thursday, 6 February 2014

Time: 7.30 pm

Venue: Shirley Primary School, Nuffield Road, Cambridge CB4 1TF

Contact: Toni Birkin

Direct Dial: 01223 457013

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION (INCLUDING DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST)

'YOU SAID, WE DID, YOU WANT TO KNOW'

3 TO CONFIRM WHAT WAS SAID (MINUTES) AT THE LAST MEETING AND WHAT WE HAVE DONE (ACTION LIST)
(Pages 7 - 18)

To agree the minutes of the meeting of the 21st November 2013 as a correct record and to consider any outstanding actions.

7.35pm (Pages 7 - 18)

4 RECORD OF URGENT DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE CHAIR, VICE CHAIR AND SPOKESPERSON FOR NORTH AREA COMMITTEE

To note decisions taken by the Chair, Vice Chair and Spokesperson since the last meeting of the North Area Committee.

4a BMX track next to Brown's Field Community Centre Urban Growth Project Manager (*Pages 19 - 36*)

4b Improvements to Nuns Way Skate Park Urban Growth Project Manager (*Pages 37 - 54*)

5 YOU WANT TO KNOW (OPEN FORUM)

7.45pm

For this meeting only, the Open Forum will be restricted to 15 minutes for consideration of non Police related issues.

If your question is related to Police items, please complete a yellow Open Forum slip which will be addressed later in the Agenda.

ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION / DECISION

6 DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS DEVOLVED DECISION-MAKING: 2ND ROUND PRIORITY-SETTING

8.00pm

7 POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER: SIR GRAHAM BRIGHT

8.30pm

Presentation followed by an opportunity for public questions.

8 CONSULTATION ON DRAFT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP PRIORITIES 2014-15 - NAC 06/02/14
(Pages 55 - 102)

9.00pm (*Pages 55 - 102*)

9 POLICING AND SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS - NAC 06/02/14 (*Pages 103 - 120*)

9.30pm (*Pages 103 - 120*)

10 NAC MEETING DATES 2014/15

10.00pm

The Committee is asked to approve the following dates:

8th May 2014

3rd July 2014

28th August 2014

30th October 2014

18th December 2014

12th February 2015

9th April 2015

Members are asked to contact the Committee Manager in advance of the meeting with any comments regarding the above dates.

Meeting Information

Public Participation

Speaking on Planning Applications to other rules. Guidance for speaking on these issues can be obtained from Democratic Services on 01223 457013 or democratic.services@cambridge.gov.uk.

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NORTH AREA COMMITTEE

21 November 2013

7.30 - 9.10 pm

Present:

City Councillors: Pitt (Chair), Tunnacliffe (Vice-Chair), Abbott, Boyce, Bird, Brierley, Gawthrope, Kerr, O'Reilly, Price, Todd-Jones and Ward.

County Councillors: Manning and Onasanya

Officers:

Principal Planning Officer: Tony Collins

Committee Manager: Toni Birkin

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE COUNCIL

Request to Film the Meeting

The Chair gave permission for Richard Taylor to film the meeting. It was confirmed that the filming would cease if members of the public or speakers expressed a desire not to be filmed. Members of the public were given an opportunity to state if they did not want to be filmed.

13/78/NAC Apologies for absence

Apologies were received from Councillors Sales and Scutt.

13/79/NAC Welcome and Introduction (including Declarations of Interest)

The Chair welcomed the public and explained the format of the meeting.

No interests were declared.

13/80/NAC TO CONFIRM WHAT WAS SAID (MINUTES) AT THE LAST MEETING AND WHAT WE HAVE DONE (ACTION LIST)

Action List

The Committee reviewed the progress of the single item remaining on the action list:

Developer Contributions and Devolved Decision Making - First Round Priority-Setting for Play Area Improvement

Alistair Wilson to bring back a report to a future committee meeting on how surplus play equipment from the VIE Estate can be distributed around the north area.

This matter has now been escalated and an update requested for the next meeting.

Minutes

The minutes of the meeting of the 3rd October 2013 were agreed subject to the following correction:

13/69/NAC; Action list amended as follows:

Councillor Manning confirmed that the speed tables and white lines on ~~Elizabeth Way~~ **Chesterton High Street** should be completed in the next week.

13/81/NAC YOU WANT TO KNOW (OPEN FORUM)

- 1. Richard Taylor: Expressed concern about the way his request to film had been treated at the last meeting. Unhappy that he was accused of using anti-social behaviour when he tried to film speakers.**

Councillor Manning stated that the Chair had been defending a member of the public's right not to be filmed when that person had addressed the Committee from the floor.

The Chair apologised if he had overstepped the mark on that occasion.

Mr Bond, supported by other members of the public, stated that he was unhappy about private individuals holding footage of members of the public attending meetings.

- 2. Richard Jennings: Requested that Councillors support a high quality, non-shared use, cycle route on Cowley Road. Buses and lorries needed to be separated from cyclists.**

Councillor Manning stated that the existing proposal was currently illustrative. The final proposal would be revised. Councillor Manning agreed to follow this up and to seek an assurance from the County Council regarding safety concerns.

Action point: Councillor Manning to seek an assurance from the County Council regarding safety concerns.

- 3. Hester Wells: What plans are in place for the education/enforcement of the new 20mph zone coming in at the beginning of the year? Previously, the Police have been reluctant to enforce this. The outcomes in the North will affect consultations in the three other areas.**

Councillor Ward stated that both the Chief Constable and the Police and Crime Commissioner had made a commitment to enforcing the 20mph limit with the same vigour as the 30mph limit. It was hoped that, as more and more streets became 20mph zones, motorists would begin to see this as the norm.

- 4. Lil Speed: Raised concerns about councillors were not listening to the concern of local people. Councillor Kerr does not live in the area and had a low profile.**

Councillor Kerr stated that she was active in the East Chesterton area on behalf of residents. Councillor Kerr also stated that she would be happy to accompany Mrs Speed on a walk around the area to discuss any issues of concern.

- 5. Lil Speed: Councillor Manning had not responded to a letter from Mr Speed regarding empty properties in Water Lane. Could they be used as temporary accommodation until they are scheduled for demolition?**

Councillor Manning stated that he would investigate the empty properties, the redevelopment timeframes and would respond to Mr Speed's letter in due course.

Action point: Councillor Manning to investigate the matter.

- 6. Lil Speed: Concerned about remarks that had been circulated on twitter.**

Without seeing the offending tweets, the Committee were unable to comment.

- 7. Leila Dockerill: The recycling area near Tesco's in Campkin Road is poorly managed and untidy. Empty cooking oil drums have left in the area and rubbish is spreading into the street.**

The Chair suggested that City Rangers be asked to tidy up the area.

Action point: Committee Manager to contact the City Rangers and ask for the area to be tidied up.

- 8. Shirley Fieldhouse: On the 10th October the Association of Chief Police Officers refreshed guidance on speed enforcement. The new guidance suggests that speed awareness courses can now be offered for offences in 20pmh zones. Are Cambridgeshire Police proposing to set up such courses?**

Councillor Ward welcomed this information.

Councillor Manning suggested that the Chair of North Area Committee should write to the Police formally requesting enforcement of the 20mph limit and the use of Speed Awareness courses. This was agreed.

Action Point: Councillor Pitt to write to the Chief of Police requesting enforcement of the 20pmh limit as detailed in the new guidance.

- 9. Michael Bond: Can Stagecoach be asked to justify the delays to the Citi 2 service and the frequently incorrect 'real time passenger information' displayed on bus stops.**

The Chair suggested that Andy Campbell of Stagecoach would be invited to attend a North Area Committee meeting.

Action Point: Andy Cambell would be invited to attend a future North Area Committee

- 10. Klaus Bruman asked the Committee and the public to support a campaign for improvements to the proposed road layout for the Nuffield Road area. Nuffield Road could become one of the main walking and cycling routes to the Science Park. However, the current proposals for the new Guided Busway and associated changes to the road layout will create dangerous crossing points and lane changes. An on-line petition can be found at: <http://bit.ly/ChestertonTrafficReduction>.**

Councillor Manning expressed support for the campaign and stated that it was also supported by the Head of the Shirley School and local businesses. He suggested that the plan would be improved if the guided bus was not guided for this section of its journey.

- 11. John Hall asked why he had never seen any enforcement of the 20mph speed limit and asked Councillors to seek action from the Police to protect other road users and pedestrians.**

Mr Bond supported this request and suggested that a speed limit of 20mph aided smooth traffic flow as there was less stop start delays. Removal of unnecessary street furniture also aided safe traffic flow.

Councillor Ward confirmed that slower speeds increased traffic flow. However, the removal of traffic lights would be harder to achieve.

- 12. Richard Taylor asked for action to be taken to address the poor condition of cycle signage in the area, in particular in the Milton Road Campkin Road area. He stated that it was often unclear where pavements were in use.**

Councillor Onasanya stated this had been requested in the past. She agreed to look into this and to request action.

Action Point: Councillor Onasanya would request action to improve cycle signage in the North Area.

- 13. Richard Taylor asked why violent crime was not separated out to facilitate priority setting in the Police statistic presented to area committees.**

Councillor Manning stated that the Police were working on the best ways to present complex information to area committees.

Councillor Price stated that local priority setting was about areas of concern to local communities. Issues such as violent, and other mayor crimes, would always be a priority for the Police and therefore do not need to be local priorities.

14. Richard Jennings asked the Committee to support a request for extension of the time allowed for pedestrians to cross the road at pelican and Toucan crossings.

Councillor Bird supported this suggestion.

Councillor Todd-Jones suggested that County Councillors could press for action on this matter.

Kay Harris stated the Highways Authority were already looking into this matter and that some timings had been extended.

Michael Bond stated that motorists exacerbate the problem by crossing when the lights were changing to red and shortening the safe crossing period.

Councillor Ward suggested that this could be a future agenda item to allow a full discussion of the issue.

13/82/NAC Future Items for North Area Committee Agenda

The following items were suggested as items for discussion at future meeting:

1. Invite Stagecoach to comment on bus performance and timetable /route changes.
2. Invite County Council Officers/Members to comment on Highway repairs.
3. Discussion on pavement damage/repairs including problems with tree roots.
4. Dual use crossings and the timings of traffic light controlled pedestrian crossing.
5. Report on changes to Brownfields and the impact of changes to the Children and Young People's Participation Service (ChYpPS).
6. S106 Transport Corridor Workshop feedback.

7. Resident Parking.
8. Play Areas including a progress report on Hawkin Road.
9. Location of recycling areas.
10. Improvements to Cycle Paths Yellow Lines
11. Community Events section on every agenda
12. Fen Road
13. New Bridge over the River Cam.
14. Progress on New Primary School.
15. 20mph data monitoring.
16. Recognition that a large section of the attendees at this meeting do not wish to be filmed.

The meeting ended at 9.10 pm

CHAIR

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COMMITTEE ACTION SHEET

Committee	North Area Committee
Date	21st November 2013
Circulated on	28th November 2013
Updated on	29th November 2013

ACTION	LEAD OFFICER/MEMBER	TIMESCALE	PROGRESS
<p><u>Developer Contributions and Devolved Decision Making - First Round Priority-Setting for Play Area Improvement</u></p> <p>Alistair Wilson to bring back a report to a future committee meeting on how surplus play equipment from the VIE Estate can be distributed around the north area.</p>	Alistair Wilson, Streets and Open Spaces Asset Manager	Urgent update requested as issues raised at August meeting.	***See Below
<p>13/81/NAC - Open Forum (2) Seek an assurance from the County Council that safety concerns regarding Cowley Road will be addressed.</p>	Councillor Manning	Feedback requested for 6 th Feb 2014	Has secured written assurance. Site visit and meeting with project team arranged. Will update at NAC.
<p>13/81/NAC - Open Forum (5) Investigate possible temporary use of empty housing in Water lane</p>	Councillor Manning	Feedback requested for 6 th Feb 2014	Approached a company called dotdotdot property, a social enterprise. Put them in contact with Council officers. Timeframe too short for use in this case, but they will be used in

			future, where appropriate.
13/81/NAC - Open Forum (7) Request City Rangers tidy up recycling area and streets: Campkin Road.	Committee Manager	Feedback requested for 6 th Feb 2014	Rangers were already aware and are addressing the problem
13/81/NAC - Open Forum (8) Letter to be sent to the Chief of Police requesting new guidelines on enforcement of 20mph limits and adopted and enforced.	Councillor Pitt	Feedback requested for 6 th Feb 2014	Letter has been sent.
13/81/Open Forum (9) Invite Andy Campbell to attend North Area Committee	Councillor Pitt	Feedback requested for 6 th Feb 2014	Andy Campbell will attend on 20 th March 2014
13/81/Open Forum (12) Request action from County Council to improve cycle signage in the North Area.	Councillor Onasanya	Feedback requested for 6 th Feb 2014	

Streets and Open Spaces have considered a range of options for the use of equipment, previously intended for the Vie/Simoco Site on St Andrews Road, Chesterton.

As the equipment was intended for installation at Vie/ Simoco, a range of sites within a short walk (10/15mins) have been considered for installation of the surplus equipment.

The equipment previously selected for the Vie/Simoco site is very specific in its design and intention. Intended for a niche market described as art play, it is therefore difficult to utilise properly in a traditional play area without a complete re-shaping and design.

Much of the play equipment resembles sculpture.

We have been mindful of retro fitting the play equipment and the subsequent financial implications of extending a play area. These costs include more fencing and surfacing costs, and these costs could not be borne by the budget allocated to install the Vie/Simoco equipment.

Chesterton Recreation Ground - The current junior play area has no available room; the toddler play area could potentially accommodate one or two items but it would involve a re- engineering of the boundary and safety surfacing which would have a negative knock on effect with the remainder of the existing play space;

Whytford Close: The current provision is in good condition and there is no available room;

Scotland Road - There is available space within the existing fenced off footprint and therefore overall minimal costs of installation. The existing equipment is old and in need of repair;

Pearl Close: The current provision is poor but there is no available room.

It is therefore recommended that Scotland Road play area is agreed as the site to take the surplus Vie/ Simoco play equipment. The installation can be programmed to take place during the 2014/2015 financial year.

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CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL Record of Executive Decision

BMX track next to Brown's Field Community Centre

Decision of: North Area Committee

Reference: 14/NAC/S106/03

Date of decision: 22/01/14 **Recorded on:** 22/01/14

Decision Type: Non Key

Matter for Decision: To formalise the BMX track next to Brown's Field Community Centre in East Chesterton

Why the decision had to be made (and any alternative options): The project meets with the Council's main aims: Cambridge – where people matter. A city which celebrates its diversity, unites in its priority for the disadvantaged and strives for shared community wellbeing.

Decision(s): **Financial recommendations –**

- Approved the commencement of this scheme, which is already included in the Council's Capital & Revenue Project Plan PR031b.
- The total cost of the project is £30,000 funded from developer contributions listed in Appendix B with 5% Officer Recharge at £1,500.
- The ongoing revenue costs of the project are £1,500 per year over 20 years funded from repairs and renewals.

Procurement recommendations:

- Approved the carrying out and completion of a BMX track next to Brown's Field Community Centre to the value of £30,000.
- Subject to:
 - The permission of the Director of Resources being sought prior to proceeding if the quoted or tender sum exceeds the estimated contract.

- The permission from the North Area Committee Chair being sought before proceeding if the value exceeds the estimated contract by more than 15%.

Reasons for the decision: As set out in the Officers Report

Scrutiny consideration: Chair, Vice Chair and Spokes of North Area Committee were consulted

Conflicts of interest: No conflicts of interest were declared

Comments: None



Cambridge City Council

Project Appraisal and Area Committee Recommendation

Project Name: BMX track next to Brown's Field Community Centre
(Area priority project under £75k)

To: Area Chair, Vice Chair and Opposition Spokes

Area committee: NORTH

Report by: Adrian Ash

Wards affected: East Chesterton

Recommendation/s

Financial recommendations –

- The North Area Committee Chair is asked to approve the commencement of this scheme, which is already included in the Council's Capital & Revenue Project Plan PR031b.
- The total cost of the project is £30,000 funded from developer contributions listed in Appendix B with 5% Officer Recharge at £1,500.
- The ongoing revenue costs of the project are £1,500 per year over 20 years funded from repairs and renewals.

Procurement recommendations:

- The Area Committee Chair is asked to approve the carrying out and completion of a BMX track next to Brown's Field Community Centre to the value of £30,000.
- Subject to:
 - The permission of the Director of Resources being sought prior to proceeding if the quotation or tender sum exceeds the estimated contract.
 - The permission from the North Area Committee Chair being sought before proceeding if the value exceeds the estimated contract by more than 15%.

1 Summary

1.1 The project

Formalise the BMX track next to Brown's Field Community Centre in East Chesterton

Target Dates:

Start of procurement	January 2014
Award of Contract	January 2014
Start of project delivery	May 2014
Completion of project	June 2014
Date that project output is expected to become operational (if not same as above)	n/a

1.2 Anticipated Cost

Total Project Cost	£ 30,000
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Cost Funded from:

Funding:	Amount:	Details:
Reserves	£	n/a
Repairs & Renewals	£	n/a
Developer Contributions	£	See Appendix B
Climate Change Fund	£	n/a
Other	£	n/a

1.3 Procurement process

The procurement of this project will consist of the design and build of a BMX track with the bespoke engineering of a mechanically triggered feedback system incorporating a computer screen. Its unique nature will create the requirement for an exemption from a bespoke supplier.

2 Project Appraisal & Procurement Report

2.1 Project Background

North Area Committee has agreed to the need for improvements to the existing BMX track adjacent to the Brown's Field Community Centre. Initial concept proposals produced the shape of a carboniferous limestone 'pump' and 'roller' track which was worked up into a proposed design (see Appendix C).

The outline consultation arranged with the Community Centre's BMX users on the 9 July in coordination with the community centre staff brought about a further element:

To make the track more appealing to younger people a “start/finish station” with Formula 1 style count down lights that allow BMX users to record a timed lap was introduced (see Appendix C). The lap information can be seen on a small screen and allows comparisons with other BMX user’s lap times. The start/finish station would also include low level noises/effects with time constraints – so that there would be no noise during the night.

2.2 Aims & objectives

Part of the council’s vision and medium term objectives is one of attractive neighbourhoods and green spaces with good access to leisure and community facilities to ensure residents and other service users maintain a healthy, safe and enjoyable life-style. The council also recognises that certain individuals who experience significant disadvantage in society are children and young people.

2.3 Major issues for stakeholders & other departments

A possible constraint to consider is that neighbouring properties may object to the scheme due to a perception (real or imagined) of the new facility causing more anti-social behaviour. However, there is a substantial buffer of trees, shrubs and gardens adjacent to the nearest residences that would mitigate the effects of people traffic and noise.

A planning application will be required due to the change of designation in land usage from an informal open space to a formal play space.

Consultation undertaken:

- Community Centre's BMX users on the 9 July in coordination with the community centre staff.

- A formal city-wide consultation - currently live - via a web survey.
- Local letter drop survey to properties immediately surrounding the proposed BMX track.
- Bicycle clubs.

2.4 Summaries key risks associated with the project

The key risk from this project is an outright rejection by some members of the immediate community as Brown's Field is located in the heart of a residential area.

2.5 Financial implications

Appraisal prepared on the following price base (see Appendix B) with no additional contributions being made to that outlined.

2.6 Net revenue implications (costs or savings)

(See also Appendix A for spread across financial years)

Revenue	£	Comments
Maintenance		
R&R Contribution		
Developer Contributions	30,000	See Appendix B
Energy savings	(n/a)	See below
Income / Savings	(n/a)	
Net Revenue effect	30,000	Cost/(Saving)

2.7 VAT implications

n/a

2.8 Energy and Fuel Savings

n/a

2.9 Climate Change Impact

Positive Impact			No effect	Negative Impact		
+H	+M	+L	Nil	-L	-M	-H

There are no anthropogenic factors to cause an increase in CO₂ levels due to emissions from fossil fuel combustion, followed by aerosols (particulate matter in the atmosphere) and the CO₂ released by cement manufacture, and methane from animal agriculture and deforestation is not determined.

2.10 Other implications

An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been prepared for this project.

2.11 Staff required to deliver the project

Service	Skills	Total Hours
Streets & OS - Assets	<i>Technical Design</i>	50
Streets & OS - Projects	<i>Clerk of Works</i>	30

2.12 Dependency on other work or projects

This project is being delivered as part of the 2013/14 S106 project improvements and has been scheduled for delivery by March 2014.

2.13 Background Papers

North Area Committee minutes and report, Thursday, 22 November, 2012

2.14 Inspection of papers

Author's Name	Declan O'Halloran
Author's phone No.	01223 - 458523
Author's e-mail:	declan.o'halloran@cambridge.gov.uk
Date prepared:	31 October 2013

Capital Project Appraisal - Capital costs & funding - Profiling

Appendix A

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Comments
	£	£	£	£	£	
Capital Costs						
Building contractor / works	30,000					
Purchase of vehicles, plant & equipment						
Professional / Consultants (Officer Recharge) fees						
Other capital expenditure:						
<i>insert rows as needed</i>						
Total Capital cost	30,000	0	0	0	0	
Capital Income / Funding						
Government Grant						
Developer Contributions	30,000					(See Appendix B)
R&R funding						(State cost centre/s)
Earmarked Funds						(State cost centre/s)
Existing capital programme funding						(Programme ref.)
Revenue contributions						(State cost centre/s)
Total Income	30,000	0	0	0	0	
Net Capital Bid	0	0	0	0	0	Must agree to 1.2 above

Appendix B

PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

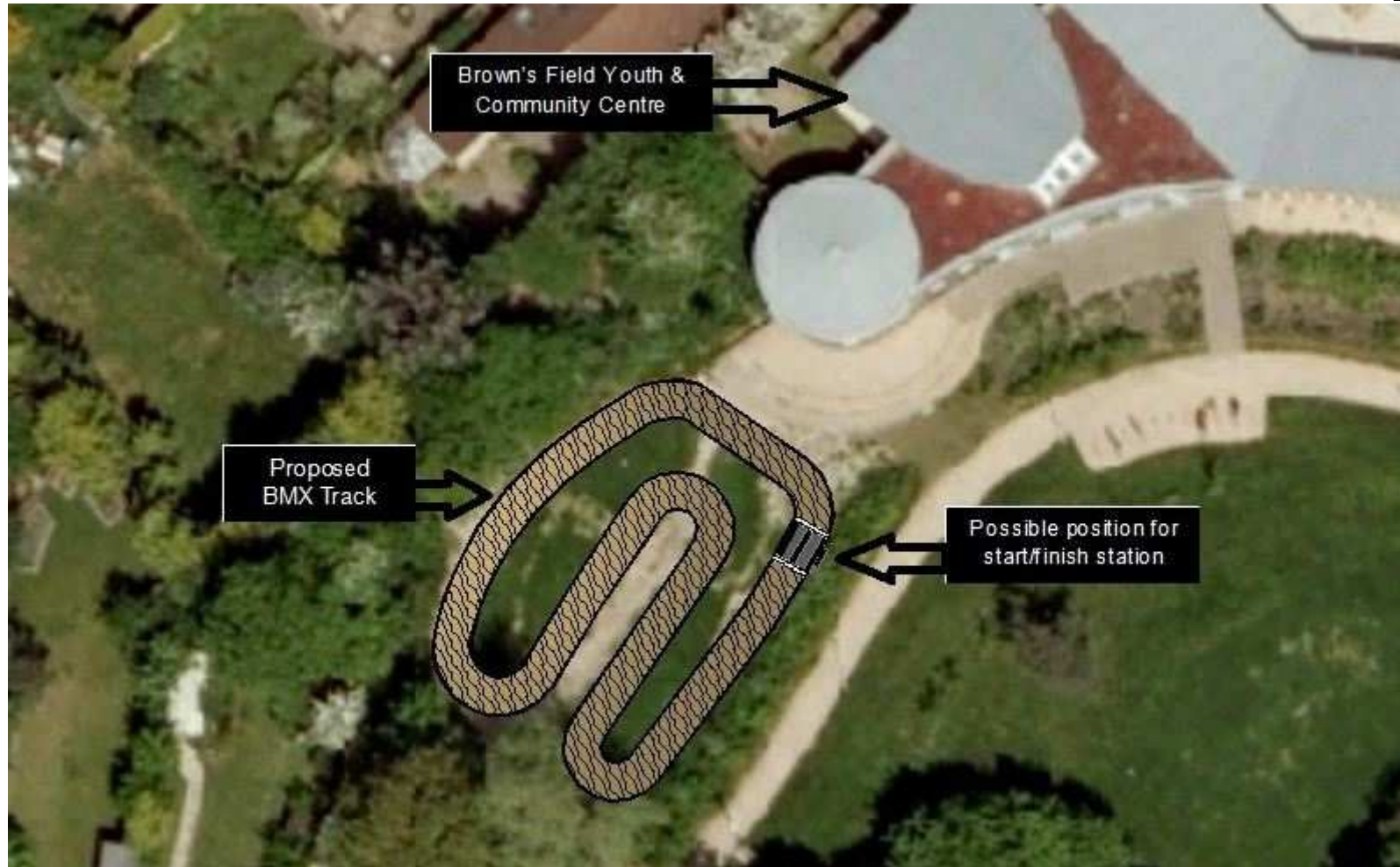
It is proposed to fund up to £30,000 on this project from informal open space developer contributions, which have already been assigned to the North Area S106 programme. The specific contributions allocated to this project are set out below. If, in due course, it transpires that there are other specific and appropriate contributions that need to be used instead, these arrangements may be revised.

These are no specific stipulations/constraints about how these contributions may be used, beyond the standard terms.

Planning ref.	Area	Ward	From development at:	£ available
01/1100/RM	North	King's Hedges	Land at Kings Hedges Church Centre, Apollo Way	£138.00
02/0008/FP	North	East Chesterton	Chesterton House, Church Street	£864.00
02/0203/FP	North	East Chesterton	1 Laburnum Close	£864.00
02/0250/FP	North	East Chesterton	87 Fen Road	£576.00
02/1288/FP	North	ARB	74 Searle Street	£864.00
03/0672/FP	North	West Chesterton	Cutter Ferry Cottage, Cutter Ferry Close	£380.00
03/0706/FP	North	East Chesterton	Dama Court, Enniskillen Road	£1,405.00

Planning ref.	Area	Ward	From development at:	£ available
03/0983/FP	North	East Chesterton	25-32 Fallowfield	£4,377.00
04/0301/FP	North	Arbury	169 Histon Road	£432.00
04/0549/FP	North	Arbury	Land at 226 Histon Road	£1,152.00
05/0128/FUL	North	West Chesterton	2-4 De Freville Avenue	£1,149.00
05/0663/FUL	North	West Chesterton	2-4 De Freville Avenue	£593.00
06/0574/FUL	North	East Chesterton	94-100 St Andrews Road (former Simoco site)	£2,281.53
07/1090/FUL	North	East Chesterton	60 Green End Road	£935.00
07/1409/FUL	North	East Chesterton	207 Green End Road	£459.00
07/1410/FUL	North	East Chesterton	Land to rear of 19, 21 and 23 Fen Road	£633.00
08/0915/FUL	North	West Chesterton	Land to rear of 67 Elizabeth Way	£799.00
08/0933/FUL	North	West Chesterton	130 - 136 Victoria Road	£2,883.00
08/1707/FUL	North	East Chesterton	208 Green End Road	£3,381.00
09/0228/FUL	North	East Chesterton	45 Green Park	£1,224.00
09/0404/FUL	North	East Chesterton	56, 60, and 62 Green End Road	£2,204.00
09/0778/FUL	North	West Chesterton	212 Milton Road	£604.00
09/0800/FUL	North	West Chesterton	Land adjacent to 182 Milton Road	£612.00
09/1070/FUL	North	West Chesterton	203 Milton Road	£918.00

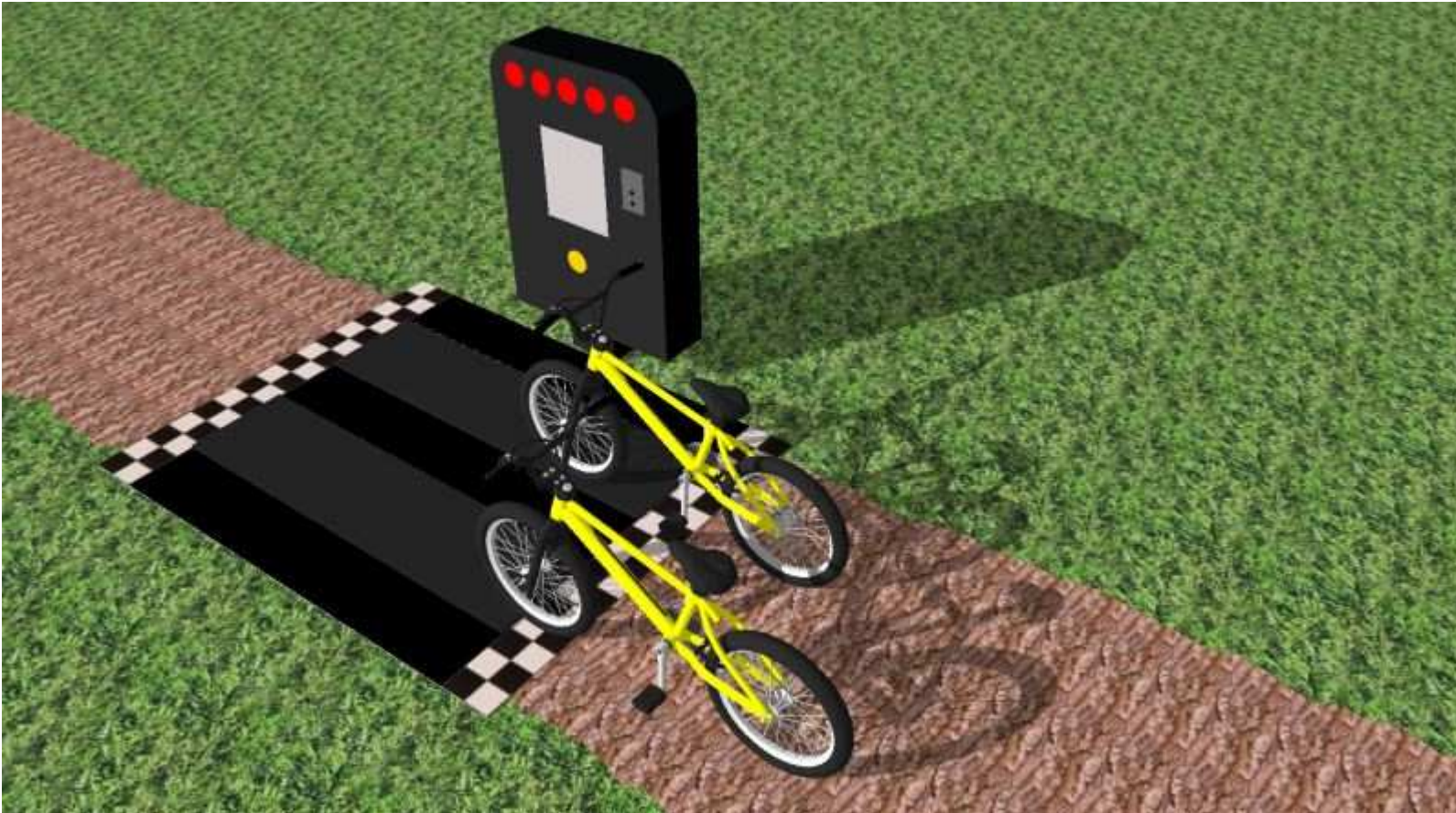
Planning ref.	Area	Ward	From development at:	£ available
10/0367/FUL	North	King's Hedges	Citygate, Woodhead Drive	£272.47



Location of Brown's Field Community Centre BMX Track



Proposed BMX "Pump" Track



Start-Finish Station

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CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL Record of Executive Decision

Improvements to Nuns Way Skate Park

Decision of: North Area Committee

Reference: 14/NAC/S106/04

Date of decision: 28/01/14 **Recorded on:** 28/01/14

Decision Type: Non Key

Matter for Decision: Design and installation of a concrete skate park as a supplement to the existing metal skate ramp.

Why the decision had to be made (and any alternative options): The project meets with the Council's main aims: Cambridge – where people matter. A city which celebrates its diversity, unites in its priority for the disadvantaged and strives for shared community wellbeing.

Decision(s):

Financial recommendations –

- Approved the commencement of this scheme, which is already included in the Council's Capital & Revenue Project Plan PR031c.
- The total cost of the project is £65,000 funded from developer contributions listed in Appendix B with 10% Officer Recharge at £6,500.
- The ongoing revenue costs of the project are £3,250 per year over 20 years funded from repairs and renewals.

Procurement recommendations:

- Approved the carrying out and completion of the procurement of improvements to Nun's Way Skate Park to the value of £65,000.
- Subject to:
 - The permission of the Director of Resources being sought prior to proceeding if the quotation or tender sum exceeds the

estimated contract.

- The permission from the North Area Committee Chair being sought before proceeding if the value exceeds the estimated contract by more than 15%.

Reasons for the decision: As set out in the Officers Report

Scrutiny consideration: Chair, Vice Chair and Spokes of North Committee were consulted

Conflicts of interest: No conflicts of interest were declared

Comments: None



Cambridge City Council

Project Appraisal and Area Committee Recommendation

Project Name: Improvements to Nuns Way Skate Park
(Area priority project under £75k)

To: Area Chair, Vice Chair and Opposition Spokes

Area committee: NORTH

Report by: Adrian Ash

Wards affected: Kings Hedges

Recommendation/s

Financial recommendations –

- The North Area Committee Chair is asked to approve the commencement of this scheme, which is already included in the Council's Capital & Revenue Project Plan PR031c.
- The total cost of the project is £65,000 funded from developer contributions listed in Appendix B with 10% Officer Recharge at £6,500.
- The ongoing revenue costs of the project are £3,250 per year over 20 years funded from repairs and renewals.

Procurement recommendations:

- The Area Committee Chair is asked to approve the carrying out and completion of the procurement of improvements to Nun's Way Skate Park to the value of £65,000.
- Subject to:
 - The permission of the Director of Resources being sought prior to proceeding if the quotation or tender sum exceeds the estimated contract.
 - The permission from the North Area Committee Chair being sought before proceeding if the value exceeds the estimated contract by more than 15%.

1 Summary

1.1 The project

Design and installation of a concrete skate park as a supplement to the existing metal skate ramp, to be located as shown in the plan (Appendix C).

Target Dates:

Start of procurement	September 2013
Award of Contract	November 2013
Start of project delivery	February 2014
Completion of project	April 2014
Date that project output is expected to become operational (if not same as above)	n/a

1.2 Anticipated Cost

Total Project Cost	£ 65,000
--------------------	----------

Cost Funded from:

Funding:	Amount:	Details:
Reserves	£	n/a
Repairs & Renewals	£	n/a
Developer Contributions	£	See Appendix B
Climate Change Fund	£	n/a
Other	£	n/a

1.3 Procurement process

Invitation to tender as one lot of two combined lots - the other being Cherry Hinton Recreation Ground skate park.

2 Project Appraisal & Procurement Report

2.1 Project Background

North Area committee agreed to improvements to the existing skate park and minor works to the surrounding area.

However after scoping the project it became unfeasible to carry out an expansion of the existing skate park due to concerns that any increase in footprint would impinge upon the rooting zone of the surrounding trees. Further, to enlarge the size of the metal ramp area would also have meant the re-routing of an adjacent path to

accommodate an increase in the skate park's size. This was viewed as an unnecessary cost outside the scope of the brief.

2.2 Aims & objectives

Part of the council's vision and medium term objectives is one of attractive neighbourhoods and green spaces with good access to leisure and community facilities in order ensure residents and other service users maintain a healthy, safe and enjoyable life-style. The proposed skate park significantly increases the play value of the park supplementing existing provision for an age range where options for "hanging out" can be hard to find, and at a site which has a high traffic foot fall from the Cambridge Regional College, especially at lunch times.

2.3 Major issues for stakeholders & other departments

The major issue with this project will be the placement of the skate park in its proposed location, which is in direct view of neighbouring properties from across the recreation ground. However in response, the location is sufficiently removed in distance not to pose acoustic issues, and the design has been "softened" by the inclusion of grass mounds to lessen the visual impact - similar to what was achieved for Jesus Green skate park (see Appendix C).

Consultation to be undertaken:

- Local residents and web survey.
- Members
- Local PCSOs.
- Specialist users, e.g. bike shops, and local users
- The Kings Hedges Neighbourhood Partnership will be a key consultee during the project delivery and post-project.

2.4 Summaries key risks associated with the project

There are no perceived risks with this project.

2.5 Financial implications

Appraisal prepared on the following price base: see Appendix B

2.6 Net revenue implications (costs or savings)

(See also Appendix A for spread across financial years)

Revenue	£	Comments
Maintenance		
R&R Contribution		
Developer Contributions	65,000	See Appendix B
Energy savings	()	See below
Income / Savings	()	
Net Revenue effect	0	Cost/(Saving)

2.7 VAT implications

n/a

2.8 Energy and Fuel Savings

n/a

2.9 Climate Change Impact

Positive Impact			No effect	Negative Impact		
+H	+M	+L	Nil	-L	-M	-H

There are a no anthropogenic factors to cause an increase in CO₂ levels due to emissions from fossil fuel combustion, followed by aerosols (particulate matter in the atmosphere) and the CO₂ released by cement manufacture and methane from animal agriculture and deforestation is not determined.

2.10 Other implications

An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been carried out for this project with no negative impact in the terms of the nature of the service that it is being provided. Access for disabled people in wheelchairs, prams and buggies has been accommodated for with the introduction of a hard pathway to the skate park from the main path. The low plaza style of the skate park also provides opportunities for inclusive play.

2.11 Staff required to deliver the project

Service	Skills	Total Hours
Streets & OS - Assets	<i>Play space design</i>	50
Streets & OS - Projects	<i>Clerk of Works</i>	50

2.12 Dependency on other work or projects

This project formed one of two lots for procurement purposes– the other being Cherry Hinton Recreation Ground skate park, which resulted in one skate company being awarded both projects. It is intended that both projects will be managed by Streets and Open Spaces at approximately the same time in terms of delivery.

2.13 Background Papers

North Area Committee, Thursday, 16th May, 2013 minutes

2.14 Inspection of papers

Author's Name	Declan O'Halloran
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Date prepared:	24 December 2013

Capital Project Appraisal - Capital costs & funding - Profiling

Appendix A

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Comments
	£	£	£	£	£	
Capital Costs						
Building contractor / works						
Purchase of vehicles, plant & equipment						
Professional / Consultants (Officer Recharge) fees						
Other capital expenditure:						
<i>insert rows as needed</i>						
Total Capital cost	65,000	0	0	0	0	
Capital Income / Funding						
Government Grant						
Developer Contributions	65,000					(See Appendix B)
R&R funding						(State cost centre/s)
Earmarked Funds						(State cost centre/s)
Existing capital programme funding						(Programme ref.)
Revenue contributions						(State cost centre/s)
Total Income	65,000	0	0	0	0	
Net Capital Bid	0	0	0	0	0	Must agree to 1.2 above

Appendix B**PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS**

It is proposed to fund up to £65,000 on this project from informal open space developer contributions, which have already been assigned to the North Area S106 programme. The specific contributions allocated to this project are set out below. If, in due course, it transpires that there are other specific and appropriate contributions that need to be used instead, these arrangements may be revised.

These are no specific stipulations/constraints about how these contributions may be used, beyond the standard terms.

Planning ref.	Area	Ward	From development at:	£ available
03/1111/fp	North	West Chesterton	143a Milton Road	£742.00
03/1176/FP	North	West Chesterton	76 Milton Road	£1,065.00
03/1318/FP	North	King's Hedges	9 Ramsden Square	£836.00
04/0104/fp	North	East Chesterton	1 Dalton Square	£1,157.00

Planning ref.	Area	Ward	From development at:	£ available
04/0181/fp	North	King's Hedges	418 Milton Road	£534.00
04/0220/FP	North	East Chesterton	36 Maitland Avenue	£1,081.00
04/0363/FP	North	East Chesterton	71 Scotland Road	£1,543.00
04/0523/fp	North	West Chesterton	6 Beaconsfield Terrace	£566.00
04/0733/fp	North	King's Hedges	Land to rear of 361-363 Milton Road	£2,296.00
04/0764/FP	North	West Chesterton	176 Milton Road	£562.00
04/0860/FP	North	East Chesterton	125 Milton Road	£566.00
04/0874/FP	North	West Chesterton	41 Victoria Road	£2,192.00
04/1142/FUL	North	East Chesterton	110-113 Fallowfield	£3,001.00
04/1181/FUL	North	West Chesterton	Land adjoining 3 Ascham Road	£520.00
05/0089/FUL	North	West Chesterton	Land between 60 Chesterton Road and 2 Trafalgar Road	£1,021.00
05/0203/FUL	North	West Chesterton	7 Victoria Park	£1,453.00
05/0223/FUL	North	East Chesterton	32 Scotland Road	£6,039.00
05/0291/FUL	North	East Chesterton	56 Green End Road	£3,805.00
05/0309/FUL	North	West Chesterton	The Former Works Site, 30 Primrose Street	£4,320.00
05/0518/FUL	North	East Chesterton	22 Church Street	£532.00

Planning ref.	Area	Ward	From development at:	£ available
05/0746/FUL	North	East Chesterton	119 Fallowfield	£1,182.00
05/0900/FUL	North	West Chesterton	37 Elizabeth Way	£2,997.00
05/1222/FUL	North	West Chesterton	17-21 Victoria Avenue	£2,308.50
06/0162/FUL	North	East Chesterton	41 High Street, East Chesterton	£3,552.00
06/0254/FUL	North	West Chesterton	41 High Street, East Chesterton	£3,859.50
06/0290/FUL	North	East Chesterton	66 Oak Tree Avenue	£1,522.00
06/0368/FUL	North	West Chesterton	58 Victoria Road	£459.00
06/0505/FUL	North	East Chesterton	204 Green End Road	£2,006.00
06/0657/FUL	North	West Chesterton	145 Milton Road	£3,830.00
06/0821/FUL	North	East Chesterton	39-42 Fallowfield	£1,475.50
06/1152/FUL	North	West Chesterton	Old Magdelane College Boathouse, Pretoria Road	£1,244.00
06/1199/FUL	North	West Chesterton	67 Milton Road	£648.00
06/1272/FUL	North	East Chesterton	36 Maitland Avenue	£491.00
07/0011/FUL	North	West Chesterton	138 Victoria Road	£495.00
07/0022/FUL	North	East Chesterton	Leys Lodge, Union Lane	£1,836.00
07/0237/FUL	North	East Chesterton	12 Long Reach Road	£653.00
07/0892/FUL	North	East Chesterton	125 - 129 Fallowfield	£2,142.00

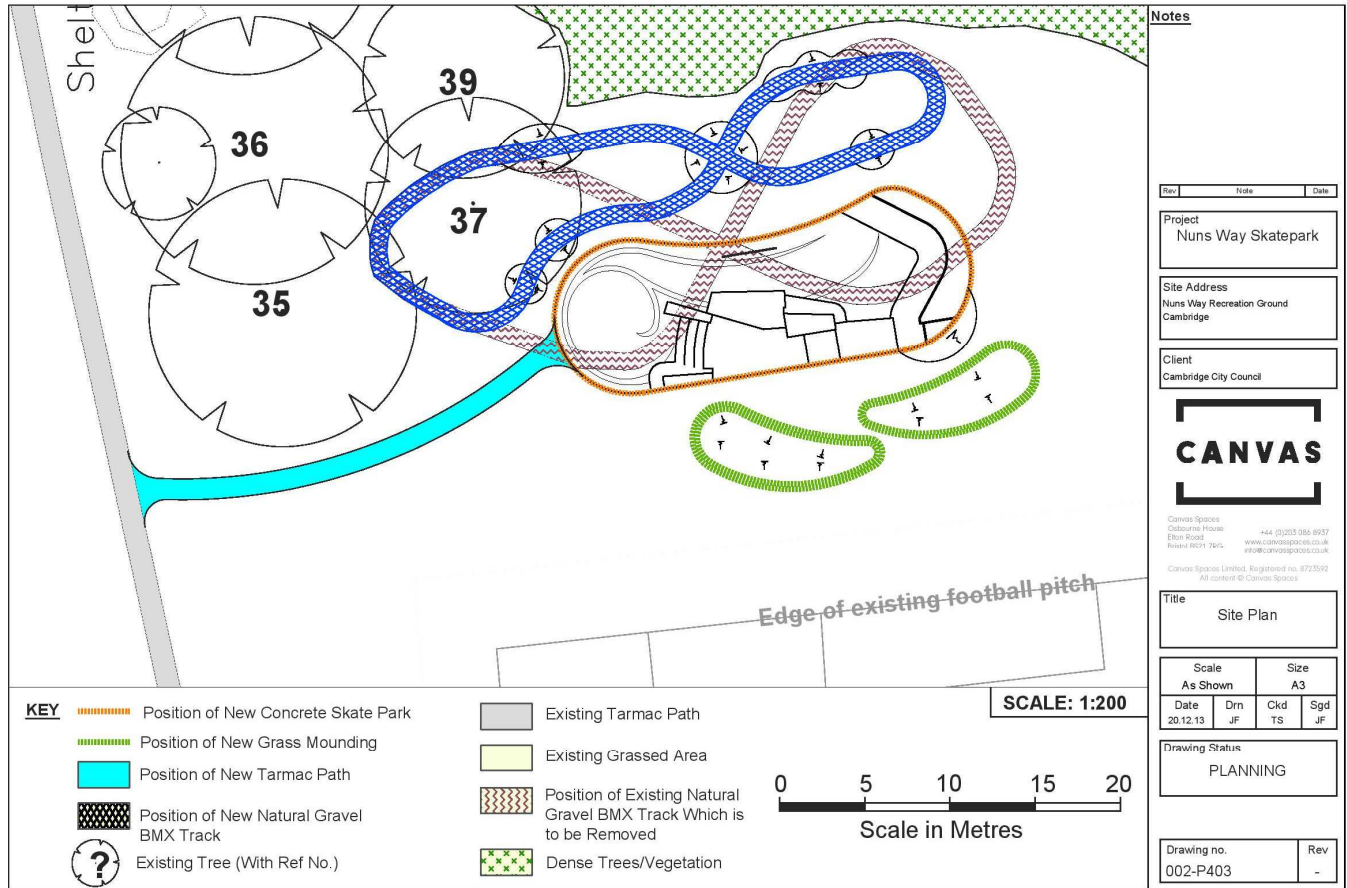
Planning ref.	Area	Ward	From development at:	£ available
07/1090/FUL	North	East Chesterton	60 Green End Road	£469.00



Map of location and footprint of proposed skate park – Nuns Way Recreation Ground



Layout of proposed skate park – Nuns Way Recreation Ground



Site Plan – Nuns Way Recreation Ground

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CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

REPORT OF: Director of Customer and Community Services and
Chair of the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

TO: Area Committee - West	9/1/2014
Area Committee - East	9/1/2014
Area Committee - South	13/1/2014
Area Committee - North	6/2/2014

WARDS: All

CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP DRAFT PRIORITIES 2014-17

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Cambridge Community Safety Partnership is currently consulting on new priorities following the production of a detailed Strategic Assessment of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour across the City. These priorities will guide the work of the Partnership over the coming three-year period from 2014-2017 although the plan will be updated annually to ensure it reflects the needs of the community. This paper provides background information for consultation with Area Committees.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 The Area Committee is asked to consider the evidence in the Strategic Assessment 2013 (Appendix A) and to give its view to the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership on the set of draft priorities as listed in 3.2.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 The Cambridge Community Safety Partnership brings together a number of agencies and organisations concerned with tackling and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour in Cambridge.

The key role of the Partnership is to understand the kind of community safety issues Cambridge is experiencing; to decide which of these are the most important to deal with; and then decide what actions we can take

collectively; adding value to the day to day work undertaken by the individual agencies and organisations.

These actions are detailed in the 3 year Community Safety Plan. The current plan finishes in March 2014 and the Partnership is looking at everything afresh to develop a new plan to run until March 2017 and be updated each year to check that the set priorities are still relevant. To help in doing this the Partnership commissions an annual Strategic Assessment (Appendix A). The Strategic Assessment looks at, and seeks to understand the range of information that is available about crime, disorder, substance abuse and other community safety matters affecting Cambridge. The Partnership members use this information to decide on the priorities for the next year. The process in deciding on priorities involves consultation through Area Committees and Strategy and Resources Committee.

These priorities are different to the local priorities set in the Neighbourhood Profiles. They are city wide, longer term issues and which need to be addressed by the full range of agencies and organisations who are members of the Community Safety Partnership. However, it can be seen from the Strategic Assessment that local issues do feed into the overall picture of the community safety work to be done in the City.

3.2 Draft Priority Areas for Future Work

The Partnership discussed the Strategic Assessment 2013 at a Development Day in November. It reflected on the success of the Partnership over several years, with year on year reductions in overall crime. The members considered if now was a good time, when crime levels are relatively low, to concentrate on some longer term strategic issues. Given the evidence presented in the Strategic Assessment, decided on a draft set of priorities, both strategic and tactical:

Strategic

- To understand the impact of mental health, alcohol and drug misuse on violent crime and anti-social behaviour.

Tactical

- Personal Acquisitive Crime – looking at emerging trends.
- Alcohol related violent crime – extending the pub clusters if necessary.
- Anti-social Behaviour – embedding new ways of working.

To continue to track and support County led work on:

- Domestic Abuse (with local work around awareness raising and training).
- Re-offending.

The Partnership will keep a watching brief on road safety issues by:

- Working collaboratively with politicians and the County Road Safety Partnership.
- Addressing local issues through the Neighbourhood profiles at Area Committees.

4. **CONSULTATIONS**

An initial scanning process was undertaken to give a framework to the strategic assessment and is detailed in Appendix A.

Presentation of the draft priorities at Area Committees forms part of the consultation.

A briefing session on the strategic assessment was arranged for all councillors.

5. **IMPLICATIONS**

(a) **Financial Implications**

In addition to the core budgets of agencies, in the past we have received funding for projects from the Police & Crime Commissioner's budget. We do not yet know whether this will be available in future years or at what level. In the past this funding has been provided for specific projects relating to priorities.

(b) **Staffing Implications** (if not covered in Consultations Section)

None

(c) **Equal Opportunities Implications**

A community safety plan will be developed around the final priority areas and an equality impact assessment will be published at that stage.

(d) **Environmental Implications**

As part of this section, assign a climate change rating to your recommendation(s) or proposals.

NIL

(g) **Community Safety**

As stated in the report.

BACKGROUND PAPERS: The following are the background papers that were used in the preparation of this report:

Strategic Assessment 2013

To inspect these documents contact Lynda Kilkelly on extension 7045.

The author and contact officer for queries on the report is Lynda.kilkelly@cambridge.gov.uk or 01223 457045

Date originated: 24 January 2014

Date of last revision: 24 January 2014



Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

Strategic Assessment 2013/14

October 2013

Document Version: 1.2

Document Details

The document has been produced by the Research and Performance team, Cambridgeshire County Council on behalf of Cambridge Community Safety Partnership and is available to download.

Title	Strategic Assessment 2013/14
Date created	01 October 2013 (Last revision: 19 th November 2013)
Description	The purpose of this document is to provide the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the city.
Produced by	Leigh Roberts, Research Manager & Sonia Bargh, Research Officer – Community Safety Cambridgeshire County Council Tel: 01223 715310 Email: leigh.roberts@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
Additions contributions	The Officer Support Group (OSG) Cambridge Community Safety Partnership Zonnetje Auburn Cambridgeshire County Council
Cambridge Community Safety Partnership	Louise Walker Community Safety Partnership Support Officer Cambridge City Council Direct Line – 01223 457808 Email – Safer.Communities@cambridge.gov.uk
Geographical coverage	Cambridge
Time period	Data up to September 2013, plus historic data where appropriate.
Format	pdf
Status	Version 1.2
Usage statement	This product is the property of the Research and Performance team, Cambridgeshire County Council. If you wish to reproduce this document either in whole, or in part, please acknowledge the source and the author(s).
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Section 1: Introduction

This is the seventh strategic assessment produced by the Research and Performance team for Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership since 2007. The end of this year will see the end of the Partnership's three year rolling plan. Therefore, for 2013/14 the strategic assessment will provide a long term look at the trends in crime and community safety as well as looking at recent changes to help the Partnership agree the priorities for the next period.

Document Purpose

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

As in previous years, a variety of data sources were used in the analysis stage. These broadly covered; district ASB data, police recorded crime and incidents, fire service recorded arson, offending data from probation and the police, youth offending service (YOS), domestic violence data, health data (including A&E and Ambulance Trust), socioeconomic data and national reports such as the Crime Survey in England & Wales (CSE)¹. See the appendices for precise data source information.

Document Structure

The strategic assessment document is set out in eight chapters:

- **Executive Summary** – this section provides a summary of the key analytical findings. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working. It contains the recommendations for the partnership to consider at the development day.
- **Scanning** – this section presents the key findings of the scanning process undertaken at the beginning of the process. In particular the scanning phase shaped the choice of topics for analysis in the following chapters.
- **In-depth Analysis** – The following chapters provide the detailed analysis of the key topics
 - Personal acquisitive crime
 - Violence including alcohol related violence
 - Anti-social behaviour (ASB) & community concerns
 - Children and Young People
- **Local Support for Countywide Issues** – Analysis of the topics where the partnership is providing local support for Countywide programmes namely:
 - Reducing re-offending (Integrated offender management - IOM)
 - Domestic violence & abuse

¹ Formally known as the British Crime Survey

Additional Data

The Research and Performance team has created an interactive community safety atlas, which can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

It provides data for some of the main crime and disorder issues in the district at ward level. It is publicly available and shows 6 year trends and comparator data (where available). The atlas allows the user to review the trend data directly on the map or in a chart.

The Research and Performance team have also created the interactive Victim and Offender Pyramid for 2012 which can be accessed here

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

This features the breakdown of victim and offenders for each district, by age group and gender in Cambridgeshire.

Previous strategic assessments can be downloaded from the Cambridgeshire Insight pages here.

<http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/cambscity>

Section 2: Executive Summary

The focus for the partnership for the coming 12 months should be personal safety (including within relationships and personal possessions), using new ways to respond to anti-social behaviour; and supporting countywide priorities.

Key findings & Recommendations

Below are the key findings under relevant headings, and recommendations for consideration by the Partnership are in italics.

Personal acquisitive crime

1. Personal acquisitive crime continues to reduce. There are seasonal patterns and occasional peaks in offences which require the partnership to act. Theft from the person may be an area the Partnership wishes to continue to focus its efforts to reduce the volume of offences.

It is recommended that the partnership continues with the priority of personal acquisitive crime - with a particular focus on theft from person.

Violent crime

2. The reduction of violent crime continues, however, the extent to which a further reduction will be achieved if the Partnership focuses only on the city centre and the night-time economy is unknown.
3. The figures show that the Partnership has made substantial reductions in both the rate and volume of violence against the person (VAP). It should be noted that VAP will also include non-alcohol related assaults and domestic abuse, crime types that are not current priorities for the Partnership.

It is recommended that the Partnership consider the extent to which the current focus on the city centre is now business as usual and discusses where it can add further value. Consideration could be given to the following options;

- *Extend the geographic focus of the alcohol-related violence priority*
- *Extend the focus to alcohol related violence occurring during the day time*
- *Prioritise domestic abuse and associated violence*

4. The data received from the East of England Ambulance Service is not the full dataset required, important location information is currently missing.

It is also recommended that the Partnership continues to support full data sharing, and supports the work to find a solution for the current issues affecting the sharing of Ambulance Trust data.

5. There is no evidence to suggest that there is an emerging issue of sexual violence in Cambridge City.

It is not recommended that the Partnership prioritises sexual offences.

Anti-social behaviour

6. Volume of ASB has reduced in Cambridge City, although there continues to be pockets of concern and some geographic hotspots. Issues with street-based ASB and cases involving vulnerable individuals continue to be resource intensive.

It is recommended that the Partnership has a focused priority within ASB which develops new ways of working. This includes embedding the use of E-CINS across the Partnership and enhanced working arrangements with problematic members of the street-life community.

Other areas for consideration

7. There is a significant gap in the Partnership's understanding of victimisation of children and young people in Cambridge City. Gaining a deeper knowledge could lead to developing ways to reduce vulnerability of young people.

Given this information gap, it is recommended that further work is carried out to understand how to reduce victimisation, one approach would be for closer working with schools.

8. Given the continued level of domestic abuse and the offending within the City these are still pertinent issues for the Partnership.

It is recommended that the Partnership continues to support the Countywide priorities of tackling domestic abuse and reoffending by prolific offenders. In particular the need to reduce victimisation amongst vulnerable individuals.

9. Given the increase in shoplifting further work by and support to CMBAC may be appropriate.

It is recommended that the Partnership discuss the most appropriate response to the issue of shoplifting.

10. There are existing mechanisms for tackling road safety through either area committees for very local issues or the County Road Safety Partnership for countywide issues.

It is suggested that the Partnership continues to work through these existing groups.

Section 3: Scanning

The following section provides a brief overview of the scanning element of the strategic assessment process. It enables the partnership to understand which issues were considered by the Officer Support Group early on.

Overview

It should be noted that Cambridge City has recorded good improvements in recent years in recorded crime levels. Total crime has reduced by 8% comparing year ending August 2013 with the previous year. There continues to be good reductions across the city particularly in dwelling burglary and violence against the person.

Table 1 (below) reveals the changes for a selection of crime types and provides some context for those categories. It can be seen that almost all of those listed recorded decreases or no change both for recent changes and longer term trends.

Table 1: Overview of the trends in Cambridge City

Crime Type	First 5 months of financial year ²	Year trend ³	Volume (Year ending Aug 13)	Comments
Total crime	Down 10%	Down 8%	10,243	Long term trend down
Violence against the person	Down 20%	Down 21%	1,091	Long term trend down
Sexual violence	No significant change	Down 8%	104	Small fluctuations. Often affected by historic reporting and media stories
Cycle crime	Down 6%	Up 1%	2,057	Long term down, but still high volume
Theft from the person	Down 28%	Down 21%	447	Medium volume
Dwelling burglary	Up 3%	Down 15%	355	Long term trend down. Small recent increase not significant issue
Shoplifting	Up 14%	Down 1%	1,200	High volume, no recent downward trend
Criminal damage	Down 13%	Down 17%	1,001	Long term trend down
ASB incidents	Down	Down	4,910*	Public concern

*2012/13 figure

Scanning of Performance

Table 2 is provided for reference and it should be noted that some percentage changes reflect very small numbers. Further the volume of recording of some crime types is heavily influenced by police activity and increases are seen as positive in these cases.

² Change based on Apr 12-Aug 12 compared to Apr 13-Aug 13

³ Change based on Sept 11-Aug 12 compared to Sept 12-Aug 13

Table 2: Overview of change in crime for Cambridge September 2011 to August 2012 compared with September 2012 to August 2013

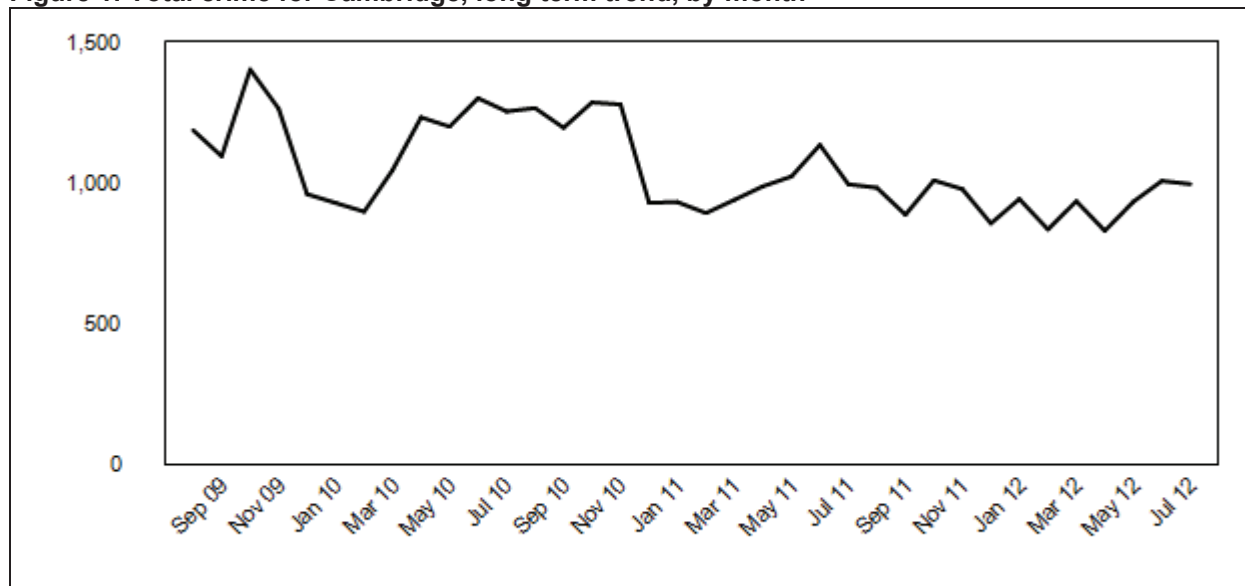
Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crime Data

Select Area:	Return to:					
Cambridge City	Main Menu					
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		
	Sep-11	Aug-12	Sep-12	Aug-13		
All Crime	11,175		10,243		-932	- 8.3%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	10,916		10,177		-739	- 6.8%
Domestic Abuse	448		481		33	+ 7.4%
Burglary Dwelling	419		355		-64	- 15.3%
Victim Based Crime	9,713		8,948		-765	- 7.9%
All Violence Against The Person	1,384		1,091		-293	- 21.2%
Homicides	1		0		-1	- 100.0%
Violence with injury	644		464		-180	- 28.0%
Violence without injury	739		627		-112	- 15.2%
All Sexual Offences	113		104		-9	- 8.0%
Serious Sexual Offences	85		78		-7	- 8.2%
Rape	35		31		-4	- 11.4%
Sexual Assaults	48		42		-6	- 12.5%
Other Serious Sexual Offences	2		5		3	+ 150.0%
Other Sexual Offences	28		26		-2	- 7.1%
All Robbery	91		63		-28	- 30.8%
Robbery (Business)	4		6		2	+ 50.0%
Robbery (Personal)	87		57		-30	- 34.5%
Theft Offences	6,922		6,689		-233	- 3.4%
Burglary Dwelling	419		355		-64	- 15.3%
Burglary Non Dwelling	386		392		6	+ 1.6%
Burglary Shed/Garage	70		227		157	+ 224.3%
Burglary Commercial	94		165		71	+ 75.5%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	1		0		-1	- 100.0%
Shoplifting	1,217		1,200		-17	- 1.4%
Theft from the Person	569		447		-122	- 21.4%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	2,042		2,057		15	+ 0.7%
Vehicle Crime	721		623		-98	- 13.6%
Vehicle Taking	109		78		-31	- 28.4%
Theft from a Vehicle	583		523		-60	- 10.3%
Vehicle Interference	29		22		-7	- 24.1%
All other theft offences	1,568		1,615		47	+ 3.0%
Making off without payment	36		69		33	+ 91.7%
Theft in a Dwelling	127		143		16	+ 12.6%
Other theft offences	1,405		1,403		-2	- 0.1%
All Criminal Damage	1,203		1,001		-202	- 16.8%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	275		239		-36	- 13.1%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	146		86		-60	- 41.1%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	512		414		-98	- 19.1%
Criminal Damage Other	230		235		5	+ 2.2%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	3		5		2	+ 66.7%
Arson	37		22		-15	- 40.5%
Other Crimes Against Society	1,203		1,229		26	+ 2.2%
All Drugs Offences	625		726		101	+ 16.2%
Possession of Weapons Offences	34		47		13	+ 38.2%
Public Order Offences	432		336		-96	- 22.2%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	112		120		8	+ 7.1%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	58		81		23	+ 39.7%
Metal Theft	24		55		31	+ 129.2%
Metal Infrastructure	8		15		7	+ 87.5%
Metal Non Infrastructure	16		40		24	+ 150.0%
Hate Crime	70		96		26	+ 37.1%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences and D	1,194		791		-403	- 33.8%
Going equipped for stealing etc	9		11		2	+ 22.2%
Handling stolen goods	23		29		6	+ 26.1%

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

Overall the scanning revealed most crime types were reducing or plateauing. This provides the Partnership with an opportunity to investigate specific areas of concern and underlying themes that influence or contribute to crime and anti-social behaviour.

Figure 1: Total crime for Cambridge, long term trend, by month



Source: iQuanta

High volume crimes remain as cycle crime, shoplifting, violence against the person and criminal damage. These crime types account for roughly half of all crime in Cambridge City. Shoplifting is not currently a priority for the Partnership, although the Partnership tackles crimes against business through their support of CAMBAC⁴. Criminal damage has reduced by 51% since 2006/07 and has recorded year on year decreases.

Whilst violence against the person accounts for nearly 11% of all crime, the volume has reduced by 35% comparing 2012/13 with 2007/08 (20% reduction in England and Wales). The reduction recorded comparing 2012/13 with 2011/12 was 17% for Cambridgeshire and 4% for England and Wales. These figures provide the context for the substantial decreases of recorded violence in Cambridge City.

Anti-social behaviour has also seen a reduction in the long term, however due to the changes in recording standards it is hard to estimate the exact magnitude of the decrease. Overall, the focus for the Partnership has been shifting away from reducing volume of incidents to those that disproportionately affect the community or those that are associated with vulnerable people.

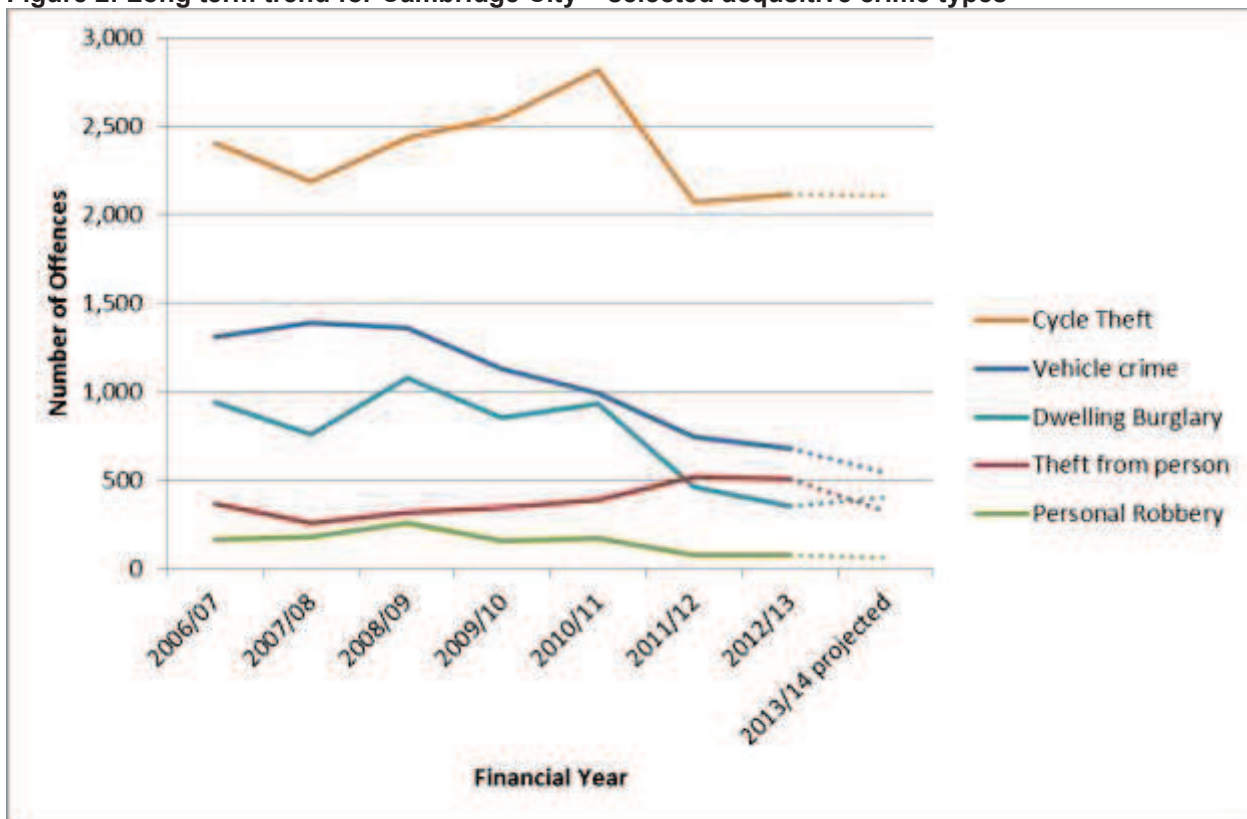
⁴ Cambridge Business against crime

Section 4: Personal Acquisitive Crime

This section will outline the trends and patterns of personal acquisitive crime within the City. It will cover crime types where the victim was an individual rather than a business or community.

Overall most acquisitive crime types have recorded a reduction in the last seven years. This follows the pattern of overall reductions in crimes. However, peaks have been seen in some crime types e.g. cycle theft and personal theft.

Figure 2: Long term trend for Cambridge City – selected acquisitive crime types⁵



Cycle crime

Cycle crime remains the highest volume of this group of crimes. Cambridge City has long been associated with cycling and rates of cycling are the highest in the country. It can be seen from figure 2 above that over the last five years the volume has shown an overall reduction. However, it should be noted that 2010/11 recorded a substantial peak. Comparing 2012/13 with last year England and Wales recorded a 16% decrease, however, Cambridge City recorded a 2% increase. The figures to date for 2013/14 are promising; however October is the peak month for cycle crime.

⁵ Projections are based on the assumption that the second half of the year will record the same volume as the first half of the year.

Vehicle crime

Vehicle crime recorded a reduction of 48% between 2006/07 and 2012/13. A slightly smaller reduction was recorded nationally (41% reduction between 2007/08 and 2012/13⁶). Year to date (April – September 2013) only 270 offences have been recorded, whilst in the same period last year 316 offences were recorded. If this trend continues another reduction will hopefully be recorded for 2013/14.

Dwelling burglary

Whilst dwelling burglary has seen fluctuations over the years, the progress made on reducing the volume is substantial. The overall long term trend is a reduction. In 2006/07 the average offences per month was 79, this monthly average rose to 90 in 2008/09. However, the level for 2012/13 was on average 29 offences per month. In the last 18 months the highest figure recorded was 47 offences in July 2012. For the first six months of 2013/14 there was a total of 200 offences recorded, an average of 33 per month.

The table below reveals the reductions Cambridge City has recorded comparing 2012/13 with previous years and compares these to the reductions over the same periods recorded for England and Wales.

Table 3: Percentage change in police recorded dwelling burglary for 2012/13

	2006/07	2007/08	2011/12
Cambridge City	-62.8%	-53.8%	-23.9%
England & Wales	unknown	-19%	-7%

The Partnership will need to be mindful of the successes to date when exploring any future options for tackling this crime type.

Personal Robbery

The volume of offences of personal robbery per month remain low, however fluctuations were recorded. The total annual figure has not exceeded the peak of 260 offences recorded in 2008/09. In 2012/13 a total of 79 offences were recorded and so far this year (April – September 2013) only 31 offences have been recorded.

Theft from the person

The only crime type displaying the opposite trend and actually recording increases in recent years is theft from the person. Between 2007/08 and 2011/12 the volume of offences increased from 259 to 521. However, in 2012/13 503 offences were recorded showing a reduction on the previous year. Year to date (April – September 2013) 161 offences were recorded compared with 236 in the same period last year. If this trend continues for 2013/14 then another reduction may well be achieved. However, the volume may still remain higher than the 2008/09 figure.

⁶ ONS [Bulletin Tables - Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending March 2013](#)

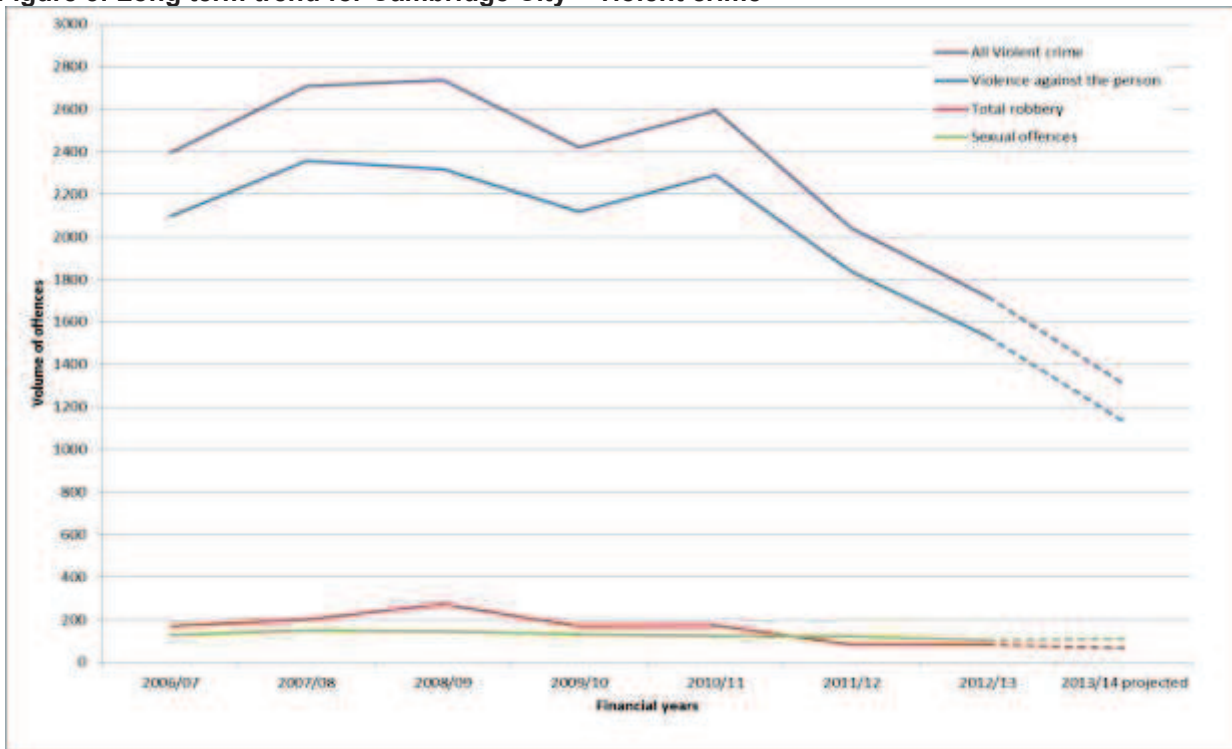
Section 5: Violent Crime

This section will cover the priority area of alcohol-related violence, but also includes analysis on other types of violence that are of importance to the Partnership when reviewing its priorities for the forthcoming year.

Overall patterns of violence

Over the long term, the reduction in violent crime is substantial. The reduction is driven by the reduction in violence against the person (VAP). Total robbery has roughly halved between 2006/07 and 2012/13 (169 offences to 82 offences). Between April and September 2013 there were a total of 33 robberies recorded. There has been a small decrease in sexual offences from 127 to 104 offences between 2006/07 and 2012/13.

Figure 3: Long term trend for Cambridge City – violent crime



Overall, VAP is reducing. In terms of trend, police recorded VAP has reduced by 20% over the last 12 months (October 2012 to September 2013 compared with October 2011 to September 2012). Nationally police recorded violence reduced by 3% comparing the 12 months ending July 2013 with the previous 12 months. Therefore the level of reduction seen in Cambridge City is far higher than that reported nationally.

Evidence from the crime survey for England and Wales indicates that violent incidents has decreased by 5% for year ending June 2013, compared to year ending June 2012⁷. This is self-reported victimisation and includes offences not reported to the police. The long term trend for attendance at Addenbrookes Accident and Emergency department for assaults is reducing, as shown in figure 6.

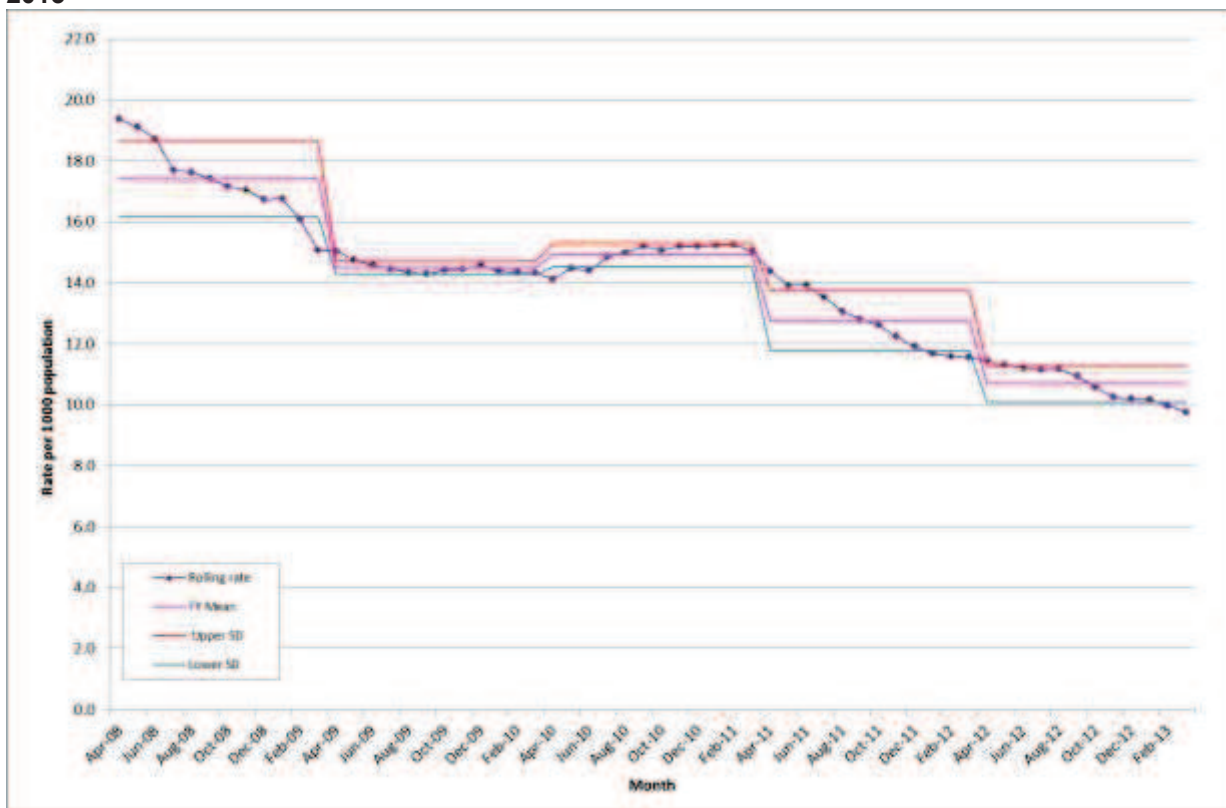
⁷ Statistical bulletin: Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending June 2013

Section 5.2: Alcohol related violence

Alcohol related violent crime is a current partnership priority and the partnership has a well-established task group in place. It has been a priority for the partnership for some years and due to the large reductions seen in violence, this is a good opportunity to thoroughly review progress and extent of the priority.

Police recorded VAP has reduced by 20% (271 less offences)⁸ over the last 12 months (October 2012 to September 2013 compared with October 2011 to September 2012). The long term trend, Figure 4 below, shows that the rate of VAP has reduced from a 12 month average of 19 per 1,000 people in August 2008 down to 9.6 per 1,000 people in September 2013.

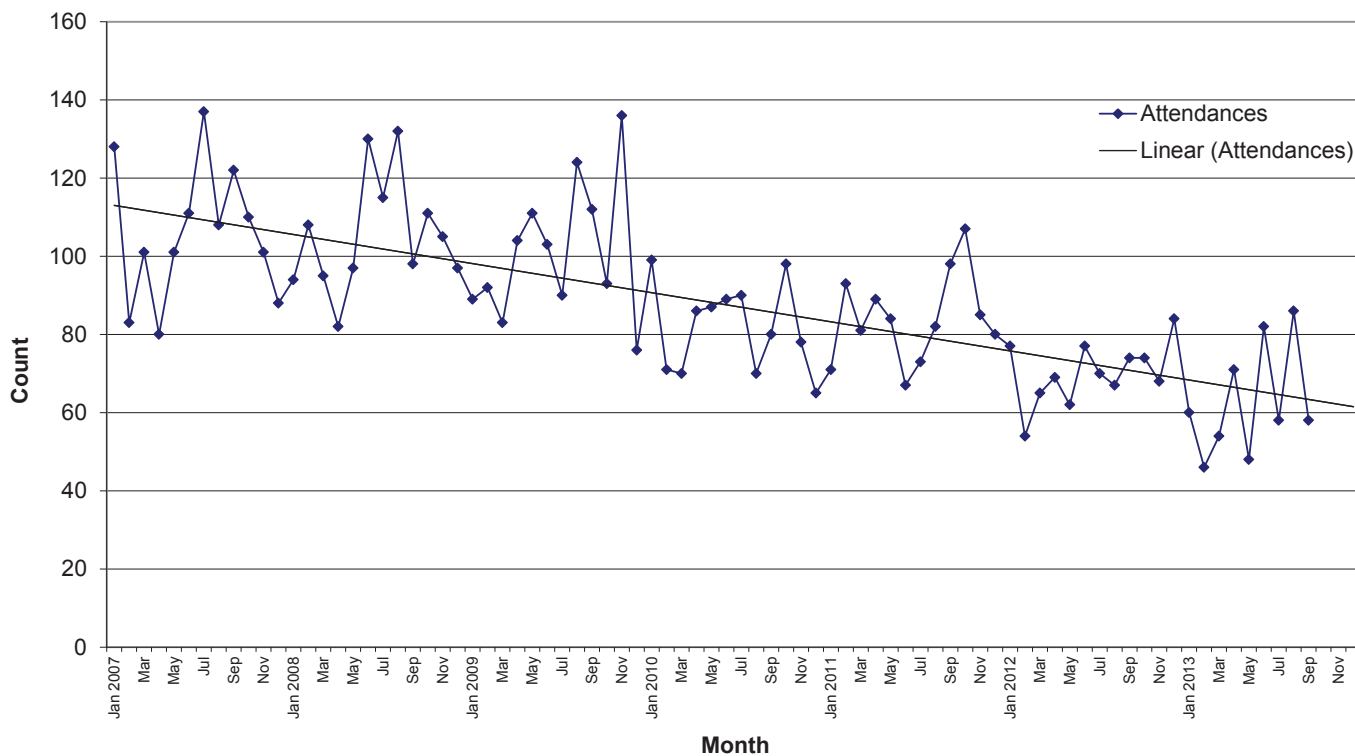
Figure 4: Rolling annual rate of recorded violence against the person in Cambridge City, Aug 2008 – Sept 2013



Attendances at Addenbrookes Accident and Emergency department which is reported as assault is also showing long term trend of decline, as seen in figure 5. This is very positive news and matches the trend seen in the police recorded violence against the person, thereby providing support to the conclusion that there is a true reduction in the volume of assaults.

⁸ Taken from Cadet Sept 2013

Figure 5: Attendances at Addenbrookes A&E department reported as assault, by quarter April 2007 to September 2013



The task group uses the Cardiff Model to review hotspots and problem premises' on a monthly basis and this work is 'business as usual'. Currently a problem exists with the sharing of ambulance trust data, the removal of the location field limits the task group from having the full picture for hotspots. The lack of location information within the Ambulance data is one area that could be tackled in the forthcoming year. This is a regional problem and whilst work is being done to address the problem there is no immediate solution.

Section 5.3: Sexual offences

Nationally and locally there has been a small increase in sexual offences; therefore analysis was conducted on this topic.

Overview of trend

There has been a percentage increase in the force area (Cambridgeshire & Peterborough) in sexual offences, this mirrors the national picture. The number of recorded offences is small and therefore any increase will show a high percentage change. Sexual offences form a group of offences that are substantially under-reported; therefore typically increases in reporting of these crimes are seen as positive.

Table 4 provides the volume and rate of sexual offences for Cambridge City over the past six financial years and year to date for 2013/14. Overall the rate has not changed substantially, although it remains higher than the rate for Cambridgeshire.

Table 4: Police recorded sexual offences in Cambridge City

Year	Volume	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate for Cambridgeshire
2008/09	145	1.23	0.78
2009/10	131	1.10	0.73
2010/11	126	1.05	0.78
2011/12	138	1.14	0.75
2012/13	104	0.89	0.63
2013/14 (Apr-Sep)	55		

National context

In 2011/12, the police recorded a total of 53,700 sexual offences across England and Wales. The most serious sexual offences of 'rape' (16,000 offences) and 'sexual assault' (22,100 offences) accounted for 71% of sexual offences recorded by the police. This differs from victims responding to the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) in 2011/12, the majority of whom were reporting being victims of other sexual offences outside the most serious category⁹.

Under-reporting in sexual offences is still considered to be significant. The national survey found that only 13% of women that had been victims of the most serious sexual offences in the last year stated they had reported it to the police. Frequently cited reasons for not reporting the crime were that it was 'embarrassing', they 'didn't think the police could do much to help', that the incident was 'too trivial or not worth reporting', or that they saw it as a 'private/family matter and not police business'.¹⁰

Concern is currently being raised as to the decrease in referrals to the Crown Prosecution Service from Police forces in England for rape. There issue of public confidence in the way victims will be treated continues to be a barrier for reporting of crimes.¹¹

Reporting to and response by Cambridgeshire Constabulary

There has been an increase recently in historical reports of sexual offences both nationally and locally (between 2011/12 and 2012/13 the proportion of crimes recorded more than 2 years after the offence occurred increased by approximately 6%). This is likely to have been triggered by an increase in confidence in the reporting process following Operation Yewtree and other celebrity related cases. The constabulary indicate that local figures show peaks in reporting associated with key media coverage.

Services delivered within the Cambridgeshire Constabulary Force area include;

- The Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) services including Independent Sexual Violence Advocacy Service (ISVAS)

⁹ An overview of sexual offending in England and Wales, Ministry of Justice, Home Office and the Office for National Statistics - January 2013

¹⁰ Sexual Offences in England and Wales year ending June 2013, Office for National Statistics

¹¹ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-24692104>

- Increase in Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVAS) provision for partner/ex-partner cases of abuse
- Use of Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour based Violence (DASH) risk assessment as a tool (Question 19 highlighting sexual violence)
- Introduction of Domestic Abuse Investigations and Safeguarding Unit (DAISU) leading to increase in disclosure of sexual offences. (Around 90 per cent of victims of the most serious sexual offences in the previous year knew the perpetrator, compared with less than half for other sexual offences.)

Section 5.4: Other Violence

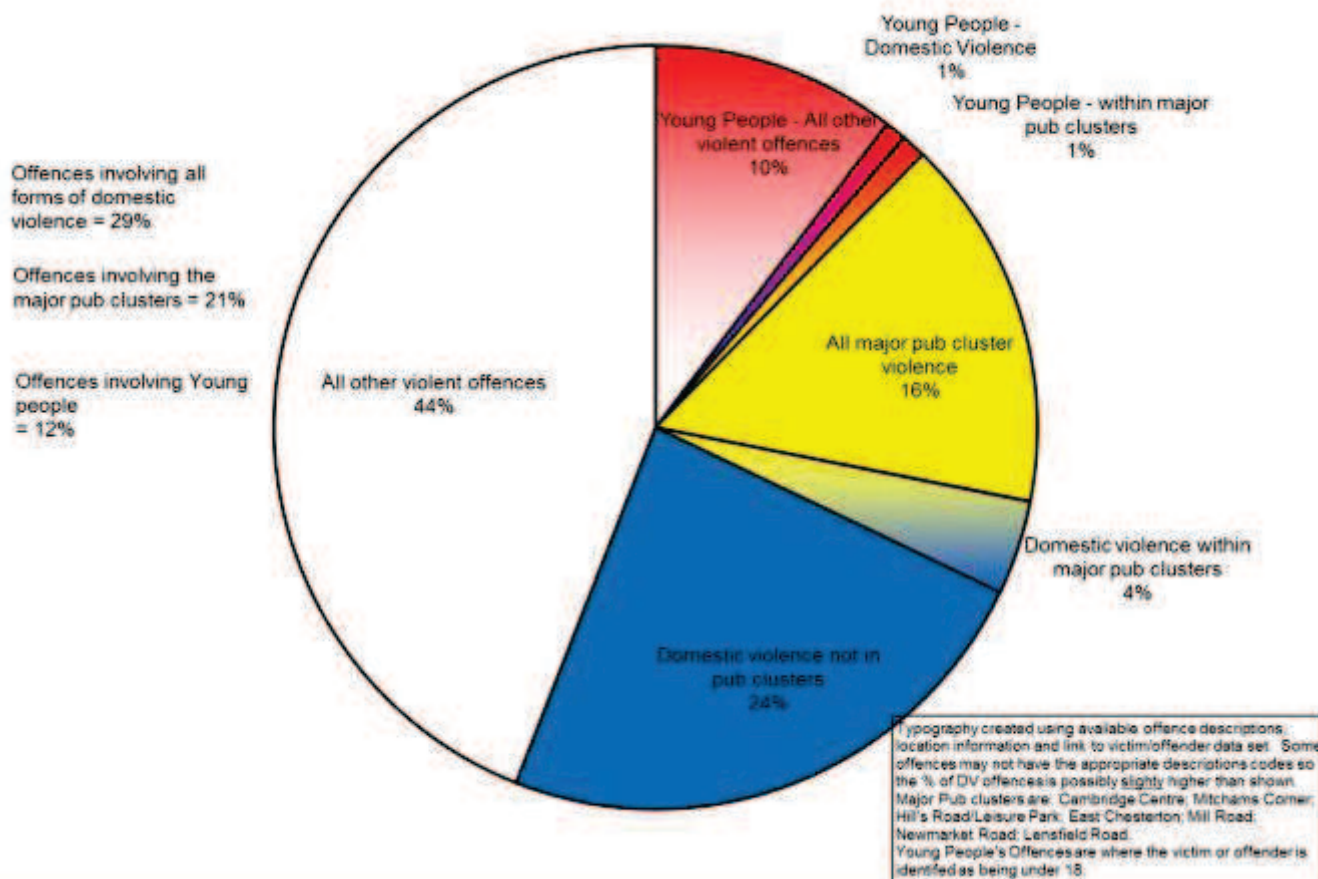
Due to the decrease in the proportion of alcohol related violence, analysis was conducted on what other violence is occurring in the City. This was to establish if there were emerging trends or areas of concern relevant to the Community Safety Partnership.

Typography of violence

As already stated, police recorded violent crime has reduced over the last few years. When looking at the typography of violent offences in the City over time, 2010¹² to 2012; there has been a change in proportion of types of violence. The typography of violence in the City for 2012 is shown in figure 6. As always accuracy of data and recording practices affect robustness of analysis and some changes may be accounted for by those factors.

¹² The typography of 2010 is shown in Appendix 1

Figure 6: Typography of police recorded violent offences within Cambridge 2012



Differences between 2010 and 2012

The proportion of violent offences in a pub cluster seems to have dropped dramatically from 46% to 21%. The proportion of violent crimes which involved domestic violence has increased from 18% to 29%. This change may be as a result of work to reduce night-time related violence and to increase reporting of domestic violence. However, there is no substantial evidence to categorically explain the reason for the change. We cannot compare how much of the domestic violence is ex-partner, partner or non-partner as the recording of these markers has changed and these types are no longer included, instead all domestic violence is grouped together, this changed part way through 2012.

The proportion of 'other violence' has increased from 31% to 44% this could be as a result of markers not being recorded in a standardised way across the force or perhaps they are used less. Or as major violence like that in pub cluster is tackled and is reduced the proportion of other violence increased. Violent offences involving young people has remained at roughly the same proportion, 13% and 12% for 2010 and 2012 retrospectively.

What and where is 'other violence'?

Due to the increase and unknown information around the category 'other violence' analysis was done on a full year of 2012 data. This was also compared to 2010 data. Other violence was defined as those offences which were not in a pub cluster, did not have a domestic violence marker and did

not involve a young person. Hotspot analysis was conducted on both 2010 and 2012 data. The results are shown in appendix 3. It shows that the hotspots of other violence are mostly situated in the north of the City. The hotspots in Arbury and Chesterton appear to have expanded over the last two years.

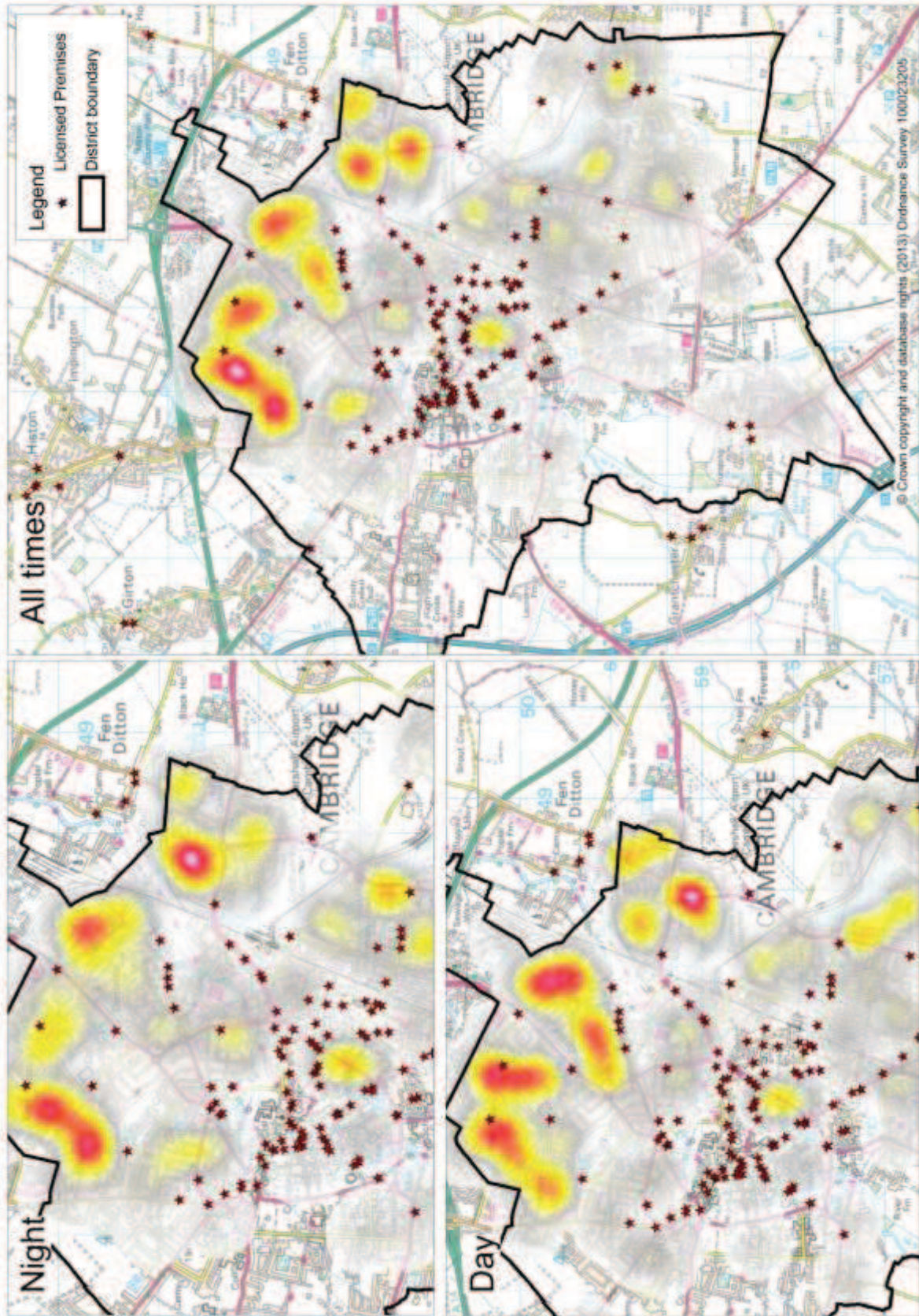
Table 5: Top 4 wards with the highest percentages of the other violence

Ward	% of all other violence 2010	Rank in 2010 based on % of all other violence	% of all other violence 2012	Rank in 2012 based on % of all other violence
Abbey	16	2	17	1
King's Hedges	18	1	15	3
East Chesterton	11	3	15	2
Arbury	9	4	9	4

Further analysis was conducted on other violence from 2012; this excluded any offences defined as assault on a constable. Time of day analysis was also conducted as shown in the figure overleaf. In this case night was defined as offences which occurred after 6pm till 5.59am and day time was 6am to 5.59pm. 57% of offences occurred within the night. The hotspots mostly appear in residential areas, one of the larger hotspots is in Arbury in particular around Kingsway's flats, which is a particular hotspot at night time compared to the day time. Ditton Fields also appears as a hotspot in the night time, compared to the day time, when Barnwell road is more of a hotspot. East Chesterton also has two different hotspot areas, dependent on time of day.

Common assault accounted for 28% of all other offences (14% in Abbey, 20% in East Chesterton and 16% Kings Hedges). Public fear, alarm and distress accounted for 17% and assault with injury account for 18% of all other violent offences. Given that domestic violence is under reported, it is probable that some of the common assault in residential areas is actually domestic violence (albeit without the marker). It was not possible to conduct the analysis to determine the exact extend to which domestic abuse is associated with these crimes within this strategic assessment and it is worth noting that non-domestic assaults take place across the City. It is important for the partnership to discuss how to identify and reduce this other violence.

Figure 7: Hotspot map by time of day for 'other violence' in Cambridge City in 2012



Section 6: Anti-Social Behaviour and Community Concerns

This section covers both recorded anti-social behaviour and issues raised through area committees.

Section 6.1: Overview

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) does not occur uniformly across the City and geographic hotspots exist. Heavily used areas are prone to higher levels of ASB particularly when used by a variety of groups of people. Cambridge City has a large number of green spaces which are popular with residents and tourists. Police recorded incidents of ASB are at their greatest in the City Centre and other areas with a significant number of licensed premises or other social / economic activity. For case work led by the City Council the ward of Abbey has the highest number of ASB cases; these include noise problems, disruptive young people, and intimidation and harassment. It is worth remembering that Abbey ward has the highest population and that ASB is affected by an individual's perceptions and experiences. What is considered anti-social to one person is not by another. Feedback from surveys about what is most disruptive to the majority should be kept in mind when planning services and interventions. This way a response will be proportionate to the problem.

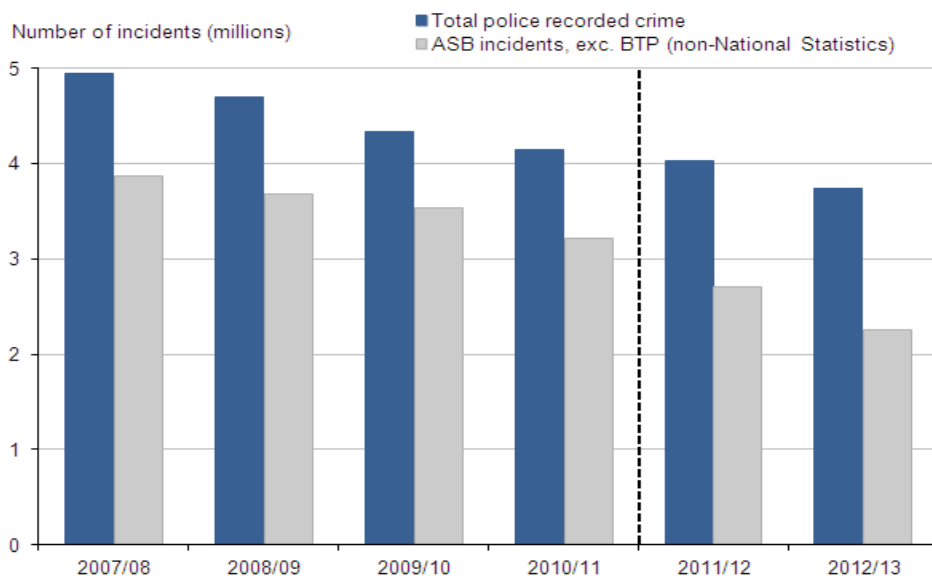
National summary

Nationally, a steady decline in anti-social behaviour has been observed in recent years. The reasons for this decline are not obvious, and not much speculation is available at either a national or local level. The data demonstrating the downward trend seems consistent but there are questions regarding the accuracy of the data.

The volume of police recorded crime and ASB show year on year decreases since 2007/08 (see Figure 8)¹³. However, ASB incident data are not an accredited national statistic because of well-known problems; the data is not subject to the requisite level of data assurance, there are problems with multiple reporting of a single incident, and inconsistencies exist between constabularies regarding reporting.

¹³ The Crime in England and Wales Report 2012

Figure 8: Police recorded crime and anti-social behaviour incidents, 2007/08 to year ending March 2013



Source: Crime in England and Wales, year ending September 2013.

However, recently an additional problem for between year comparisons in ASB rates has developed from changes to the reporting categories for ASB which took effect in 2011/12 –where 3 new categories replaced the 14 existing ones. Comparisons for the years leading up to the change in reporting categories can be made. It is probably reasonable to assume that the national trend showing a decline in ASB is real, as long as the problems with the data have been consistent over the time period, but the magnitude is not reliable.

Local trends for police recorded ASB

Cambridge City has recorded year on year reductions in total ASB incidents, as shown below. Even with using caution on the most recent figures, there appears to be further decreases in recording in the most recent year. As the new categories are not directly comparable with the previous ones, it is difficult to ascertain what impact the changes to the recording standards have had on the level of incidents.

Table 6: Police recorded ASB counts – long term trend Cambridge

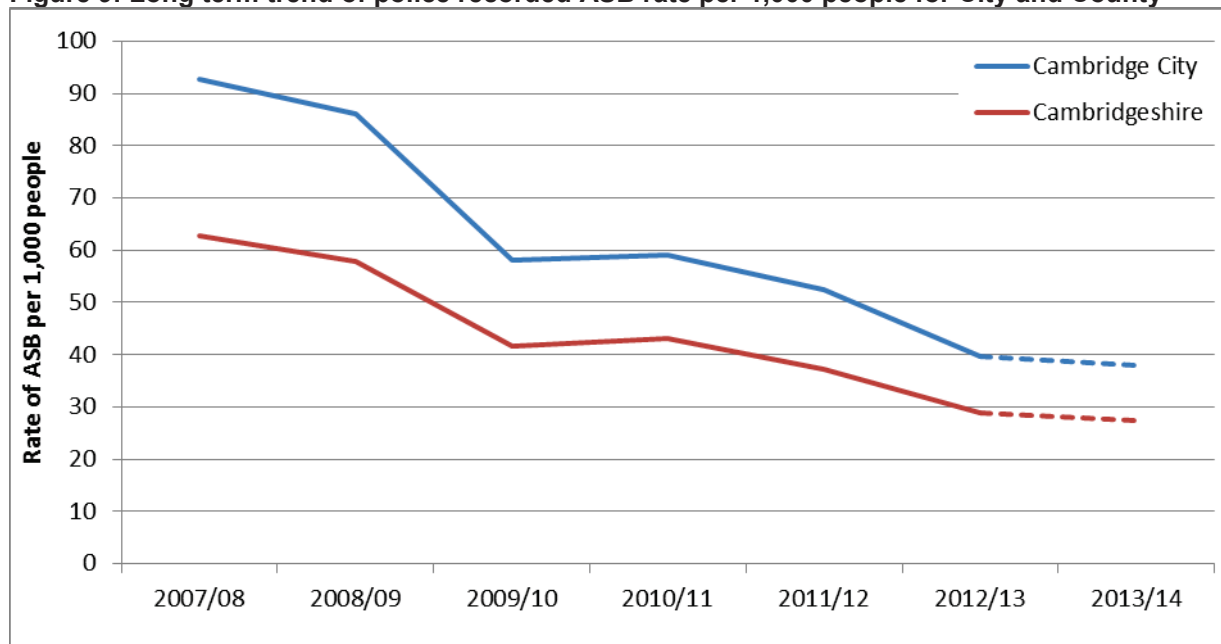
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Last 12 months ¹⁴
Cambridge City	10,667	10,125	6,928	7,075	6,355	4,910	4,590
Year on year reductions		-5.1%	-31.6%	+2.2%	-10.2%	-22.7%	-6.5%
Reduction compared to 2007/08			-35.1%	-33.7%	-40.4%	-54%	-57%

Looking at the trend for Cambridge City, in 2007-08 the rate was 93 per 1,000 people in the latest financial year 2012-13; it has dropped to 40 per 1,000 people. This is a 54% reduction of ASB incidents since 2007/08. The latest set of 12 month data, remains at a rate of 40 incidents per 1,000 people. Cambridge City still has a higher rate of ASB per 1,000 people than the County (40

¹⁴ Last 12 months refers to Oct 12 to Sept 13

and 29 per 1,000 people retrospectively). Both rates for 2013/14 seem to still be showing a slow downward trend, although at some point it is expected to plateau.

Figure 9: Long term trend of police recorded ASB rate per 1,000 people for City and County⁵



Police recorded incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour

When looking at the distribution of incidents by Lower Super Output area (LSOA) level, which are small units of geography roughly of consistent size. The LSOA show pockets of concentration of high ASB. The top 5 LSOAs with the highest rate are highlighted a dark purple (see figure 10). When comparing the top 5 wards which have the highest rate of ASB it is interesting that the ward of Abbey and Kings Hedges who have the 3rd and 4th highest rates of ASB wards in the district (see appendix 4), have no LSOAs within the top 5. Market is the ward with the highest rate which is expected when you consider the pub clusters and the amount of visitors to that area in the city.

Table 7: LSOAs with the highest rate of police recorded ASB per 1,000 people October 2012 to September 13

LSOA 2011 code	Ward	Count Of ASB Incidents	Rate of ASB per 1,000 people
E01032797	Market	772	147
E01017983	Market	186	98
E01017987	Petersfield	137	79
E01017971	East Chesterton	113	68
E01017998	Romsey	111	65

The most significant 'hotspot' for reported ASB problems is in the centre of the City (Market ward). Outside of this area the LSOAs that cover Mitchams Corner (West Chesterton) and the area to the immediate east of East Road (Petersfield) also have significant rates of police recorded ASB. Shared factors between these areas are the number of licensed premises. The LSOA in East Chesterton does not appear to be connected to licensed premises. These incidents are concentrated to the residential area of the LSOA rather than the industrial area.

Around 67% of police recorded ASB was defined as nuisance and around 25% was ASB personal, out of this 14% was defined high and medium risk. This highlights how vulnerable the victim was. 7% was defined as environmental ASB.

Cambridge City Council Anti-Social Behaviour cases

From the 1st of August 2013 ASB case work information is recorded on E-CINs. However, the dataset is too small for analysis this year. Therefore Cambridge City Council provided information on their ASB cases which covered the period from October 2012 to July 2013. Information provided included type of ASB and which ward it occurred in. Cases are created following reports to the City Council and are largely from residential areas (unlike the bulk of police calls) and can involve the resolution of complex neighbour problems, harassment or other personal issues.

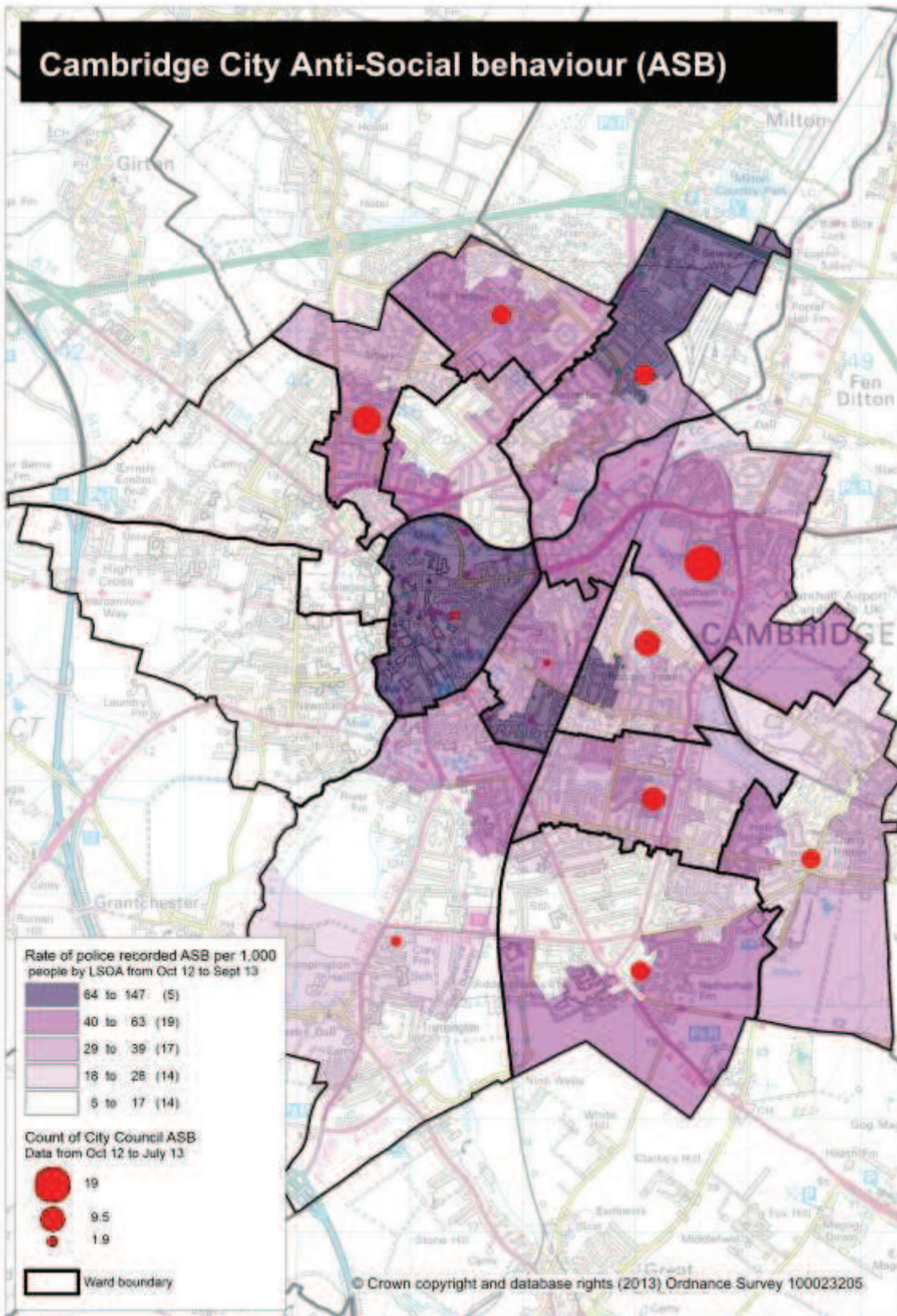
The caseload was provided with the following categories

- Neighbourhood Nuisance and harassment 56% (44 cases)
- Disruptive young people 15% (12 cases)
- Begging 10% (8 cases)
- Noise 6% (5 cases)
- Dangerous pets/vandalism, drug activity 12% (9 cases)

The ward of Abbey has the highest number of ASB cases (19) which is 23% of all City ASB cases. Arbury ward also had a high number of ASB cases compared to other wards (13 cases 16% of all City ASB cases), and like Abbey this has included incidents of disruptive young people and noise problems.

Newnham, Castle and West Chesterton had no City Council ASB cases, these are also the wards with the lowest rate of police recorded ASB. Although Market and Petersfield have had very few City Council ASB cases, they were the wards with the highest level of police recorded ASB. Different types of ASB occur at different locations, often reflecting the use of the space and the types of people most likely to report to agencies. The map (figure 10) shows the count of City Council ASB cases by each ward together with the rate of Police recorded ASB per 1,000 people in each LSOA.

Figure 10: Map of Cambridge City Anti-Social behaviour



Street-based ASB

Over the past year concerns have been raised about the level of street-based ASB and ASB caused by members of the street-life community. Street drinking and street based ASB is a problem faced in other locations across the country. Street drinker is a term that is used to homogenise a diverse range of people. The 2012/13 strategic assessment analysis was limited by the available data, although it did provide an in-depth analysis of the Chronically Excluded Adult (CEA) project. Additional commissioned analysis was completed in August 2013¹⁵ and presented to Cambridge Community Safety Partnership in October 2013 as part of a wider report examining resourcing to homeless and street based ASB issues. The research examined street-based ASB within Cambridge City and the key findings are included below.

- ASB associated with the keywords begging, homeless, drunk, alcohol and abusive language accounted for 47% of all ASB within the 'extended city centre area'¹⁶ in 2012/13. This covers the City centre itself, Mill Road, Mitchams Corner, the Grafton centre and key green space.
- ASB associated with just begging and homeless accounted for 16% of the total ASB within the extended city centre area' in 2012/13.
- ASB associated with all the keywords recorded a reduction of 26% between 2011/12 and 2012/13. Whilst ASB associated with begging and homeless reduced by 12% over the same period.
- It was notable that over a half of the 100 incidents in the sample was linked to alcohol. In particular, issues of street drinking and the night time economy.
- Some of the street drinking is clearly linked with individuals that have a street based lifestyle. Not all members of the street life community are homeless and not all members of the groups mentioned are causing disruption.
- Peaks for ASB across the day can be seen, those associated with the night time economy tend to be between 11pm and 4am, although there is likely to be some contribution to the early evening peak.
- Of the incidents reviewed it was evident that a quarter related to begging or those thought to be homeless.
- Certain individuals that are known to services appear to cause a substantial quantity of work. Seven repeat offenders were linked with 7% of ASB with keywords within the 'extended city centre area'.

¹⁵ Estimating the scale and nature of street based anti-social behaviour in Cambridge City, August 2013

¹⁶ As shown in Appendix 1

Due to the diverse range of individuals involved in street based ASB; there may be methods of engagement that are more suitable for some people than others. An individual's needs should be taken into consideration to achieve the most appropriate outcome; this may be support, enforcement or a combination of both. Work is being progressed looking at different management strategies to work with individuals based on need and engagement.

Issues raised at neighbourhood meetings

Previously information about issues in different neighbourhoods in the City has been gained from area committees. This year public opinion from the minutes of the area committees on crime and community safety is very limited. Out of all 4 neighbourhood areas in the City, when crime and community safety was mentioned it either related to vehicle problems, e.g speeding and parking or general ASB. Therefore compared to last year strategic assessment, little additional information was gained from scanning the minutes of the meetings.

Section 7: Children and Young People

This section adds to the understanding of issues facing children and young people in Cambridge City by focusing on a profile of younger victims.

Overview

Nationally there has been a significant amount of work carried out to show the risk factors for victimisation. These start prior to birth and continue throughout life. Protective factors against these risks can be present within a child's life, or once a risk is identified support/ interventions can be put in place early.

Under-reporting by victims

It is widely recognised that not all offences are reported to, or come to the attention of, the police. The Crime Survey of England and Wales indicates that only 39% of crimes against adults (16+ years) reported in the survey in 2011/2012, were reported to police (CSEW, 2012).

Offences committed against and by juveniles are no exception. The literature examining the reasons why under-reporting of offences against, and by, this age group occur, finds that it is dependent on a complex interplay of factors. Finkelhor and Wolak (2003) found that firstly, an incident needs to be recognised as a crime, the likelihood of which is increased when the:

- Victim is female
- Offender is an adult
- There are multiple offenders
- Physical injuries result
- There has been prior (non-negative) experience with the police

When victimisation of a juvenile is known to adult caretakers, deciding to involve the police is likely to be heavily influenced by jurisdictional factors (i.e multiple authority figures exist in childrens' lives that do not have the same influence in adult lives). Finkelhor and Wolak (2003) found that the two greatest determiners of reporting to the police were if the offender was an adult and if they were advised to report by schools, other agencies or individuals.

Indeed, the culture of under-reporting in the UK may be perpetuated by the guidance agreed by government, law enforcement agencies and schools, which recommend events between pupils during school hours remain within the management of the school and parents. This policy may stop young people becoming 'criminalised' unnecessarily, but could limit data sharing or multi-agency working to protect individuals or reduce repeat victimisation.

There is obviously great difficulty in achieving agreement on the appropriate response to criminal actions by and against young people. Whilst not all incidents occur within schools, a large proportion of bullying in particular occurs within schools. The definition of violence in schools, for example, is not agreed upon between disciplines (Brown *et al*, 2010). Indeed there is no clear agreement that

bullying is classed as violence (Brown *et al*, 2010). Therefore, it stands to reason that the management of crimes within schools is subject to the application of a diverse array of policies that are dependent on individual schools and the individuals involved. However, similar anti-social behaviour and lesser violent crime offences within the community are readily punishable by law when committed by adults.

Excluding police involvement, may be appropriate in many cases, but it would be interesting to evaluate the nature of the events handled by schools, parents and other agencies that are not reported to police to determine this more quantitatively.

Comparing Cambridge City to national statistics of juvenile victimisation and under-reporting

Until recently under-reporting has meant that quantifying crimes against juveniles was difficult. The Crime Survey of England Wales has now incorporated statistics of crimes against juveniles, but uses a markedly different methodology to that employed to obtain estimates for adults (Millard and Flately, 2010). There are two categories of crime that are used to produce crime statistics for children 10-15 years of age: 'broad measure' and 'preferred measure'. The 'preferred measure' seeks to exclude 'minor offences' that occur between peers and within families, in an effort to acknowledge that incidents considered crimes in an 'adult world' are not always so when they occur between children (Chaplain *et al*, 2011). The result was that 878,000 crimes were counted on the preferred measure and 1.4 Million on the 'broad measure', thereby decreasing the count by 37.3%. In light of the reasons, given by Finkelhor and Wolak (2003) regarding underreporting of juvenile vicimisation, the 'preferred measure' statistics may be considered particularly conservative.

The proportion of children (10-15), in England and Wales that experienced victimisation (using the 'preferred measure') according to the CSEW 2011/12 was 15%. The population of 10-15 year olds in Cambridge City at this time was 6,084 (Census, 2011). Extrapolating from this 913 10-15 year olds living in Cambridge City are likely to have been a victim in the year 2011/12. Alarmingly, nowhere near this number reported crimes in Cambridge City. Recorded crimes by Cambridgeshire Constabulary show that there were only 188 10-15 year olds who were victims of crime in Cambridge City: only 3.1% of all 10-15 year olds in Cambridge City. This is obviously less than the 15% anticipated to have experienced victimisation. It may be that nationally 15% of juveniles that experienced victimisation is slightly higher than might be expected in Cambridge City, although it is unclear why that might be. On the face of it, under-reporting of crimes against juveniles is an issue that needs addressing in Cambridge City. Further understanding the nature of issues dealt with at schools may reveal that interventions are occurring at an appropriate time and place. However, there is currently no data sharing within Cambridgeshire that would enable the Community Safety Partnerships to examine this.

Crime types experienced by juveniles

Disparities between adult and juveniles also appear when looking at crime types experienced, and this is seen nationally (CSEW 2011/12) and internationally (Finkelhor and Wolak, 2003). Juveniles, for example, experience more violent crime than adults with the CSEW 2011/12 reporting 7.6% (preferred measure) compared to 3.0%, respectively. This increases to 12.1% for juveniles when looking at the 'broad measure'. This comparison must be made with caution given differences in methodology in determining the figures. However, it does demonstrate that the profile of crime types will be different for juveniles and therefore the focus of interventions will be different.

To get an idea of where attention might focus when tackling this issue in Cambridge city, we examined the types of offences that juvenile victims report in the CSEW 2011/2012 (see table 9).

Table 8: Percentage of juveniles (10-15 years old) that experience crime, by crime type, using the 'preferred measure' for juveniles

Crime type	All juveniles (%)	Girls (%)	Boys (%)
All violent crime	7.6	4.6	10.5
All thefts	8.1	6.7	9.3
All crime against person	14.5	10.6	18.2
All crime against personal property	0.8	0.5	1.0
All Crime	15.0	11.0	18.9

Source: Crime Survey of England and Wales 2011

When looking at volume of victims, Cambridge City has more victims who are aged 20 to 24 years old. Cambridge City also has more victims who are aged 15 to 19 than victims who are in the age bands 35 plus. Cambridge City also has more victims who are aged 15 to 19 than any other district in Cambridgeshire. When looking at the rate of female victims per 1,000 people as shown in figure 13, the age band most at risk is, females aged 15 to 19 years old. Whereas for males the most at risk age band is 30 to 34 years old. Males aged 10 to 14 are more at risk of been victims than females of the same age, a rate of 27 compared to 23 retrospectively. The black line on the pyramid shows the rate for each age band for Cambridgeshire, Cambridge City has a higher rate for almost all age bands. The victim and offender needs assessment (VONA) update in May 2013 found that 51% of victims was male and 24% of victims were aged between 18 to 24 years old.

Figure 11: Victim histogram – rate per 1,000 population for Cambridge City for 2012



Section 8: Local Support for Countywide Issues

This section highlights where the Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership can support the work of Cambridgeshire wide initiatives to tackle domestic abuse and repeat offending.

Overview

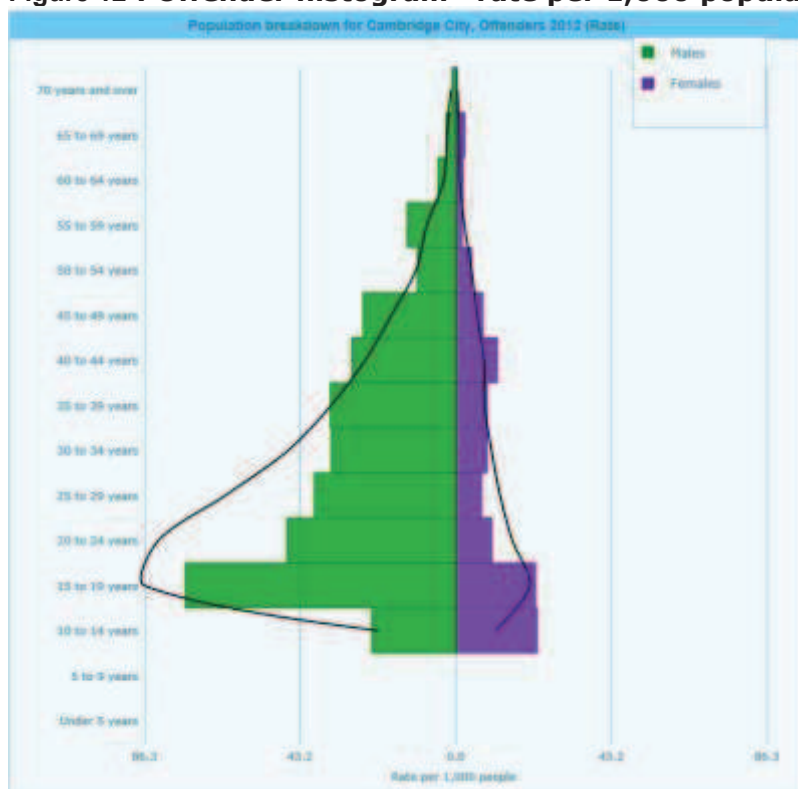
The evidence in the previous strategic assessment emphasised that the prolific offenders for Cambridge started at a young age and originated from the local area. This highlighted the need for ongoing prevention and early intervention work with those at risk of offending and young offenders. This section will briefly look at the overall profile of offenders in Cambridge City and the performance of the scheme tackling prolific offending.

Domestic Abuse remains a priority countywide in Cambridgeshire, with work continuing to prevent future and support current victims. This section will outline the longer-term trend for Cambridge City and the County.

Section 8.2: Offenders

Most of the offenders are male (as seen in green on the left hand side of the histogram). The most common age for a male offender is 20 to 24 years old (449). Over half all offenders are under 29. Whereas for females (as seen in purple on the right hand side of the histogram) the most common age band is younger, 15 to 19 years old. Cambridge City has a far higher number of offenders in almost all age bands compared to the other districts.

Figure 12 : Offender histogram –rate per 1,000 population for Cambridge City for 2012



When looking at the rate of offenders compared to Cambridgeshire (the black line) you can see that Cambridge City has a higher rate of female offenders aged 10 to 19 than the rest of the County. It also shows that the age who are most at risk of offending is those who are aged between 15 to 19 years old regardless of gender, although for females there could be slightly more 10 to 14 years at risk. Fenland is the only other district who has a higher rate of offending in males aged 15 to 19 years old.

Young Offenders

There were 33 first time entrants (FTE) to the Criminal Justice System (known to Cambridgeshire's Youth Offending Service) between April and September 2013 in Cambridge City. Just under half were girls. The two most common offence types were theft and handling (12) and violence against the person (9).

Work with young people in localities

A considerable amount of work has been done with youngsters who present a number of factors that could hugely impact on their risk of offending. In the north of the City, work has been done to tackle fire setting; the programme was called Phoenix and was run in partnership with the City Council and the Fire service. Work is also done around preventing theft and criminal damage and also on the impact of cannabis and alcohol.

Information from locality teams in Cambridge City, around young offenders and would be offenders that they work with says that the majority of their cases feature a young person who has either used cannabis, associates with somebody who uses or is aware of its presence in their community. Locality teams believe this is a city wide problem. Although cannabis is not the only element, that impacts on young people's risk taking or offending behaviour in the City. Many of the young people who partake in preventative offending work are either involved with social care or other professionals, are victims of domestic abuse or witness to and or suffer with learning difficulties or mental and emotional health issues. This is not an easy group of people to engage with as many lead chaotic lives.

Integrated Offender Management

Within Cambridgeshire there is a scheme, referred to as the Integrated Offender Management scheme (IOM), which manages the most prolific adult offenders, who tend to commit acquisitive crimes. The scheme is an adaption of an earlier scheme referred to as the prolific and problematic offenders scheme (PPO). At the end of October 2013 there were 30 offenders in the Cambridge City cohort, 9 of which were in custody at that date. The county total for the IOM cohort was 83, therefore Cambridge accounted for 36% of the IOM offenders, to set this figure in context Cambridge only makes up 20% of the population of Cambridgeshire.

In June 2013 the first performance report was published for the IOM scheme. This report examined convictions for a cohort of offenders in a specified monitoring period (September 2012 to February

2013), and compares them with a baseline period (four years prior to adoption into the scheme). The key performance measures are provided for the monitoring cohort for Cambridgeshire as a whole. This group was 51 offenders in total, of which 11 were from Cambridge City

This monitoring cohort was living in the community on the 1st of September 2012. The average age was 30 years; and the majority (88%) were male. Analysis of the offending history revealed that the average length between first and most recent convictions was nearly 14 years (the range being 8 months to 31 years). The average amount of time from adoption date of this cohort, up to 1st March 2013 is 20 months (nearly 2 years).

This monitoring cohort (51 offenders) recorded a total of 3,380 offences and an average of 66 offences per offender, as recorded on Police National Computer (PNC). The range of the number of offences per offender was from a minimum of 10 to a maximum of 193.

Overall the measures indicate a reduction in offending in the monitoring period for this cohort of offenders. 73% reduced both the rate and severity of offending. 6% of offenders reduced either their rate or their severity of offending but not both. A reduction in offending for the entire cohort at the same point in time is unlikely, as with all schemes of this type.

The three measures examined revealed that for the cohort

1. Twenty-four members (47%) did not re-offend during the six month sampling period
2. Thirty-nine members (76%) demonstrated a reduction in their rate of offending
3. Forty-one members (80%) showed a reduction in their severity score

Based on the above methodology;

- 37 of the 51 (73%) showed a reduction in both offending rates and severity score when compared to the baseline period.
- 9 of the 51 (18%) showed an increase in both offending rates and severity score.
- 2 of the 51 (4%) showed a decrease in offending rate, but an increase in severity score
- 1 of the 51 (2%) showed an increase in offending rate, but a decrease in severity score.

(These numbers add up to 49 instead of 51 because two offenders showed no change in one or other of the indicators).

Table 9 breaks down the offences committed by the monitoring cohort for Cambridge City and Cambridgeshire.

Table 9: Proportion of offences committed by offenders broken down by district of residence

District	Cambridge City	Cambridgeshire
SAC offences	20%	19%
Violent Crime	10%	13%
Criminal Damage	2%	7%
Theft	47%	37%
Drug offences	10%	7%
Other	11%	17%
All	100%	100%

Source: Cambridgeshire Integrated Offender Management Scheme, Performance Report: September 2012 cohort

The previous strategic assessment highlighted the factors most strongly associated with re-offending, in particular drugs, mental health and employment/training/education. The IOM scheme has during this year has also been supporting the mental health of members of the cohort by employing specialist workers.

Section 8.3: Domestic Abuse

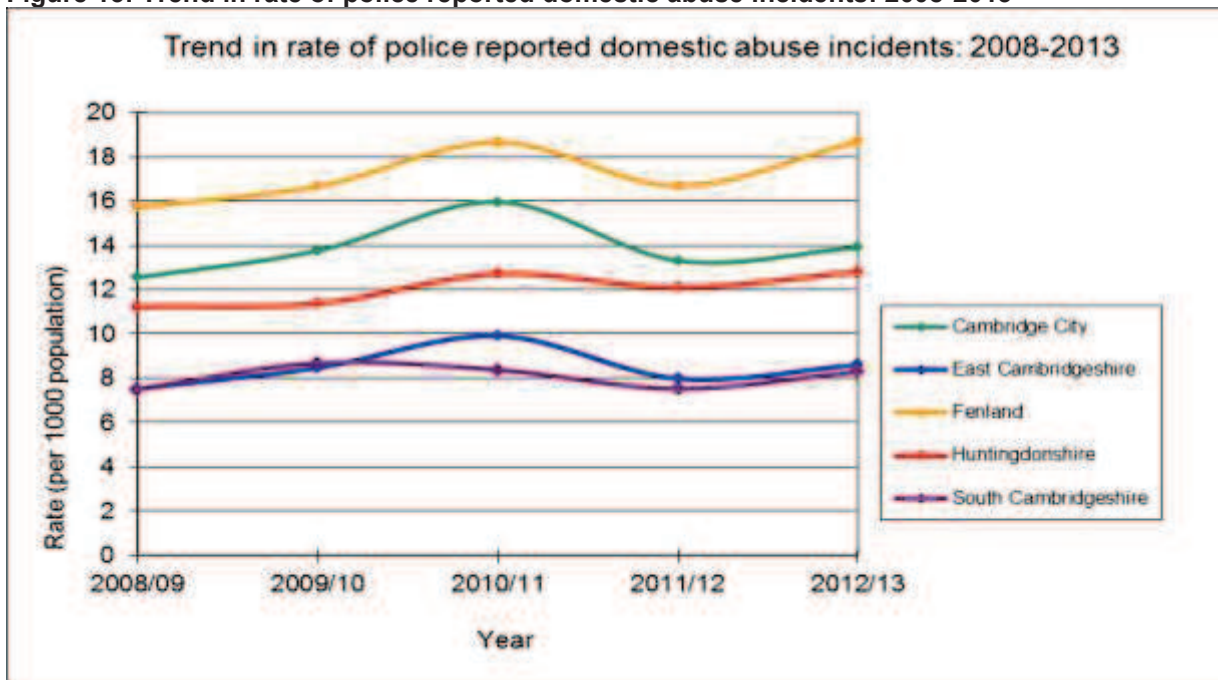
The term 'domestic abuse' describes the context in which types of crime can occur. In April this year the official Home Office definition changed to include two major elements of concern, victims aged 16-18 years of age and the ability to record patterns of coercive controlling behaviour that is often a large part of the abuse. This widening of the definition should have resulted in a small increase in reporting. However, it is not clear that this has occurred.¹⁷

The British Crime Survey 2010/11 includes a self-completion module on intimate violence. This covers emotional, financial and physical abuse by partners or family members, as well as sexual assaults and stalking experienced by 16-59 year olds. Women are more likely than men to have experienced all types of intimate violence. Overall, 30 per cent of women had experienced domestic violence since the age of 16.

Cambridge City continues to record the second highest rate of police recorded domestic abuse incident rates in the county. Over the past five years the trend has followed the county pattern with a peak in recorded incidents in 2010/11 as seen in Figure 13. Due to the substantial estimated under-reporting of domestic abuse, the aim for Cambridgeshire has been to increase reporting. This would allow for more victims to be offered support and to provide a clearer picture of the level and type of need locally.

¹⁷ Home Office definition

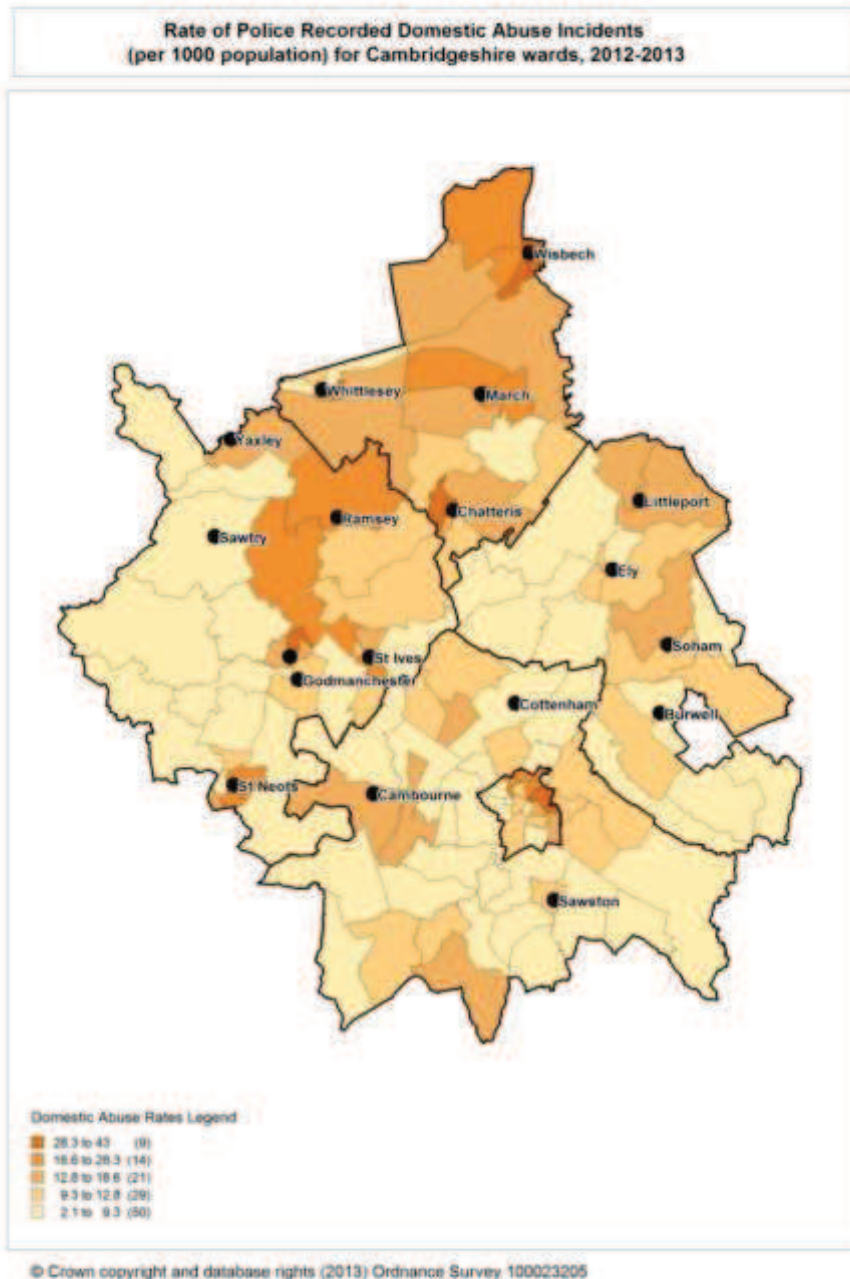
Figure 13: Trend in rate of police reported domestic abuse incidents: 2008-2013



Year to date (April – September 2013) a total of 868 incidents have been recorded in Cambridge City, compared to 982 incidents in the same period in the previous year. Further work is needed, if the Partnership is to continue to increase reporting levels of domestic abuse.

The map overleaf shows the ward rate for police recorded domestic abuse incidents. The north of the City shows higher rates than other wards.

Figure 14: Map of police recorded domestic abuse incident rates per 1,000, 2012/13



Young peoples' experiences

Currently within Cambridgeshire there are limited data sources exploring the experience of domestic abuse on children and young people either between parents or within their own intimate relationships. Self-reporting of children's experience of domestic abuse and associated behaviours is currently monitored through the Baldings survey.

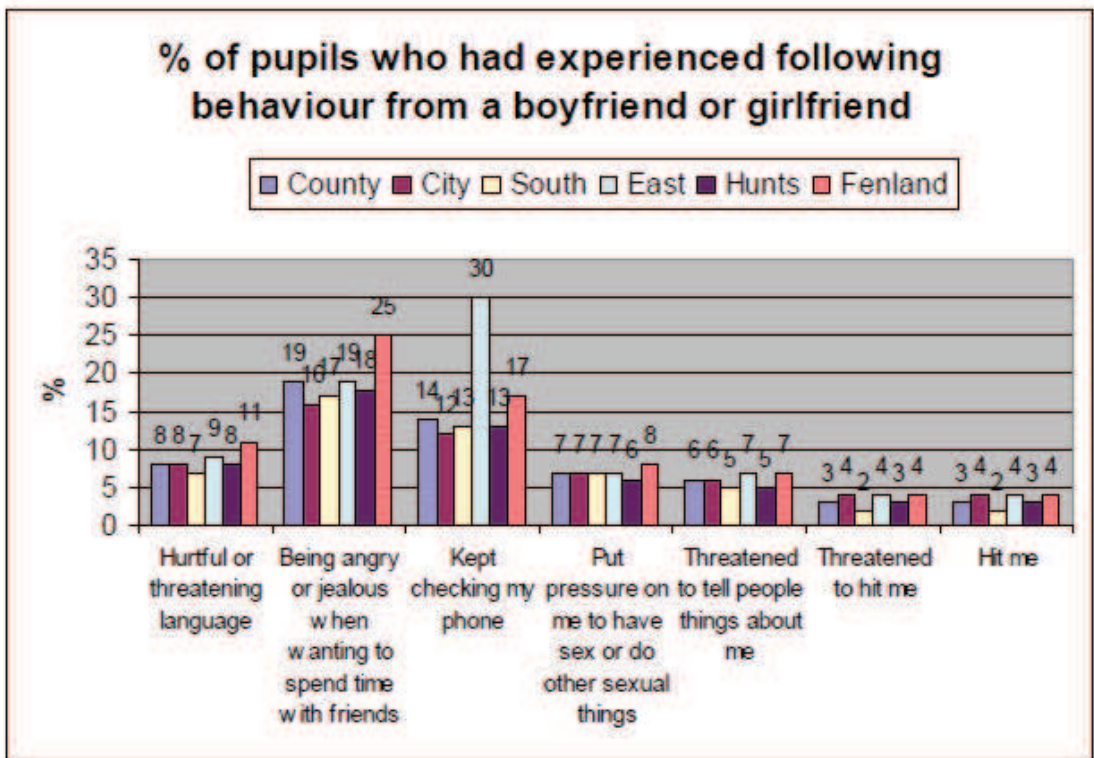
The following findings were from the 2012 survey which received approximately 5,000 responses from Year 8 (12-13 years of age) and Year 10 (14-15 years of age) pupils in Cambridgeshire schools.

- 29% of Cambridge City respondents said that they experienced shouting between adults that frightened them at least once or twice a month (27% Cambridgeshire)
- 7% of Cambridge City respondents said that they had experienced violence or aggression at home at least once or twice a month (7% Cambridgeshire)

The figure below provides an overview of their experiences. The data indicates that;

- 4% of respondents in Cambridge City reported having been hit by a boyfriend or girlfriend
- 9% responded that their boyfriend/girlfriend 'put pressure on me to have sex or do sexual things'

Figure 15: Self-reported experiences by young people of direct abuse



Source: Cambridgeshire Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership – Annual Report 2012/13

Section 8.4: Road Safety

Road Safety reports are produced jointly by Cambridgeshire County Council and Cambridgeshire Constabulary annually. The 2012 report¹⁸ shows that Cambridge City has been recording an overall downward trend in road accidents. However, there has been a slight increase in the number of killed or seriously injured. Work continues to tackle road safety through local area committees and the County Road Safety Partnership.

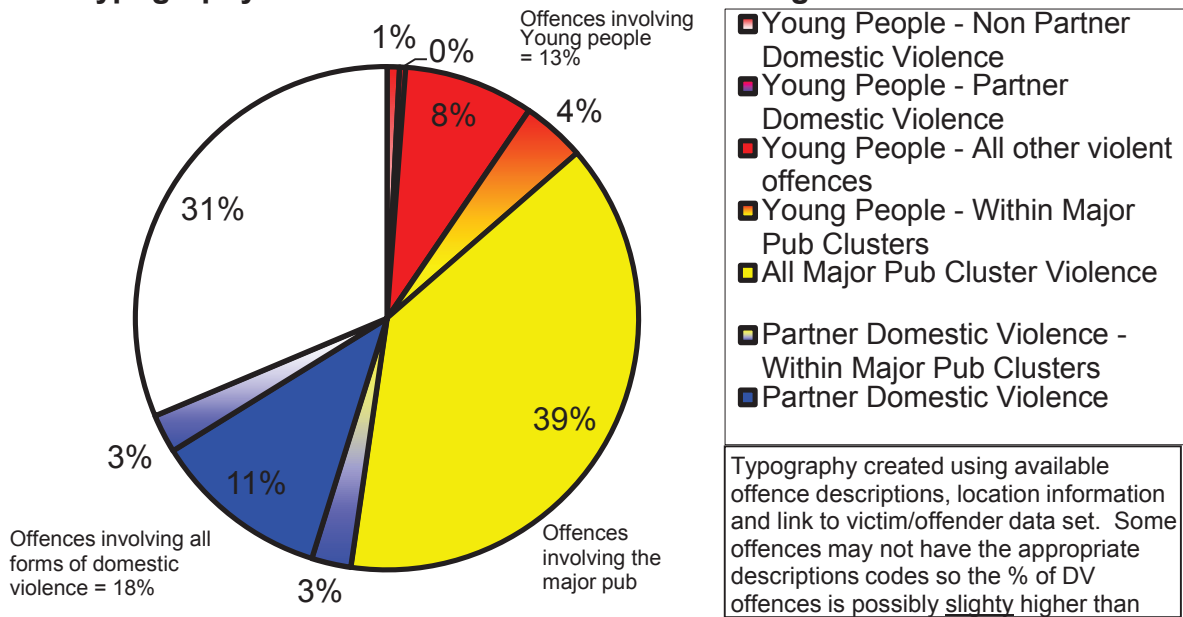
This year the way the data and report are produced is being reviewed and will be published in 2014.

¹⁸ <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/monitoring/joint+road+casualty+report.htm>

Appendices

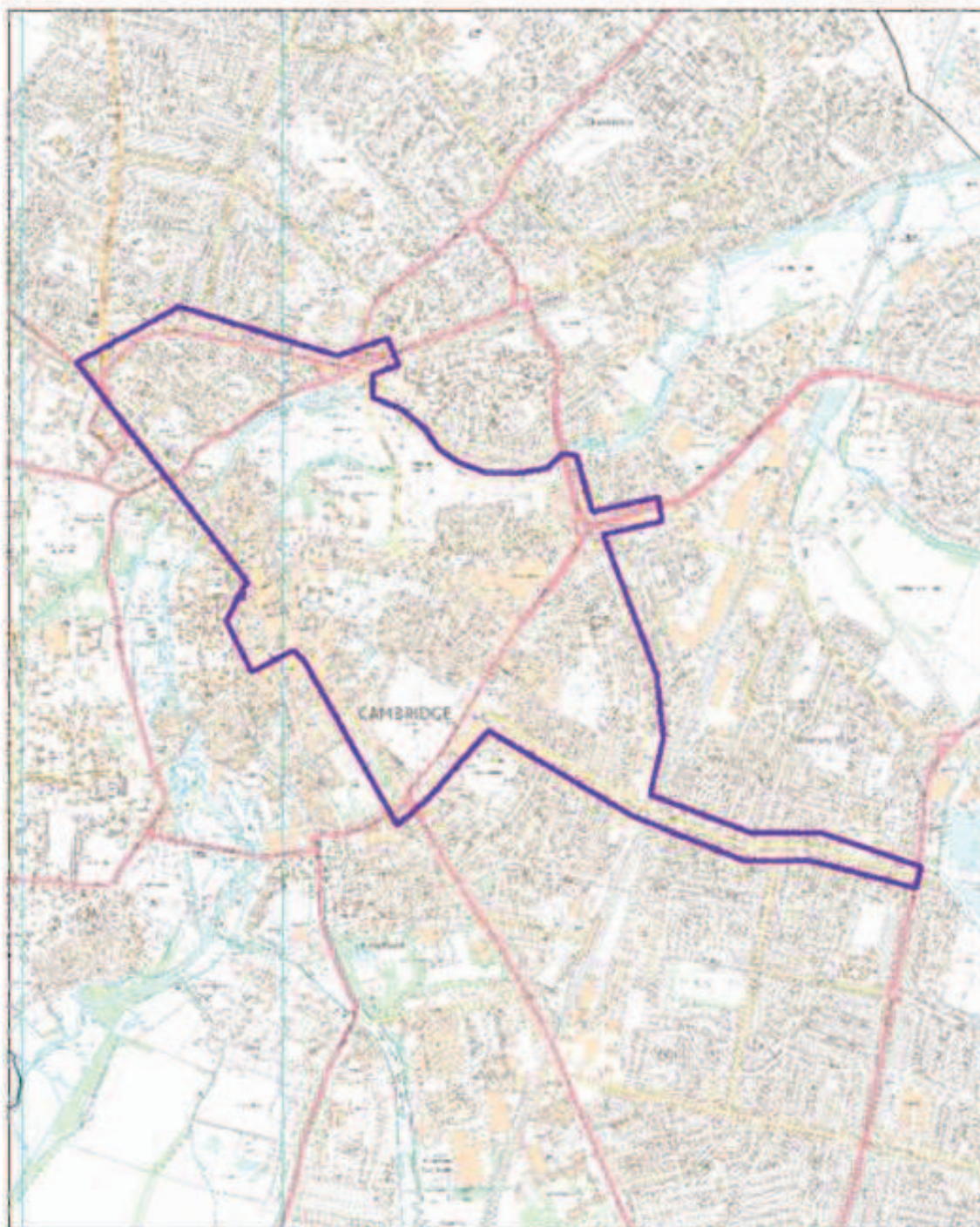
Appendix 1: Typography of violent offences in Cambridge 2010

Typography of violent offences within Cambridge 2010



Appendix 2: Map of extended town centre for examination of street based ASB

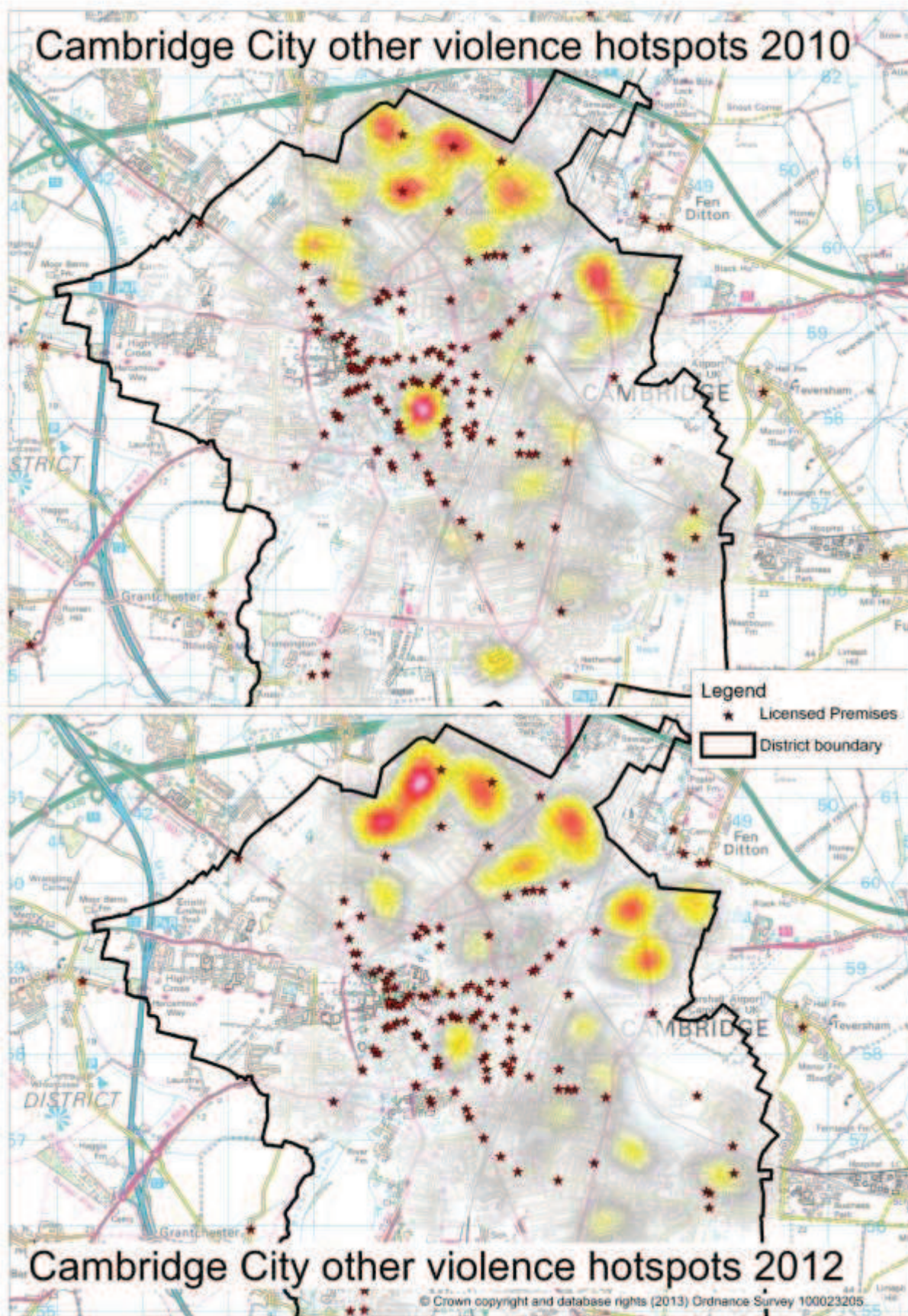
"extended town centre" for examination of street based ASB



Produced by Cambridge County Council, Research & Performance team

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Appendix 3: Map of other violence hotspots in Cambridge 2010 and 2012



Appendix 4: Table of rates per 1,000 of police recorded ASB in each ward

Ward	Rate of ASB per 1,000 people
Market	135
Petersfield	49
Abbey	43
King's Hedges	42
East Chesterton	41
Romsey	36
Arbury	34
Coleridge	31
West Chesterton	30
Trumpington	28
Cherry Hinton	27
Queen Edith's	21
Castle	11
Newnham	9

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About the Cambridgeshire County Council Research and Performance Team

The Research and Performance Team is the central research and information section of Cambridgeshire County Council. We use a variety of information about the people and economy of Cambridgeshire to help plan services for the county. The Research and Performance Team also supports a range of other partner agencies and partnerships.

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- Housing
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Extract from Minutes of the North Area Committee 3rd October 2013

Policing and Safer Neighbourhoods - NAC 03/10/13

The committee received a verbal update from the Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant on crime and policing in the four wards.

It was noted that the figures for cycle theft and violent crime had drop considerably during this reporting period but theft from shops had increased.

- 1. Resident: Raised concern that cycle parking, and pavement cafes, restrict pedestrian movement and cause safety issues. Asked for an update on the consultation regarding the positioning of cycle racks and suggested Wardens are used to monitor the problem.**

Councillor Ward (Executive Councillor for Planning and Climate Change) confirmed that a report had been published and would be discussed in full at the Environment Scrutiny Committee on 8 October 2013. It was noted that parking racks had been redesigned to take up less space and not restrict pedestrian movements.

Councillor Manning confirmed that the County Council were leading a review on street furniture and agreed to forward further details to the member of the public.

- 2. Peter Sarris: Requested more visible policing and CCTV surveillance to address the on-going issues at Green End Road.**

The Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant confirmed that a lot of work was being carried out by the police in this area. People had been cautioned for littering and smoking cannabis and a visible police presence would continue.

It was felt that the use of mobile CCTV would not be appropriate for this area and visible policing would produce better results.

3. Councillor Bird: Raised concern about vehicles parking on the pavements at Green End Road.

The Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant confirmed that unfortunately action could only be taken if the pavements were fully obstructed. It was acknowledged that vehicles parked here could be intimidating for the public and the police would continue to monitor.

The public were encouraged to report any incidents by calling 999 (for emergencies) or 101 (for non-emergencies).

4. Lil Speed: Raised concern that the police had not responded to an incident regarding young people wearing hoods and masks.

The Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant agreed to speak with Mrs Speed outside of the meeting to address the issue.

5. Richard Taylor: Asked for an update on the use of Tasers by the police in the north of the city.

The Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant confirmed that Tasers had not been used in the north of the city, but at the request of the Chair, agreed to report back in more detail at a future meeting.

6. Richard Taylor: Asked for further information on the CCTV camera on the Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant's uniform.

The Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant confirmed that it was a 'body-cam' used by the police to collect evidence.

7. Richard Taylor: Raised concern that a lack of signage and road markings in the Milton Road and Arbury Road area had still not been addressed. It was felt that people should not be targeted in this area for anti-social cycling until the signage had been improved.

It was also suggested that issues such as the cost of crime and burglaries and violent crime should be agreed as priorities.

The Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant agreed that signage continued to be an issue in some areas but confirmed that the police took a fair, even handed and proportionate approach when dealing with cyclists.

This was evidenced by the recent light campaign where cyclists had their tickets rescinded upon the purchase of a set of lights.

The Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant confirmed that burglary featured as a central priority and would not sit at a local level.

8. Councillor Price: Asked what type of shops and products were being targeted the most for thefts.

The Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant confirmed that smaller supermarkets were being targeted with the theft of meat products being particularly high. The meat would not usually be stolen to eat, but would be sold on to others.

9. Councillor Scutt: Raised concern about drug dealing in Milton Road, Hawthorne Way and Chesterton Road.

The Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant agreed to look into the issue.

10. Councillor Manning: Raised concern that the term 'dangerous cycling' was difficult to define, and also felt that dangerous driving was an issue. The lack of dedicated road facilities for cyclists was also highlighted.

This comment was noted.

11. Councillor Bird: Expressed thanks to the PCSO's in East Chesterton for their hard work and dedication.

This comment was noted

12. Councillor Bird: Raised concern about dangerous cycling on Parkers Piece, especially during events being held on the space.

This comment was noted.

- 13. Councillor Onasanya: Raised concern that the police had not responded fully when the finding of drugs was reported.**

The Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant agreed to speak with Councillor Onasanya outside of the meeting to address the issue.

- 14. The Chair: Asked the rationale for drug dealing being recommended as a priority.**

The Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant confirmed that this was as a result of the recent drug overdoses in the city.

- 15. Councillor Kerr: Asked for an update on E-Cops**

The Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant confirmed that it remained a very useful resource for the public and the police.

- 16. Councillor Brierley: Asked that figures for drug crime be broken down for future reports.**

The Neighbourhood Policing Sergeant agreed to raise this at the next meeting of the Neighbourhood Action Group (NAG).

At the request of Councillor Manning a vote was taken on whether to include the word 'dangerous' in recommendation ii)

Resolved (by 15 vote to 1) to retain the word 'dangerous' in recommendation ii).

Resolved (by 15 votes to 0, with 1 abstention) to agree the following three Neighbourhood Priorities:

- i. Prevention and enforcement work to reduce cycle theft.
- ii. Combat dangerous/no light as autumn/winter approaches.

Tackle drug dealing in the North Area.

Neighbourhood profile update Cambridge City North Neighbourhood

February 2014



**Steve Poppitt, Safer
Neighbourhoods
Inspector**

**Lynda KilKelly, Safer
Communities Manager,
Cambridge City Council**



Creating a safer
Cambridgeshire



**CAMBRIDGE
CITY COUNCIL**

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1 INTRODUCTION

Aim

The aim of the Neighbourhood profile update is to provide an overview of action taken since the last reporting period, identify ongoing and emerging crime and disorder issues, and provide recommendations for future priorities and activity in order to facilitate effective policing and partnership working in the area.

The document should be used to inform multi-agency neighbourhood panel meetings and neighbourhood policing teams, so that issues can be identified, effectively prioritised and partnership problem solving activity undertaken.

Methodology

This document was produced using the following data sources:

- Cambridgeshire Constabulary crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) incident data for September to December 2013, compared to the previous reporting period (May to August 2013) and the same reporting period in 2012.
- City Council environmental services data for the period September to December 2013, compared to the same reporting period in 2012; and
- Information provided by the Safer Neighbourhood Policing Team, Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service and the City Council's Safer Communities Team.

2 CURRENT PRIORITIES

At the North Area Committee meeting of 3 October 2013, the committee recommended adopting the following priorities:

- Continue the prevention and enforcement work to reduce cycle theft
- Combat dangerous / no lights cycling as autumn / winter approaches
- Tackle drug dealing in the North area.

The Neighbourhood Action Group, at its meeting of 10 October, assigned the actions to be taken and lead officers for each of the priorities. The tables below summarise the action taken and the current situation.

Continue the prevention and enforcement work to reduce cycle theft	
Objective	Continue the prevention and enforcement work to reduce pedal cycle theft
Action Taken	<p>Operation Huntsman was launched on 1 August 2013. This police operation had several strands: to provide a highly visible, flexible and mobile response to crime and ASB; and to address issues of dangerous and irresponsible cycling. Whilst Huntsman was pro-active it also had a crime reduction focus which saw it promote the value of registering pedal cycles on <i>Immobilise</i> at various events across the City.</p> <p>The North team supported Op Huntsman and undoubtedly the North area reaped the benefits of its activity with both thieves and handlers being successfully targeted. For example, a search warrant was executed at an address on the North and two brothers were caught working on stolen pedal cycles, swapping parts around. There are currently a handful of known and habitual cycle thieves in the North, split between drug-users and opportunist thieves. The North team are regularly visiting both suspected thieves and handlers to ensure that pressure is maintained to disrupt and deter their activities.</p>
Current Situation	Theft of pedal cycles has been reduced from 133 offences last year to 90 offences in this reporting period. The seasonal peak for cycle theft has also passed. Preventing and investigating cycle theft remains core police business.
Lead Officer	Sergeant Jason Wragg, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Combat dangerous / no lights cycling as autumn / winter approaches	
Objective	Combat dangerous / no lights cycling in the autumn and winter months
Action Taken	The North team and officers from the Special Constabulary have targeted this issue focussing on pinch points and areas of

	local risk. While Fixed Penalty Notices have been issued for a range of offences, many 'offenders' have taken advantage of the lights instead of tickets (LIT) scheme thereby avoiding a £50 fine for cycling without lights.
Current Situation	Safer cycling issues continue to be a concern and cover a range of topics from inadequate road signage and ambiguous road layout to offending behaviour by both cyclists and other road users. Observations from officers who have undertaken the work would indicate that more cyclists have lights than not and the message appears to be slowly getting through.
Lead Officer	Sergeant Jason Wragg, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Tackle drug dealing in the North area	
Objective	Tackle drug dealing across the North area
Action Taken	<p>The North team have addressed the supply of both Class A drugs and cannabis. Local knowledge and a persistent approach have resulted in a series of excellent results; the majority of cases are still going through the court process which unfortunately precludes detailed comment.</p> <p>Class A drug dealers in the North of Cambridge appear at the moment to be divided into two groups: established local dealers; and those who travel from London. As far as local dealers are concerned, the North team have put a great deal of effort into identifying the locations and modus operandi of three local dealers. Action against the first local dealer resulted in the recovery of a firearm, stolen laptop and a large quantity of money. Work against the second and third dealers resulted in the recovery of several thousand pounds worth of crack cocaine and heroin. The most serious dealer of the three had quite an organised operation. The North team caught his 'runner' with £700 worth of drugs, a few weeks prior to his capture, which gives some idea of the scale of his effort.</p> <p>By comparison, catching the dealers from London has been relatively easy. Often, they are quite young in age and look out of place or even appear lost in Cambridge. They tend to secrete the drugs by swallowing them or by placing them into a body cavity in the hope of preventing arrest and prosecution. The North team have arrested six of these offenders during the last reporting period. Two of them were detained in police detention under the authority provided by section 152 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988. Individuals detained under such an authority are subject to regular medical checks and constant</p>

	<p>supervision. In both the instances mentioned the individuals ‘produced’ the drugs through natural bodily processes. This is a considered and proportionate tactic used only in very specific circumstances to combat determined drug dealers. It sends out a clear message that Cambridge is no light touch when it comes to drug dealing.</p> <p>When people have complained about “drug dealing”, the North team has responded. For example, when residents reported a strong smell of cannabis in a stairwell at a block of flats, the North team executed a search warrant and recovered plants and growing equipment. The North team are now working with Hundred Housing Society to repossess the property concerned.</p> <p>The North team’s principle successes in respect of cannabis has come from good proactive police work. For example, recently whilst on foot patrol, a North team officer noticed a key in the door of a flat of note. A knock on the door was answered, with a consequent waft of cannabis and the male at the address was found tending a room full of cannabis plants. Another address in the same block was accessed following a stop-search of an individual and £3000 worth of cannabis was recovered along with a quantity of money.</p>
Current Situation	Information continues to flow regularly from the community to the North team regarding drugs. The successes outlined above have a positive impact on the community as well as reducing the availability of drugs and associated criminality. More work can be done in this area.
Lead Officers	Sergeant Jason Wragg, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

3 PRO-ACTIVE WORK & EMERGING ISSUES

- The City Council’s ASB officers have organised a regular (3 times a year) King’s Hedges residents meeting, focussing on ASB in the area, which is attended by residents, local businesses, councillors (ward and County), local PCSOs, housing officers and other relevant agencies. These meetings are held at Lawrence Way Community Centre.
- City Council ASB officers served a Notice Of Seeking Possession on a problematic City Homes tenant causing ASB in their home and the wider community in the King’s Hedges area.

- ❑ City Council ASB officers continue to liaise with local police, businesses and residents to address concerns about ASB in the North of the City, for example, Arbury Court, Hazelwood Close and Chesterton High Street. Arbury Court in particular is being looked at as a possible hot spot. There is also a new referral to look at concerns around High Street Chesterton.
- ❑ Good reduction in ASB.
- ❑ Good reduction in total crime.
- ❑ Successful review of premises' licence at the Pink Elephant off licence, Milton Road on 13 January 2014 after concerns about licensing practices contributing to crime and disorder. Additional conditions have been attached to the licence to break the link with intoxicated street drinkers.
- ❑ Dwelling burglary has increased. Detectives and other colleagues at Parkside are currently working on addressing this spike. One prolific burglar was charged with multiple offences in December 2013 and another was recalled to prison for breaching the terms of his prison licence. Increased pro-active patrols of the North area are currently taking place.
- ❑ Violent crime has increased and this is linked, in part, to local rivalry between groups of young men who are known to the police. Positive police action has resulted in arrests and the two ringleaders are currently awaiting sentencing for offences. As a result the groups' dynamics have been disrupted and their membership has dissolved.
- ❑ Theft from shops has seen a good reduction compared to the last quarter. This may well be linked to the work against drugs.
- ❑ There has been a good reduction in criminal damage which ties into the increased patrolling of parks and other green spaces by the North PCSOs.
- ❑ Cambridge City Police has drawn up a new Service Level Agreement with Neighbourhood Watch and are seeking to build on the already good relationship with members to increase scheme numbers even more. Anyone interested in finding out more should visit www.cambsnhw.org.uk
- ❑ Cambridge City Police have launched their own Twitter account: @CambridgeCops
- ❑ Cambridgeshire Police has launched Neighbourhood Alert to enhance communication with neighbourhoods.

- The police are exploring how they could utilise the ***Shape Your Place*** website to improve community engagement and will include the results of consultation in the next profile in May 2013.
- The North team continues to hold its community engagement surgeries at Arbury Court (last Wednesday of every month 11am till 1pm) and Tesco Express, High Street Chesterton (last Tuesday of every month 1pm till 3pm).
- Several reports of anti-social driving on Fen Road have been received over recent weeks.

4 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

CURRENT CRIME & ASB INCIDENT LEVELS BY WARD

AREA	Wards	Period	Dwelling Burglary	Other Burglary	Violent Crime	Robbery	Theft of Vehicle	Theft from Vehicle	Cycle Theft	Theft from Shop	Criminal Damage	Other Crime	TOTAL CRIME	TOTAL ASB
City North		Sep 13 – Dec 13	72	41	170	10	12	56	90	44	94	190	779	403
		Sep 12 – Dec 12	31	72	131	4	11	65	133	41	138	189	815	466
		May 13 – Aug 13	47	24	163	9	17	43	93	76	129	196	797	557
Arbury		Sep 13 – Dec 13	16	7	42	1	1	9	19	10	20	59	184	78
		Sep 12 – Dec 12	5	10	27	1	3	6	32	6	18	53	161	116
		May 13 – Aug 13	16	8	45	2	6	7	28	22	29	49	212	132
East Chesterton		Sep 13 – Dec 13	18	21	44	5	2	22	19	4	30	49	214	100
		Sep 12 – Dec 12	10	33	42	1	4	16	25	5	60	56	252	145
		May 13 – Aug 13	9	7	38	3	2	9	13	4	39	31	155	143
King's Hedges		Sep 13 – Dec 13	20	8	61	4	7	13	15	23	29	43	223	141
		Sep 12 – Dec 12	11	23	42	2	3	31	25	23	44	45	249	124
		May 13 – Aug 13	9	6	54	3	4	17	12	41	35	61	242	159
West Chesterton		Sep 13 – Dec 13	18	5	23	0	2	12	37	7	15	39	158	84
		Sep 12 – Dec 12	5	6	20	0	1	12	51	7	16	35	153	81
		May 13 – Aug 13	13	3	26	1	5	10	40	9	26	55	188	123

ARSON DATA

Period: September to December 2013

Deliberate/secondary fire summary data

Area	Refuse	Bin	Vehicle	Residential	Non residential
Arbury	0	2	0	0	0
East Chesterson	0	0	0	0	2
King's Hedges	0	0	0	0	1
West Chesterton	1	0	0	0	0

General	The level of fire-related ASB and arson continue to diminish
Arbury	Two fires in a single bin store causing damage estimated by City Homes in excess of £2,000
East Chesterton	Two fires involved in the commission of other crime
King's Hedges	One fire in the open involving fire play by identified young people
West Chesterton	Single fire involving building waste moved against the building and ignited by persons unknown

- Continued focus by partnership agencies upon deliberate fire-related ASB and arson issues have again, for the third successive reporting period, seen a reduction in the number of incidents. Corresponding calls for service from the emergency services in this respect have also reduced.
- The partnership continues to work closely with schools, churches and the community to identify young people at risk through involvement in fire play and experimentation.
- A mix of solutions have been employed to address this risk including two fire setter intervention scheme referrals, two family intervention referrals and five referrals to the 'Construct' project. The 'Construct' project is a Cambridge Community Safety Partnership-funded and Children and Young People's Participation Service-managed project designed to intervene with 'at risk' behaviour involving young people aged between eight and twelve years of age. They promote positive behavioural choices and respect for the community.

- Fires in the Arbury and West Chesterton wards occurred during the same short Christmas holiday time frame as a series of similar fires in Abbey Ward. There is no evidence to connect them; however no further fires of this type have occurred in the north of the city since.
- The two fires in East Chesterton involved the attempted destruction of property burgled from a nearby house and the destruction of a conservation area constructed within the Shirley School, Nuffield Road. The achievement of considerable effort on the part of pupils and staff at the school was destroyed in this needless act of vandalism.
- A single incident in King's Hedges related to the ASB on the part of identified youths referred to above.
- Emerging trends are two incidents where one car and one motor cycle were set on fire in King's Hedges and East Chesterton respectively. The last vehicle fire in area was in May 2013.
- There has been a spate of bin, shed and garage fires in the East Area over the Christmas period. There is no clear motive for these incidents. Whilst there has been no continuation of those events partners remain vigilant in the North Area to deter and detect any re-emergence of this activity in this area.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DATA

Arbury

Abandoned vehicles

- September to December 2013: 9 reports, which included
 - 7 vehicles not on site following inspection
 - 1 vehicle impounded on behalf of the DVLA for not displaying a valid tax disc on a public highway
 - 1 vehicle held pending further investigation
- Hotspots: None
- September to December 2012: 10 reports

Fly tipping

- September to December 2013: 82 reports, which included
 - 2 formal warning letters issued to domestic offenders
 - 1 formal warning letter issued to trade offenders
- Offences at Aylesborough Close and Hazelwood Close accounted for 2 of the formal warning letters sent
- Hotspots: Cockerell Road (4), Hazelwood Close (11)
- September to December 2012: 45 reports

Derelict cycles

- September to December 2013: 15
- Hotspots: None
- September to December 2012: 9

Needle finds

- September to December 2013: 23 (3 found in grounds of Good Shepherd Church, Mansel Way) (20 needles removed from Kingsway Flats, Carlton Way - Caretaker passed for secure disposal to City Council)
- September to December 2012: 5

East Chesterton

Abandoned vehicles

- September to December 2013: 11 reports, which included
 - 5 vehicles not on site following inspection
 - 2 vehicles held pending further investigation
- Hotspots: Logans Way (5)
- September to December 2012: 5 reports

Fly tipping

- September to December 2013: 19 reports
- Hotspots: None
- September to December 2012: 12 reports

Derelict cycles

- September to December 2013: 8
- Hotspots: None
- September to December 2012: 1

Needle finds

- September to December 2013: 128 (62 needles found in a sharps box just past Moss Bank and were removed) (60 needles were removed from the offices of Hundred Housing Society, Nuffield Road, upon request)
- September to December 2012: 8

King's Hedges

Abandoned vehicles

- September to December 2013: 9 reports, which included
 - 7 vehicles not on site following inspection
 - 1 vehicle subsequently claimed by their owners
 - 1 vehicle impounded on behalf of the DVLA for not displaying a valid tax disc on a public highway

- 1 vehicle subsequently destroyed following non-payment of the DVLA fine
- Hotspots: None
- September to December 2012: 10 reports

Fly tipping

- September to December 2013: 58 reports, which included
 - 2 formal warning letter issued to domestic offenders
 - 2 requests for waste transfer documentation from trade offenders
- Offences at Campkin Road accounted for 2 of the formal warning letters sent
- Hotspots: Atkins Close (3), Buchan Street (4), Campkin Road (5)
- September to December 2012: 50 reports

Derelict cycles

- September to December 2013: 4
- Hotspots: None
- September 2012 to December 2012 2011: 4

Needle finds

- September to December 2013: 1
- Hotspots: None
- September to December 2012: 2

West Chesterton

Abandoned vehicles

- September to December 2013: 7 reports, which included
 - 3 vehicles not on site following inspection
 - 2 vehicle subsequently claimed by their owners
 - 1 vehicle impounded on behalf of the DVLA for not displaying a valid tax disc on a public highway
- Hotspots: None
- September to December 2012: 6 reports

Fly tipping

- September to December 2013: 20 reports, which included 1 formal warning letter issued to domestic offenders
- Offences at Milton Road accounted for 1 of the formal warning letters sent
- Hotspots: None
- September to December 2012: 16 reports

Derelict cycles

- September to December 2013: 7
- Hotspots: None

- September to December 2012: 4

Needle finds

- September to December 2013: None
- Hotspots: None
- September to December 2012: 4

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Tackle drug dealing in the North area
- Address road safety issues associated with cycling
- Address anti-social driving on Fen Road

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