

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership Community Safety Plan 2011 – 2014

Foreword

About this document

The Cambridge Community Safety Partnership brings together a number of agencies and organisations concerned with tackling and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour in the City. All the key statutory organisations, like the City Council and the police, are members, but voluntary groups and businesses are also represented and play an important role.

The key role of the Partnership is to understand the kinds of problems the City is experiencing; decide which of these are the most important to deal with; and then decide what action to take collectively. Adding value to the day-to-day work undertaken by individual agencies and organisations.

This document, the Cambridge Community Safety Plan, is where we tell you about all this.

This is the latest in a series of community safety plans. Each plan lasts for three years but is updated annually. Our last plan ran from 2008 until 2011. This new plan will run from 2011 until 2014.

During the life of the last plan, crime in the City reduced each year and we aim to continue this trend. We have looked hard at what the crime and anti-social behaviour evidence has to tell us, and we have also asked local people to say what matters most to them. As a result, we have identified four main things we want to do between 2011 and 2014, although we will review these priorities each year to make sure they are still the right ones.

About our responsibilities and values

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership is responsible for:

- planning how we will reduce crime and improve community safety in Cambridge;
- ensuring that Partnership organisations and agencies work together;
- ensuring that Partnership organisations and agencies do what they have promised to do in the plan;
- ensuring that the work of the Partnership is linked to national priorities and research (including the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill and the Localism Bill) where this best serves the people of Cambridge;
- ensuring that what we do is guided by a proper understanding of the problem;
- ensuring that we understand and respond to the real needs of local people;

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- ❑ encouraging people to become involved with reporting and tackling crime and disorder;
- ❑ ensuring that neighbourhood policing is central to the Partnership's community engagement work;
- ❑ ensuring that any funding is allocated in a fair and open way based on evidence of need and merit; and
- ❑ make the most of our resources by looking critically at the work we do to see what works best.

Board Members of Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

Cambridgeshire Constabulary	Dave Sargent
Cambridge City Council	Liz Bisset
Cambridgeshire County Council	Sarah Ferguson
Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue	Julian Fountain
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Introduction

Cambridge is an attractive and expanding city. Its 14 wards are home to a population estimated to be 121,000 in 2009¹. This figure is projected to rise to over 151,000 during the next 10 years.

Cambridge is a popular place to work and visit. An estimated 30,000 people commute into the City to work each day. In 2008 an estimated 4.1 million tourists visited the City, with more than one million of them staying at least one night.

Information about ethnicity and nationality is based mainly on the 2001 census and so is now likely to be out of date. At that time, the census identified 87.9 percent of the population as belonging to a white ethnic group, with 78.5 percent of the total belonging to the 'white British' category. The percentage of residents belonging to 'white other' categories is likely to have changed considerably since the accession into the European Union in 2004 of Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Latvia, Slovakia and Hungary in 2004².

The City's largest single non-white ethnic group in 2001 was Chinese at 2.1 percent, while the aggregate of all 'Asian or Asian British' categories made up 3.8 percent of the total population.

In terms of religious affiliation, again according to the 2001 census, the largest single faith was Christian at 57.7 percent of the total population, with Muslims (2.4 percent) and Hindus (1.2 percent) making up the second and third largest religious groups. More than a quarter of all Cambridge people said they had no religion.

Cambridge has a higher proportion of 16-24 and 25-39 year olds than any other district in Cambridgeshire and one of the highest proportions in these age groups in the country. This is mainly due to the large number of students attending the City's two universities. By some estimates, 30,000 local people (or almost 25 percent of the population) are attending full or part time higher level courses. Of these, around 17,000 attend Cambridge University.

When compared to other local authority areas, Cambridge is not a 'deprived' area, coming 236 out of 354 local authorities in England (where '1' is the most deprived and '354' the least deprived). However, Cambridge is the second most deprived district in Cambridgeshire after Fenland, with deprivation tending to be concentrated in the north and east of the City.

When considering priorities and action plans to ensure Cambridge remains a safe place to live, work and visit, the needs of all these different groups, and others, have been taken into consideration.

¹ From www.nomisweb.co.uk

² For estimates, see *Cambridge City - Annual demographic and socio-economic information report* – March 2010 – Cambridgeshire County Council

What was achieved under the last plan?

The 2010 -11 updated plan set the following priorities for the partnership:

- ❑ alcohol related violent crime and anti-social behaviour;
- ❑ burglary of homes;
- ❑ cycle theft;
- ❑ domestic violence;
- ❑ personal robbery; and
- ❑ reducing offending and re-offending.

Performance summary

- ❑ All recorded crime in Cambridge has decreased by 8.4 percent since 2009-10.
- ❑ There have been good reductions across the majority of crime types.
- ❑ Violent crime has increased slightly in comparison to 2009-10 figures and there has been a significant (11.3 percent) increase in cycle thefts.
- ❑ Dwelling burglaries, which increased significantly in 2009 -10, have decreased by only 5.7 percent from this level during 2010 - 11.

What we did in each priority area

1. Alcohol-related violence / Anti-social behaviour

- ❑ We paid for a CCTV camera that can be used anywhere in the City and can be linked to the Council's centrally-monitored CCTV system. This camera, one of a set of six, was used in 11 different areas across Cambridge. It has monitored 34 incidents leading to 10 arrests.
- ❑ We funded a project to help people using taxis at night to feel safer. The project was piloted in December 2008 by Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC) in response to concerns from passengers and drivers that taxi ranks in the city centre were attracting violent crime and anti-social behaviour. There was particular concern about the rank on St Andrew's Street. The scheme, which used private security 'taxi marshals', was very well received. Further funding was provided in 2009 and the service was extended to Friday and Saturday nights during June, July and August and over Christmas 2010.
- ❑ We ran a campaign against anti-social parking, aimed particularly at drivers parking outside schools, in cycle and bus lanes and on pavements and verges. We produced and distributed 3000 copies of a leaflet, *Keeping Cambridge Moving: Keeping People Safe*, and tied this in with a number of police and parking services enforcement days.
- ❑ We ran a campaign against cyclists riding without lights and otherwise cycling illegally or anti-socially. We ran a week of enforcement evenings following the end of British Summer Time (when the clocks go back). Under this scheme, cyclists without lights were issued with a fixed penalty

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notice (FPN) but could also get a set of lights fitted for free to ensure they could continue their journey safely and legally. During the 2008 campaign, 217 fixed penalty notices were issued and 160 sets of lights fitted. In 2009, 210 FPNs were issued and 200 sets of lights fitted.

- We made a Safer City grant so that a 'street pastor' service could be set up in Cambridge city centre on Friday nights. Street pastors are trained volunteers who can offer help to people who have drunk too much or who are otherwise in difficulty or distress. Pastors work alongside door staff, the police and Council officers. The service has now been given additional funding so that it can also operate on Saturday nights.
- We made a Safer City grant in 2009 for the police to install an information point in the accident and emergency department at Addenbrooke's hospital. This gives people information about: the police, the criminal justice system; specialist victim support services; health intervention services; and crime prevention advice. It also provides a way for people to report crimes to the police. (Readers may also be interested to know that in 2008 Addenbrooke's started sharing information about assaults with the Police. This now forms an key part of the violent crime profiles that helps inform the work of the Partnership).
- We helped to fund the 'care tent' initiative, which provides on-the-spot medical treatment in the city centre over the Christmas and New Year period. (A sub-group will be set up in 2011 to look at developing a smaller scale version of this scheme to be run at other times during the year).

Burglary of homes

- We bought 600 property-marking kits and distributed these for free in parts of the city that had suffered above-average levels of burglary. Mixed teams of police, council and fire service officers visited households to explain how the kits work and also to give general home security advice. We also provided funding in 2009 - 10 to support six "street surgeries" promoting community safety. Residents helped us to identify environmental improvements that might cut down crime and anti-social behaviour. As a result, we helped get new lighting installed in two locations and also arranged for graffiti to be removed, litter to be collected and foliage to be cut back. We arranged for security locks and smoke alarms to be fitted in the homes of vulnerable people.

Vigilance Programme

- We took up an offer in 2009 from the Home Office to take part in the 'Vigilance Programme', a scheme to help Community Safety Partnerships carry out additional work to fight serious burglary and robbery. A total of £96,000 was awarded to Cambridge to run new projects. These included work to help better understand the problem and work to turn offenders away from a life of crime. The money also paid for more police time to be targeted at this kind of offence.

Cycle theft

- We ran a special project in 2009 – 10 to tell people about cycle theft and what they can do to prevent it. To increase the numbers of people registering their bikes with the national property registration scheme, www.immobilise.com, a number of registration events were held during National Bike Week. We also carried out a media campaign, including placing an advert for 12 months in the Student Pocket Guide. We also set up the CHAIN (Cycle Help And Information Network) to help cycle shops co-ordinate their efforts to beat cycle crime.
- We organised six multi-agency cycle crime prevention events. These took place in October 2010.

Domestic violence

- We funded Cambridge Women's Aid and Romsey Mill to provide "Freedom" programmes for female victims of domestic violence. The Freedom programme aims to provide support to victims and helps them to build confidence.
- We supported a conference focussing on the Government's "Together We Can End Violence Against Women and Girls" campaign. This was held in early 2010 and attracted 55 delegates from agencies dealing with domestic abuse

Personal robbery

- We supported a project of activities for young people to help them to avoid getting drawn into crime. The activities took place during 2009 and were lead by the council's Children and Young People's Service. The programme, which included assessments and home visits, also focused on letting young people know about the consequences of crime for themselves and their victims.
- We supported targeted robbery patrols during August and early September 2010. Although none of the 18 arrests that resulted from this programme were linked with robbery, there was a reduction in this type offence during the patrol period. Further patrols were run in October and November 2010.

Reducing re-offending

- We continued to fund the Youth Offending Service's work to stop young people from committing crimes. We made grants of £1,000 in both 2009 and 2010 to help fund items like provisional driving licences, birth certificates, books and diversionary activities to help people who had committed many crimes to change their behaviour and integrate back into society.

Community Safety Plan 2011 – 2014

The priorities for the 2011 - 14 plan are:

- alcohol-related violent crime in the city centre;
- repeat victims of domestic violence;
- repeat incidents of anti-social behaviour;

and a further priority for 2011-12:

- reducing re-offending. **Note:** this priority will continue for the next 12 months until the transition to integrated offender management is complete. (Integrated offender management is a new system for managing repeat offenders).

How were these priorities chosen?

The starting point for choosing our priorities was the findings of the ['Cambridge strategic assessment'](#) for 2010. This document looks at, and seeks to understand, the range of detailed information that exists about crime, disorder and substance abuse in Cambridge. We considered the recommendations made in the assessment, and also took into account other matters such as what local people have told us, and any lessons we may have learned about what works best.

When choosing the our priorities, we thought about:

- the impact of the crime on the victim;
- the views of the community;
- the performance of the partnership over the past 12 months;
- the value that partnership working could add to reducing these crimes; for example burglary was not retained as a priority because the reduction in this area were largely achieved by police led initiatives, and
- the estimated cost of the crime based on Home Office model 2004 prices.

This resulted in us choosing the following five priorities:

- to reduce alcohol-related violent crime in the city centre;
- to reduce repeat victims of domestic violence;
- to reduce cycle theft;
- to reduce re-offending; and
- to reduce repeat incidents of anti-social behaviour.

In our experience, the best outcomes have come from focusing on a small number of priorities where partnership working can add value. For this reason we decided to reduce the five priorities to three. This does not, of course, mean that nothing gets done in the two areas of work that are dropped, just that the remaining three are those the Partnership's resources will be focussed upon.

We decided we wanted local people to tell us which of the priorities mattered most to them so we ran an on-line survey, a postcard survey and made a series of public presentations.

The next section will explore in detail the chosen priorities

Priority 1: Reduce alcohol-related violent crime in the city centre

Why has this priority been chosen?

We have already seen that alcohol-related violent crime was a priority throughout the term of the last community safety plan, and this document has already mentioned some of the actions we took then to tackle the problem and help victims. We can be pleased that during this period there has been a reduction in violent offences ('assault with less serious Injury'), but we recognise that we cannot let up on this area of work.

Another reason for focussing on this priority is that violent and disorderly behaviour is expensive, and may include the cost of:

- ❑ the arrest, detention and processing of an offender;
- ❑ medical treatment;
- ❑ legal and court expenses; and
- ❑ loss of earnings for victims.
- ❑ damage to business and residential property;

The problem of public drink-related violence is very much associated with Cambridge city centre. The strategic assessment shows that in 2009 –10, 34% of 'assaults with less serious injury' were concentrated in Market Ward. In addition, 56 %of violent crime taking place in Market Ward occurs within the top 10 locations for this type of offence. These tend to be in the areas with the highest density of licensed premises which draw in larger numbers of people primarily there to socialise.

What do we aim to achieve?

We aim to:

- ❑ reduce violent crime directly linked to alcohol consumption in Cambridge, focussing on the city centre (Market ward);
- ❑ contribute to a reduction in incidents of 'most serious violence';
- ❑ reduce the number of emergency department attendances at Addenbrooke's hospital coded as 'assault'; and
- ❑ establish a baseline in 2011 - 12 for the number of ambulance call outs for 'assault' with a view to using this to set targets in future years.

How will we do this?

We will work to achieve these aims by:

- ❑ firm, early police intervention in violent and potentially violent incidents;
- ❑ continuing to work with local businesses, especially the leisure industry, to promote responsible drinking and responsible selling of alcohol;
- ❑ using assault data from partner sources to focus activities in locations that need attention;
- ❑ delivery of alcohol harm messages in various settings.

Delivery

This priority will be managed by the city alcohol-related violent crime (ARVC) task group. The membership of the task group reflects the complexity of this problem and so includes representatives of the business community; the private security industry; police; the Council; the health service (emergency medicine and hospital); and alcohol treatment services. The task group will share information in order to build a better picture of the violent crime profile in Cambridge.

Target

To reduce 'Assault with less serious injury' by March 2014 from the baseline of 2010/11 (xxx recorded crimes)

From the baseline established in 2010 – 11, to reduce by March 2014 the number of people attending the emergency department at Addenbrooke's hospital where the cause of injury is coded 'assault'.

Priority 2: Repeat incidents of anti-social Behaviour

Why has this priority been chosen?

Surveys repeatedly show that people put a high priority on tackling anti-social behaviour (ASB). For example, the 2009 Cambridge [citizen's survey](#) found that local people thought the most important discretionary service the Council provides was "work with the police to tackle anti-social behaviour". This is not difficult to understand. ASB can seriously weaken people's attachment to their local area. It can also make them feel that crime is more widespread than it really is and that they are personally more likely to become a victim of crime.

Even when incidents are relatively minor the effect can be severe, and repeat incidents of ASB has been shown to be particularly highly damaging to individuals, households and communities.

The 2010 strategic assessment found that a low percentage of Cambridge people thought that ASB in the City could be described as bad. However, there are indications that when ASB does happen, it happens more often in

certain parts of the city, and very much more often to certain individuals. Of 415 residents responding to the public consultation for the strategic assessment, almost a quarter (24 %) claimed that they were experiencing ASB on a near-daily basis, and only 7% of the sample claimed never to experience ASB (or had no opinion).

The strategic assessment also looked at the locations in the City where there had been more than one ASB incident reported to the police over a 12 month period. In the vast majority of these cases there had only been two incidents per location. However, in some locations there were more than 50 incidents reported in the year.

It is these repeat instances that we will focus upon under this priority.

What do we aim to achieve?

We aim to effectively tackle repeat incidents of ASB and to create an environment where everyone who lives works and visits Cambridge is free from feeling harassed or intimidated by the behaviour of others.

How will we do this?

We intend to do this by:

- ❑ ensuring that we have good processes in place for identifying repeat victims of ASB;
- ❑ ensuring that we properly understand, and effectively respond to, the particular needs of people suffering repeat ASB; and
- ❑ ensuring that victims and witnesses of anti-social behaviour are supported from the time they first make a complaint through to enforcement and beyond.

Delivery

The Cambridge anti-social behaviour problem-solving group is a permanent working party made up of the police, Council ASB officers and other agencies. The group was set up to so that all the organisations involved in dealing with particularly difficult cases of ASB could work effectively together. To deliver this priority we will make the problem-solving group the central forum to deal with repeat cases and reorganise its membership and the focus of its activities so that it can respond more quickly and decisively.

Like the problem-solving group, the Cambridge neighbourhood action group (NAG) is a multi-agency team, but its focus is on area-based ASB. We will work through the NAG to deal with repeat incidents of anti-social behaviour in neighbourhoods using a balance of diversionary activities, public education and enforcement.

Targets

To be added before final publication

Priority 3: Reduce repeat incidents of domestic violence

Why was this priority chosen?

Domestic violence and abuse is best described as the use of physical and/or emotional abuse or violence, including undermining of self-confidence, sexual violence or the threat of violence, by a person who is or has been in a close relationship. Domestic violence can go beyond actual physical violence. It can also involve emotional abuse, the destruction of a spouse's or partner's property, their isolation from friends, family or other potential sources of support, threats to others including children, control over access to money, personal items, food, transportation and the telephone, and stalking.

1,771 incidences of domestic violence in Cambridge were recorded by the police in the year to August 2010, a slight (0.2%) rise on the number of reported cases in the same period the year before. According to the Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service, 126 of 482 people referred to them during April to September 2010 were repeat cases. A total of 246 people were unwilling to engage with the service after being offered help.

Abbey and Kings Hedges wards had the highest number of domestic violence crimes during the course of the last plan (2008 – 11).

What do we aim to achieve?

We aim to reduce the number of repeat incidents of domestic violence in Cambridge.

How will we do this?

We intend to do this by:

- ❑ providing support to victims of domestic violence through the [Freedom programme](#) and the New Direction service. ('New Directions' provides support to male victims and perpetrators of domestic violence).
- ❑ providing a secure home for victims of domestic violence, specifically by installing, where appropriate, Sanctuary. ('Sanctuary' is a scheme that helps victims of domestic abuse to stay in their own homes).
- ❑ monitor the use of Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). (MARAC is a tool to help people working with victims of domestic violence to assess the degree of risk in any case).

Delivery

We will work in partnership with the Cambridgeshire County Council multi-agency referral unit and the Southern Cambridgeshire domestic abuse task group, to:

- ❑ deliver Freedom programmes by March 2012;
- ❑ support the New Directions service;
- ❑ continue to support Sanctuary;
- ❑ monitor the number of referrals in Cambridge to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences .

Targets

To have a repeat domestic violence incident rate of no more than 28% using the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) service as the measure.

Reducing re-offending (note: this priority is for 2011-12)

Why has this priority been chosen?

There are key statutory schemes already in place to manage those higher risk offenders causing the most harm in our community. We have well established Prolific and other Priority Offender and Drug Intervention Programmes working in the local area that are supported by the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership as a whole and the individual agencies that sit as members (Police, Probation, Youth Offending Service and Drug and Alcohol Action Team).

In 2009 the government published formal guidance encouraging community safety partnerships and local criminal justice boards to bring together the management of repeat offenders under one “integrated offender management” (IOM) framework.

The five key principles of IOM are:

- ❑ that all partners tackling offenders will work together, delivering a multi-agency problem-solving approach;
- ❑ that it will be a local response to local problems;
- ❑ that offenders will be helped to change while at the same time facing an intensity of punishment and intervention necessary to disrupt their criminal lifestyles;
- ❑ that better use will be made of existing (and proven) programmes and governance; and
- ❑ that all offenders at high risk of causing serious harm and/or re-offending are included within the programme and that the highest risk individuals come under the most intense management.

During 2010 – 11, we have done a lot of work to develop and establish a local model of IOM, and the Cambridge community safety partnership has played a big part in this. We believe IOM will make a significant contribution to reducing repeat offences in Cambridge and so we will continue to remain fully involved during 2011 -12, until it is fully in place.

What do we aim to achieve?

We aim to:

- ensure that agencies put the most time and resources into working with offenders causing the most crime in an attempt to break offenders' cycle of offending; and
- increase the number of offenders in the IOM scheme, ensuring selection and management of the most appropriate offenders.

How will we do this?

At the time of writing this plan, performance frameworks and measures are still in the process of being determined through the IOM Strategic Group and will be formalised prior to the full local implementation of IOM in 2011/12.

Delivery

The Cambridge Criminal Justice Board has set up a strategic group and a working group. Having set the strategic direction, the working group will deliver the IOM programmes and provide progress reports to the strategic group.

It is proposed that there will be an IOM programme for Peterborough and an IOM programme for the rest of Cambridgeshire. The Cambridgeshire-without-Peterborough programme will itself comprise of a single management structure with two delivery units, one unit covering Huntingdon and Fenland and the other covering Cambridge City, East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire.

Targets

To increase the number of individuals engaged with through the 'IOM' scheme, ensuring selection and management of the most appropriate offenders, from a baseline of xx number of offenders to be established in 2011/12.

Equality Impact Assessment

An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) is a way of systematically assessing and consulting on, the effects that a policy or procedure will have on an 'Equalities group' such as people from a minority ethnic background, young people or disabled people. The main purpose of an EqIA is to pre-empt the possibility that a proposed policy could affect some groups unfavourably.

Having examined the Community Safety Plan 2011-14, and the public consultation that helped in deciding the priorities it will cover, against the criteria of the EqIA, no disadvantages or negative impacts have been identified.

Partnership Structure Chart
To be added before final publication

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