



CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP



COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2008-2011



Cambridge City Community Safety Plan 2008-2011

Foreword

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership is a successful partnership. We are performing at a very high level and have achieved reductions in every main crime type measured as part of the British Crime Survey over the past three years. However, we recognise that despite these reductions, there are still issues that concern people who live in, work in and visit Cambridge.

There is a very strong relationship between all the agencies that make up the Community Safety Partnership and each recognises the contribution they need to make to ensure Cambridge remains a safe city. This plan details how we will continue to work together to effectively tackle crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour across Cambridge.

To focus our efforts the Partnership has identified five key priorities to tackle between 2008 – 2011, although these may change depending on demand as the priorities will be assessed each year to ensure they remain relevant.

The priorities detailed in this plan have been based on an extensive assessment of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour in Cambridge. We have also taken into account the views of the public who have been asked to contribute their priorities to this plan. Consultation has taken place on these priorities to ensure they are the correct issues for the Partnership to tackle at this time.

Through this plan it is hoped that the Partnership will achieve its mission to:

Reduce levels of crime and anti-social behaviour, increase peoples sense of community safety and effectively tackle alcohol and drug misuse across Cambridge City

The following values and strategic drivers are key to Cambridge Community Safety Partnership:

- We will be responsible for an overarching strategic framework for reducing crime and improving community safety in Cambridge. Senior Managers within the partnership are responsible for ensuring their organisations and agencies deliver against this framework.

- We will ensure that all agencies in the Partnership work together and ensure the work of each agency is ‘joined up’ and that the performance of the Partnership is effectively managed.
- We will ensure the work of the Partnership is linked to national priorities and research, including the National Community Safety Plan 2008-2011 and the Crime Strategy “Cutting Crime – a new Partnership” 2008-2011, where this best serves the people of Cambridge.
- We will take an intelligence led process to our business and ensure problem solving¹ is a tool used to address issues.
- We will engage with the Cambridge community and encourage people to become involved with reporting and tackling crime and disorder in the city. Neighbourhood Policing will be the driving force for the Partnerships engagement work.
- We will allocate funding using transparent procedures and based on available evidence.
- We will work to ensure that the partnership resources are used as effectively as possible through monitoring and evaluating our work.

For more details on the Community Safety Partnership, including the agencies involved and the statutory legislation, see appendix 1 and 2.

Board Members of Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

- Cambridge City Council *Liz Bisset*
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary *Vicky Skeels*
- Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue *Jon Neish*
- Cambridgeshire Police Authority *Kevin Wilkins*
- Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust *Tim Theaker*

¹ Problem solving is a means of harnessing all agencies and the community itself to reduce crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour by identifying the root cause of problems, finding a sustainable solution that removes the cause and thus ultimately reduces the demands made on the Partnership.

Not Protectively Marked

- Office of Children and Young People's Service *Nicola Clemo*
- Youth Offending Service *Tom Jefford*
- Cambridge Council for Voluntary Services *Ruth McCallum*
- National Probation Service *Michael Harding*

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2. Overview of Cambridge

Cambridge consists of 14 wards with a population of 117,900 (based on 2007/2008 estimates – compared to a population of 108,863 recorded in the 2001 census). Cambridge is a popular place to work and visit, with an estimated 30,000 commuting into the City to work each day and an estimated 4 million visitors coming into the City each year.

Information regarding Black and Minority Ethnic groups is based largely on the 2001 census information. The census identified 89.5% of the population as a white ethnic group. According to the census, Cambridge City's largest ethnic group excluding white ethnicity, was Asian or Asian British (3.8% of the total population). In terms of religious affiliation, the largest single reported religion in Cambridge other than Christian was Muslim (2.4% of the City's population). In recent years, there has been a fairly rapid increase in the number of migrant workers from the European Union States in the Eastern Region of England. Cambridge City recorded a large increase in the number of Eastern European workers registering to work in Cambridge in 2006/7 when compared to the previous two years; exact figures however are not available.

Cambridge is famous for its university and approximately 25% of Cambridge City residents aged 16 – 74 are students. There are two Universities in Cambridge, University of Cambridge and Anglia Ruskin, with a combined total of 25,384 students. Of this group 25% are foreign nationals, some of whom may be unfamiliar with British language and culture, making them particularly vulnerable to becoming victims of crime.

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, needs to be taken into consideration.

3. What did we achieve during the last Strategy?

Performance

The Community Safety Strategy 2005 – 2008 has been a success. The target was to **reduce overall crime by 21%** compared to a baseline figure set in 2003/4. At the end of March 2008, crime in the city was **reduced by 23%**².

Four priorities were chosen for the Partnership to concentrate on between 2005 and 2008 to achieve this reduction:

- Anti-social behaviour
- Alcohol related violent crime
- Domestic violence
- Prolific and Priority Offenders

Crime was reduced against the 2004 baseline in all the key areas including:

- Criminal Damage down 23.5%
- Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle down 19%
- Theft from a vehicle down 14%
- Dwelling burglary down 33%
- Theft from the person down 41%
- Robbery down 27%

Some targets were not achieved however:

- All violent crime was reduced by 9.3%, the target was to reduce it by 25%
- Criminal damage was reduced by 23.5%, the target was to reduce it by 25%
- Domestic Violence reporting was increased by 30.7%, the target was to increase reporting by 40%

² Figures in this section are taken from Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership Quarterly Crime Report, January – March 2008, as produced by the Crime Research Team at Cambridgeshire County Council.

The following provides a flavour of some of the work undertaken by the Partnership in each priority area:

Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

The Partnership funded a major project during 2006 and 2007 called the 'Six Wards Project'³. £55,520 was provided for the project to target environmental damage and introduce environmental improvements, working closely in some instances with young people.

Improvements included the installation of new CCTV systems, overgrown shrubs cleared, fly tips removed, damaged street furniture replaced and improved security fencing installed in key areas. In addition to this, youth diversionary projects were set up in the area to provide constructive activities for young people. Specific focus groups were held with residents to discuss the success of the project, which provided very positive feedback including a majority stating that they felt the work done would contribute to a sense of community and have a positive impact on criminal damage.

Alcohol related violent crime

Over the Christmas and New Year period the Partnership funded a Night Time Care Centre. The purpose of this was to provide a high profile emergency service to encourage and promote responsible drinking and to provide emergency first aid, thereby taking the pressure off Addenbrookes Accident & Emergency service during this busy period.

The Centre was staffed by St John's Ambulance, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, paramedics from the East Anglian Ambulance Service and the Salvation Army.

The initiative was first piloted in 2005 and was deemed a success, being reported in the local and national media. In 2006, the Army assisted in setting up and staffing the Centre and this was repeated in 2007. The project received annual funding of £2,500 by the Partnership and in its first three years provided **89** people with treatment.

Domestic Violence

³ The wards chosen were Abbey, Arbury, East Chesterton, Kings Hedges, Petersfield and Romsey. These were chosen using anti-social behaviour data and in each ward specific hotspot areas were prioritised.

The Partnership has funded three domestic violence Training and Awareness days. A total of **264** professionals attended these events and received training in areas such as identifying signs that someone is suffering from domestic violence, domestic violence and the law and child protection and support services. Feedback from professionals attending these events included:

“One of the best training days I have been on. Excellent in terms of speakers and networking”

“Recognising signs in young people who suffer domestic violence and how to help them was particularly useful”

Prolific and Priority Offenders

A Youth Offending Service’s Intervention Officer is part funded by the Partnership. The remit of this officer is to prevent those young people identified as being at most risk from becoming adult prolific offenders⁴. The Intervention Officer works with partners to identify those young people most likely to become prolific offenders, the officer will assess their needs with relevant agencies and look to place them upon an appropriate intervention programme.

Each year there has been an increase in the number of clients being placed on an intervention programme (11 in 2007). These programmes include opportunities to provide the young people with new skills to help divert them from further offending.

Targeting prolific offenders and diverting young people at risk of becoming offenders has been a significant contributing factor to the reduction in crime levels seen since 2004.

What have we learnt?

As has been mentioned, the Partnership was very successful in reducing crime over the past three years. Some of the key learning points from the Strategy are detailed below:

- The 2005 – 2008 Strategy concentrated on four priorities (compared to seven in 2002 – 2005), this enabled the Partnership to be very focused. It was possible for resources and

⁴ Nationally it is estimated that approximately 10% of the active offender population is responsible for half of all crime and that **a very small proportion of offenders (0.5%) are responsible for one in ten offences – these individuals are classed as Prolific Offenders.**

partnership expertise to be put into an area where a difference could be made. By selecting five priorities for this plan, the intention is to ensure a similar amount of focus can be provided to the priorities for the coming three-year plan.

- The Strategy detailed a number of very specific targets making it easy to assess whether or not the work being carried out by the Partnership was having a positive impact.
- Funding obtained by the Partnership was only used on projects that were specifically linked to the priorities in the strategy. This ensured that all funding directly contributed to the Partnership hitting the targets it had been set.
- The Partnership realised that it needed to involve the community in the process of priority identification and problem solving. Currently the public can attend Area Committees where they can be involved in identifying neighbourhood priorities. This work will develop as part of the Neighbourhood Policing Project. This Project will need to consider how the Partnership can engage effectively with different members of the community.
- The membership and Terms of Reference of Partnership Action Groups needs to be expanded so performance can be closely monitored. This may include ensuring councillors are more closely involved with the decisions made by the Partnership.

4. Community Safety Plan 2008 – 2011

Priorities

Five key priorities have been chosen by the Partnership to focus upon for the coming three years. They are:

- **Alcohol related violence**
- **Anti-social behaviour**
- **Burglary of homes**
- **Domestic violence**
- **Reducing re-offending**

Alcohol related violence

Why has this priority been chosen?

Approximately 58% of all violent crime offences occur over the weekends, peaking between 8pm and midnight. This lends weight to the assumption that violence against the person is very much linked to alcohol consumption as a result of people socialising. It is this type of violence that the Partnership intends to tackle to ensure that there is a safe night time economy within Cambridge.

Alcohol misuse is an aggravating factor in many high risk cases of domestic violence. Domestic violence offences also peak at weekends and within the hours mentioned previously, although it is important to note that violent crime is not confined to these timescales.

Violence against the person peaks over the summer months (April to July) in Cambridge and tails off during the winter. 32% of offences are concentrated in Market ward, and 77% of the remaining offences occur in the North and East of the City. Mill Road is the thoroughfare recording the highest number of offences. Market and Petersfield wards are the wards with the highest density of licensed premises.

Ensuring partnerships take a stronger focus on serious violence is a national priority detailed in the National Community Safety Plan and contributes to the achievement of the National Public Service Agreement 23, 'Making Communities Safer'.

Aim

- To effectively tackle violent crime that is directly linked to alcohol consumption across Cambridge and to improve the quality of life for those who live in, work in and visit the City.

SMART Objectives

- To reduce 'assault with less serious injury' by 5% by March 2009 from the baseline of 2007/8 (933 recorded crimes) (**NI 20 – APACS⁵ indicator**).
- To establish a baseline for alcohol related injuries by March 2009 using Addenbrooke's accident and emergency data

Performance Indicators

- Number of 'assault with less serious injury' offences reported to the police.

Lead Officer

- Communities Chief Inspector – Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

⁵ APACS – Assessment of Policing and Community Safety. The Home Office and its community safety partners have introduced a simpler and more unified performance management framework for policing and community safety (APACS), which streamlines and aligns the way performance is measured and assessed across policing, crime and drugs

Anti-social behaviour, focusing on:

- **Alcohol related anti-social behaviour**
- **Vehicle and pedal cycle related anti-social behaviour**

Why has this priority been chosen?

Disorder related to alcohol is a key issue for the Partnership to tackle. Issues relating to alcohol consumption were raised in the Strategic Assessment and supported by public consultation on the priorities. Anti-social behaviour is frequently attributed directly to alcohol consumption, for example criminal damage caused by individuals returning home from the pubs, bars and clubs in the city centre. Also an issue in Cambridge is under age drinking in residential areas and open spaces leading to noise nuisance, associated litter and intimidation for the local residents.

The highest proportion of anti-social behaviour incidents are reported in the North Neighbourhood Area. 60% of anti-social behaviour relates to rowdy and/or inconsiderate behaviour. Petersfield ward records a comparatively high number of anti-social behaviour incidents, the majority of incidents relate to environmental anti-social behaviour.

Offences of criminal damage are spread out across Cambridge with relatively few hotspot areas for offences and fluctuations month to month. The highest number of offences occurred in Market ward (12% of criminal damage across the city) and in wards in the north east of the city. Petersfield and Market wards had a high occurrence of graffiti offences.

Anti-social use of vehicles and pedal cycles was not an issue identified through the Strategic Assessment. This area of focus has been added as a result of the consultation carried out with the public. Members of the public attending Area Committee meetings have frequently raised issues of anti-social use of vehicles and pedal cycles. This issue also came through clearly from the online questionnaire, 19% of total respondents mentioned either road safety issues or pedal cycling offences as an area they would like to see adopted as a priority by the Partnership.

Continued pressure on anti-social behaviour remains a national priority.

Aims

- To effectively tackle anti-social behaviour that is directly linked to alcohol consumption.
- To effectively tackle anti-social behaviour linked to vehicle and pedal cycle use across Cambridge and to improve the quality of life for those who live in, work in and visit the City.

SMART Objectives

- To establish a baseline for peoples perceptions of anti-social behaviour by December 2008 using the 'place survey' (NI 17 - LAA target).
- To establish a baseline for peoples perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour being seen as a problem by December 2008 using the 'place' survey (NI 41).
- To reduce 'criminal damage' by 5% by March 2009 from the baseline of 2007/8 (2,100 recorded crimes).
- To run one 'safer cycling' awareness campaign and 5 specific pedal cycle / anti-social use of vehicles enforcement events by March 2009.

Performance Indicators

- National Indicator: Perceptions of anti-social behaviour (NI 17) from place survey.
- National Indicator: Perceptions of drunk and rowdy behaviour seen as a problem in the area (NI 41) from place survey.
- Number of criminal damage offences reported to the police.
- Number of illegal pedal cycle / anti-social use of vehicle enforcement events held / No of safer cycling campaigns held

Lead Officer

- Safer Communities Section Manager – Cambridge City Council.

Burglary of homes

Why has this priority been chosen?

Across Cambridge burglary of homes has increased by 23.9% between 2004 and 2005. One of the increasing trends is for the theft of flat screen televisions in certain parts of the City. There has also been an increase in the past year in burglaries where car keys are stolen from a home followed by a vehicle being stolen. The increase in this crime type can be attributed to the months of November and December 2006 and January 2007, in these months the highest levels of burglary of a home were recorded over the last three years (an average of 118 offences per month).

This is a crime type that can have a large impact on an individual or a family, as it is an invasion of personal space and can take away the feeling of security within an individuals home.

3% of burglaries in Cambridge are 'distraction burglaries'⁶. 93% of distraction burglaries across Cambridgeshire Constabulary's Southern Division⁷ targeted individuals aged over 70 years old, and the majority were female. Distraction burglary is the second most common crime type for the elderly to be victims of, after criminal damage.

Aim

- To effectively tackle burglary from homes across the City, focusing especially on the North and East of Cambridge and to work with communities to make homes more resilient to burglary.

SMART Objectives

- To reduce 'dwelling burglaries' by 10% by March 2011 from the baseline of 2007/8 (757 recorded crimes).
- To reduce the number of 'serious acquisitive crimes' reported to the police (by concentrating on tackling dwelling burglary) by 3.5% by March 2011 from the baseline of 2007/8 (2,245 recorded crimes) (NI 16 - LAA target).

⁶ A distraction burglary is any crime where a falsehood, trick or distraction is used on an individual in their house to gain, or try to gain, access to the premises to commit burglary

⁷ Southern Division refers to the area of Cambridgeshire made up by Cambridge City Council, East Cambridgeshire District Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council.

Performance Indicators

- Number of 'dwelling burglary' offences reported to the police.
- National Indicator: Serious acquisitive crime rate. (NI 16).

Lead Officer

- Cambridge Sector Inspector – Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

Domestic violence

Why has this priority been chosen?

Domestic violence⁸ is more than physical violence it also includes a wide range of behaviours that are controlling and abusive. Domestic violence offences are incorporated into violence against the person offences and there is no separate recording category. Although there is a marker on the crime recording system, its use is sporadic therefore the data is unreliable. Generally, there has been an upward trend in the number of incidents recorded since April 2004, although this is against a background of a general increase in all calls for service.

Domestic violence occurs predominantly between partners or ex-partners. 87% of victims are female and the average age is 34 years. Approximately 22% are repeat victims, but due to under reporting it is impossible to give an accurate figure. Domestic violence accounts for approximately 17% of all violence against the person in Cambridge.

Nationally, research shows that one in four women and one in six men will be a victim of domestic violence in their lifetime, with women at greater risk of repeat victimisation and serious injury. On average, two women a week are killed by a current or former male partner.

Aim

- To ensure effective delivery of programmes responding to domestic violence in Cambridge.

SMART Objectives

- To establish a baseline for serious violent crime across Cambridgeshire by March 2009 (NI 15 - LAA target).
- To establish a baseline for the number of repeat incidents of domestic violence by March 2009 (NI 32 - LAA target).

⁸ Nationally Domestic Violence is defined as “Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality”. This includes issues of concern to black and minority ethnic (BME) communities such as so called 'honour based violence', female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage.

- To increase the number of domestic violence incidents reported to the police by 10% by March 2009 from the baseline of 2007/8 (1404 recorded incidents).
- To run 36 'freedom' programs for 6 victims of domestic violence per session by March 2009 to reduce their chance of repeat victimisation.

Performance Indicators

- National Indicator: Number of most serious violent crimes per 1000 population. (NI 15).
- National Indicator: Repeat incidents of domestic violence. (NI 32).
- Number of police recorded domestic violence incidents.
- Number of freedom program sessions held or victims by Women's Aid.

Lead Officer

- Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Domestic Violence Task Group Chair.

Reducing re-offending

Why has this priority been chosen?

The Strategic Assessment made it clear that a **quarter** of offenders and suspects are responsible for **half** of all crime with suspects and offenders identified. Analysis of offenders with probation orders shows that almost half of all offenders had a medium or high risk of re-offending. Issues associated with substance misuse, unemployment, education and accommodation were common needs among offenders.

Data provided by the Youth Offending Service shows that they are engaging with offenders as young as 10, although the majority of their clients are aged 15 – 17 years (this information applies to the area of Southern Division rather than specific to Cambridge).

If the Partnership is effectively able to manage those individuals responsible for repeat offences (prolific offenders) and those individuals who are on the cusp of such offending behaviour, it is highly likely that the crime figures in Cambridge will fall. Achieving this is more complex than just targeting and arresting these offenders, it requires all partners to look at how they can help break the cycle of offending caused by these individuals. Perhaps by providing suitable housing, assisting an individual gain employment, treating an individual for substance addiction or the effects of living with domestic violence.

Continuing to reduce re-offending is a national area for focus identified in the Home Office document 'Cutting Crime: A New Partnership 2008 - 2011'.

Aims

- To prevent and deter young people who are at risk of becoming serious and persistent adult offenders or those who are at risk of becoming offenders.
- To ensure that agencies prioritise resources in order to target the most prolific and priority offenders with the aim of putting an end to the harm they are causing the community.
- To rehabilitate and resettle those offenders who have returned to the community.

- To target groups and individuals responsible for repeat offences of specific high volume crimes, such as theft of pedal cycles and theft from motor vehicles in Cambridge.
- To work with offenders not identified as prolific offenders using the Probation 'Pathways to reducing re-offending' project.

SMART Objective

- To establish a baseline for adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision by March 2009 (NI 18 – APACS indicator).
- To establish a baseline for rate of proven re-offending by young offenders by March 2009 (NI 19 – APACS indicator).
- To establish a baseline for the re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders by March 2009 (NI 30 – APACS indicator).
- To ensure a minimum of 15 Prolific and Priority Offenders are being effectively managed at any one time.

Performance Indicators

- National Indicator: Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision. (NI 18).
- National Indicator: Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders. (NI 19).
- National Indicator: Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders. (NI 30).
- Number of Prolific and Priority Offenders on the 'PPO' Scheme

Lead Officers

- Projects and Partnerships Manager – National Probation Service.
- Chair of Cambridge Community Safety Partnership.

Themes

In addition to these five priorities the Partnership has also identified three themes that cut across each of the priorities. Each of these themes have such clear links with each of the different priorities that interventions to address these issues will be built into the specific Action Plans of each priority rather than sit as stand alone priority areas. The three themes are:

Children and Young People (as victims and offenders)

Issues associated with children and young people were highlighted in the Strategic Assessment and also through regular engagement with the public. This is a theme that has clear links with all the priorities in the plan.

The most frequently raised issue associated with young people is anti-social behaviour and perceptions of anti-social behaviour from young people, often gathering in groups. However, this theme is broader than just this issue. Examples of issues the Partnership will need to address include young people living in households where domestic violence occurs, youth on youth crime, underage drinking and often misinformed negative perceptions of young people.

The key to the success of this priority will be the involvement of partners responsible for youth provision and youth engagement. Ensuring young people in the city have constructive activities to take part in, feel they have the confidence to report issues to the various partners and making sure young people have a voice to influence the work of the Partnership are of real importance. These issues will need to feature as part of the action plans for each priority.

Focusing on young people remains a national priority detailed in the Home Office document Cutting Crime Strategy, 2008-2011.

Community Engagement

Community engagement means involving members of the city community in the work of the Partnership. As community safety matters greatly to people in Cambridge, it is important that the Partnership continues to consult and engage with a wide range of local agencies and people and involve them in improving their quality of life.

Effectively engaging with the communities of Cambridge can have a positive impact on all the identified priorities. If links between the Partnership and the community are strong it could lead to an increase in intelligence coming from the community, providing more information for the Partnership to use to enable action to take place and an increase in community confidence.

Currently engagement with the public is being driven through Neighbourhood Policing, the Partnership is working to ensure the issues that are important to the people of Cambridge are identified and tackled, and if required set as neighbourhood priorities.

Despite its name, Neighbourhood Policing is wider than just the police and requires all members of the Partnership to work together to provide communities with:

- **Access** to policing or community safety services.
- **Influence** over community safety priorities in their neighbourhood.
- **Interventions** – joint action between the Partnership and communities to solve problems.
- **Answers** – sustainable solutions to problems and feedback on results.

Drug and Alcohol misuse

Again this is an issue that has a major impact on all the identified priorities in the plan. Drug addiction is a frequent cause of re-offending and a cause for offenders committing 'acquisitive crime' (for example burglary of homes) to obtain items that will enable them to fund their drug habit.

Although exact figures are not held, alcohol is a major contributing factor in reports of domestic violence. There are also very clear links with excess alcohol consumption and anti-social behaviour, criminal damage and violent crime. Often this is linked with under age drinking and issues associated with the night-time economy.

Action Plans

Through the Priority Task Groups that works to the Partnership, action plans will be developed. Each priority will have an action plan detailing the specific work that will be conducted to address that issue. The action plans will be working documents and may be amended

accordingly to ensure that they address changing hotspots and priorities. The action plans will also be time limited and the lead agency and relevant organisations will be expected to work to timescales to ensure progression and accountability. Issues relating to the three themes will 'cut across' each Priority Action Plan.

Performance Indicators

Each of the chosen priorities in this plan have local indicators agreed so the Partnership can effectively manage performance against the priority. These indicators have been agreed locally and are relevant specifically to the priorities agreed for Cambridge.

There are also a set of 'higher level' indicators that this plan will help contribute to. These indicators have been agreed for the whole of Cambridgeshire as part of Cambridgeshire's Local Area Agreement (LAA). By delivering against these indicators, which are National Indicators, Cambridgeshire will benefit from additional government funding to help ensure that Cambridgeshire remains a safe county. The proposed indicators for Cambridgeshire are:

- Number of most serious violent crime per 1000 population
- Percentage of people who feel they belong to their neighbourhood
- Perceptions of anti-social behaviour
- Repeat incidents of domestic violence
- Serious acquisitive crime rate
- Substance misuse by young people

5. Appendices

Appendix 1: Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

The Cambridge Community Safety Partnership was formed under statutory guidance in 1998 as part of the Crime and Disorder Act. The Partnership has since built on this statutory requirement to include non statutory agencies to bring in added value.

The Partnership is a multi agency partnership comprising of six statutory 'responsible authorities'; these are:

- Cambridge City Council
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary
- Cambridgeshire County Council
- Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service
- Cambridgeshire Police Authority
- Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust

The Partnership also includes a number of other equally important members who are not statutory partners; these include:

- Addenbrooke's Hospital
- Cambridge Business Against Crime
- Cambridge Council for Voluntary Service
- Cambridgeshire Magistracy
- National Probation Service

The Partnership brings these agencies together to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and increase people's feelings of community safety. The Partnership recognises that in order to ensure Cambridge remains a safe and vibrant city agencies need to work together to combine their knowledge and expertise, and not work to tackle issues in isolation. It is this Community Safety Plan that will provide direction and guides the work of the Partnership over the next three years.

The various groups that meet under the Partnership are illustrated below. Each group has specific Terms of Reference and agreed membership.

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership Structure Chart

Local Strategic Partnership

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership Board

Agencies represented: Addenbrooke's Hospital; Cambridge Business Against Crime; Cambridge City Council; Cambridge City Primary Care Trust; Cambridge Council for Voluntary Services; Cambridge Magistracy; Cambridgeshire Constabulary; Cambridgeshire County Council; Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service; Cambridgeshire Police Authority; Government Office for the East of England)

Officer Support Group

(responsible for performance, forward planning, funding etc)

Alcohol-Related
Violent crime
Task Group

2x
Neighbourhood
Action Groups
(responsible for
ASB, Burglary and
Neighbourhood
action plans)

4 x Area
Committee
(North / South /
East / West &
Central)

Cambridge and
South
Cambridgeshire
Domestic
Violence Task
Group

Reducing Re-
offending /
Prolific and
Priority
Offender Task
Group

Area Committee

The four Area Committees provide the public with a chance to find out what is happening in their area and to have a say on the decisions being made in their neighbourhood. Although these are City Council meetings, the agenda includes a section on local community safety issues where the public are presented with a Neighbourhood Profile detailing the issues in the area and suggesting a number of recommendations for the Partnership to tackle. They are open public meetings.

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership Board

This is the most strategic level of the Partnership and is attended by senior managers of each agency. The Board is responsible for making key decisions based on Partnership performance, allocating funding and resources and agreeing priorities and themes for the Partnership to tackle.

Local Strategic Partnership

The Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) is a body that brings together senior representatives from public, voluntary, community and private sector organisations in the city to help co-ordinate their work and tackle some of the difficult problems that arise. The LSP has a broad remit of which community safety issues are just one aspect. The Community Safety Partnership is one of the partnerships underpinning the LSP to tackle this area of business.

Neighbourhood Action Groups

The two Neighbourhood Action Groups (NAG) are responsible for setting neighbourhood priorities based on the information that is raised at Area Committee meetings by the public and also at other community engagement events. The NAG is then responsible for conducting some problem solving work to identify solutions to tackle these issues. Certain issues may be referred to the appropriate task group to be tackled. There is a NAG for the North and South of the city and one for the East and West. The NAGs lead on the priorities relating to Anti-social behaviour and burglary of homes and ensures the action plans for these areas are delivered.

Officer Support Group

This group is responsible for providing the Partnership with support, including recommendations of funding, monitoring overall performance of each priority and ensuring headline reports are sent to the Board. The group also ensures the Board has all the relevant information to ensure appropriate decisions are made.

Task Groups

As the structure shows there is a task group for three of the priorities detailed in this Community Safety Plan. The role of the task group is to monitor and deliver the action plan that relates to that specific priority.

Appendix 2: Why and how is a Community Safety Plan produced?

Legislation

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 provides the statutory legislation that formed the Partnership. Under section 5 of this Act, subsequently amended by sections 97 and 98 of the Police Reform Act 2002, all partnerships were required to produce three-year strategies detailing how the different agencies will work together to reduce crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour. These strategies were informed by the production of a three yearly audit of crime and disorder.

In 2006, a Government review was conducted into this element of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to strengthen and extend this requirement. As a result of this review, a new set of national minimum standards were introduced in November 2007. Six 'Hallmarks of Effective Partnerships'⁹ were introduced and these detailed the requirement to produce an annual Strategic Assessment of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour and a three-year Community Safety Plan that is refreshed annually following the production of the Strategic Assessment.

This three year plan is the fourth one created by the Partnership.

Strategic Assessment

The old style 'crime and disorder audits' produced previously used to provide an overview of all crime and disorder issues. The Strategic Assessment has taken an approach of scanning topics and providing an overview of just those areas of particular concern.

The Partnership completed its Strategic Assessment of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and behaviour adversely affecting the environment in October 2007. The Assessment detailed several recommended priorities. These priorities were discussed at a seminar attended by key partners and elected members in Cambridge. The agreed priorities from this seminar were then put in the public domain for comments.

Public Consultation

⁹ The six 'Hallmarks' are detailed in the Home Office document 'Delivering Safer Communities: A guide to effective partnership working'

The priorities agreed by the Partnership have been tested with members of the public. A member of the Partnership attended each of the four Area Committees¹⁰ managed by Cambridge City Council to facilitate discussion and answer questions from the public on these proposed priorities. The priorities were also placed on Cambridgeshire County Council's website to encourage feedback.

This consultation was advertised in the Cambridge Evening News, a link was sent direct to all the schools in the city, to all the City Councillors and to key individuals in touch with the Police 'Hate Crime' Team.

Feedback received during this consultation tended to illustrate support for the proposed priorities the partnership had produced. The only exception being that there was a view that the anti-social behaviour priority should be broadened to include issues around anti-social use of vehicles and pedal cycles. It was decided that due to the strong support for this issue from the public, it would be included within this Community Safety Plan.

The Partnership will continue to enable the public to have an influence over local neighbourhood priorities by ensuring they have the opportunity to have a say on matters of community safety at Area Committee meetings held across the city and other appropriate forums.

Equalities 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.

A 'Stage One' EqIA was performed on the development of the Community Safety Plan 2008 - 2011, using the evidence gathered and presented in the Strategic Assessment. The draft priorities and the themes detailed in the plan were also considered.

¹⁰ Area Committees meet for the North, South, East and West/Central Areas of Cambridge. They are open public meetings where the public have the opportunity to ask questions and raise issues to their local councillors. These meetings are also used by the Partnership to allow the public to influence the neighbourhood priorities identified for each area as part of the Neighbourhood Policing project.

Whilst there was some slight concern expressed that the theme focusing on Children and Young People might be construed as 'victimisation', it was agreed by the group performing the EqIA that there was no evidence to show that the Partnership had demonstrated any such victimisation.

It was therefore agreed that there was no evidence to warrant proceeding to a 'Stage Two' EqIA, and the 'Stage One' document was agreed, signed off, and lodged with the Equalities Link Officer for Community Services at Cambridge City Council.

Appendix 3: Glossary

- **Acquisitive Crime** - Acquisitive crimes are crimes such as burglary and theft where items are stolen with the likely intention of selling them for cash.
- **APACS** – Assessment of Policing and Community Safety. The Home Office and its community safety partners have introduced a simpler and more unified performance management framework for policing and community safety (APACS), which streamlines and aligns the way performance is measured and assessed across policing, crime and drugs.
- **Baseline year** – the year that the Community Safety Partnership has chosen as being the year that progress will be compared to. For this plan the Partnership will use crime statistics recorded between April 2006 and March 2007.
- **Distraction Burglary** - A distraction burglary is any crime where a falsehood, trick or distraction is used on an individual in their house to gain, or try to gain, access to the premises to commit burglary.
- **East Cambridge Neighbourhood** – covers the wards of Abbey, Coleridge, Petersfield and Romsey.
- **National Indicators** – a set of 198 indicators established by the Department for Communities and Local Government to nationally monitor performance by local authorities and partnerships.
- **Neighbourhood Policing** – this aims to put communities, their needs, their issues and their priorities, at the heart of local policing. Neighbourhood Policing aims to achieve “the right people, in the right places, in the right numbers in order to create neighbourhoods that are safe and feel safe”. This includes ensuring effective engagement takes place with the community to identify their key issues.
- **North Cambridge Neighbourhood** – covers the wards of Arbury, East Chesterton, Kings Hedges and West Chesterton.
- **Primary Care Trust (PCT)** – The PCT is responsible for improving the health of the local community by assessing what

people's health needs are and providing or developing services that respond to those needs.

- **Problem Solving** - Problem Solving is a means of harnessing all agencies and the community itself to reduce crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour by identifying the root cause of problems, finding a sustainable solution that removes the cause and thus ultimately reduces the demands made on the Partnership.
- **Prolific and Priority Offender scheme** – This is a crime reduction scheme with a focus on reducing re-offending. Its aim is to identify and grip the relatively small hard core of offenders who commit a disproportionate amount of crime and damage in their communities; there are three parts to the scheme:

Prevent and Deter – to stop people (overwhelmingly young people) engaging in offending behaviours and graduating into prolific offending.

Catch and Convict – actively tackle those who are already prolific offenders by fast tracking them through the criminal justice system.

Rehabilitate and Resettle – working with identified prolific offenders to stop their offending by offering a range of support interventions.

- **South Cambridge Neighbourhood** – covers the wards of Cherry Hinton, Queen Edith and Trumpington.
- **Southern Division** – the area made up of Cambridge City Council, East Cambridgeshire District Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council.
- **West / Central Cambridge Neighbourhood** – covers the wards of Castle, Market and Newnham.

Appendix 4: List of related websites

www.cambridge.gov.uk	Cambridge City Council
www.safercambs.org	Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnerships

www.cambs.police.uk	Cambridgeshire Constabulary
www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk	Cambridgeshire County Council
www.cambsfire.gov.uk	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service
www.cambs-pa.gov.uk	Cambridgeshire Police Authority
www.cambridgeshirepct.nhs.uk	Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust
www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk	Home Office Crime Reduction
www.probation.homeoffice.gov.uk	National Probation Service