



CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2011-14

**YEAR ONE
(1ST APRIL 2011 – 31ST MARCH 2012)**

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership Community Safety Plan 2011–14

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 Cambridge. All the key organisations, like the City Council and the police, are statutory 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 Cambridge 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, details the approach that the partner agencies have committed to take together.

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 April 2011 until March 2014.

During the life of the last Plan, crime in Cambridge 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

The Cambridge Community Safety Partnership is responsible for:

- ❑ planning how it will reduce crime and improve community safety in Cambridge;
- ❑ ensuring that its organisations and agencies work together;
- ❑ ensuring that its organisations and agencies do what they have promised to do in the Plan;
- ❑ ensuring that its work 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 it does is guided by a proper understanding of the problem;
- ❑ ensuring that it understands and responds to the real needs of local people;
- ❑ encouraging people to become involved with reporting and tackling crime and disorder;
- ❑ ensuring that neighbourhood policing is central to its community engagement work;
- ❑ ensuring that any funding is allocated in a fair and open way based on evidence of need and merit; and
- ❑ making the most of our resources by looking critically at the work it does to see what works best.

Board Members of Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

Cambridge City Council	Liz Bisset
Cambridge City Council	Tim Bick
Cambridge Council for Voluntary Service	Ruth McCallum
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Trust	Graeme Seddon
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	Dave Sargent
Cambridgeshire County Council	Sarah Ferguson
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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 Cambridge to work each day. In 2008 an estimated 4.1 million tourists visited Cambridge, with more than one million of them staying at least one night.

Information about ethnicity and nationality is based mainly on the 2001 Census. 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 Hungary².

Cambridge'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 Cambridge's two universities (Cambridge and Anglia Ruskin). 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 www.nomisweb.co.uk

² www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdoonlyres/73A9BCB7-AC61-401A-882A-3DC8AE4BBD66/0/CambridgeCityDistrictReport2010.pdf

Achievements 2008-11

The 2010 revision of the 2008-11 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 violent crime and anti-social behaviour

- We paid for a CCTV camera that can be used anywhere in Cambridge 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. Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC) piloted the project in December 2008 in response to concerns from passengers and drivers that taxi ranks in Cambridge 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 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 available so that a 'street pastor' service could be set up in the centre of Cambridge 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 available 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. It is also worth noting that in 2008, Addenbrooke's Hospital started sharing anonymised information about assaults with the police. This now forms a 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 Cambridge 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 also arranged for security locks and smoke alarms to be fitted in the homes of vulnerable people.
- 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 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" strategy. 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 avoid getting drawn into crime. The activities took place during 2009 and were lead by the County 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 these patrols 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 also 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 in reducing:

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

For 2011-12, the Partnership will also take on a further priority of reducing re-offending³.

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 learnt about what works best.

When choosing 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 reductions 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 potential priorities, in terms of reducing:

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

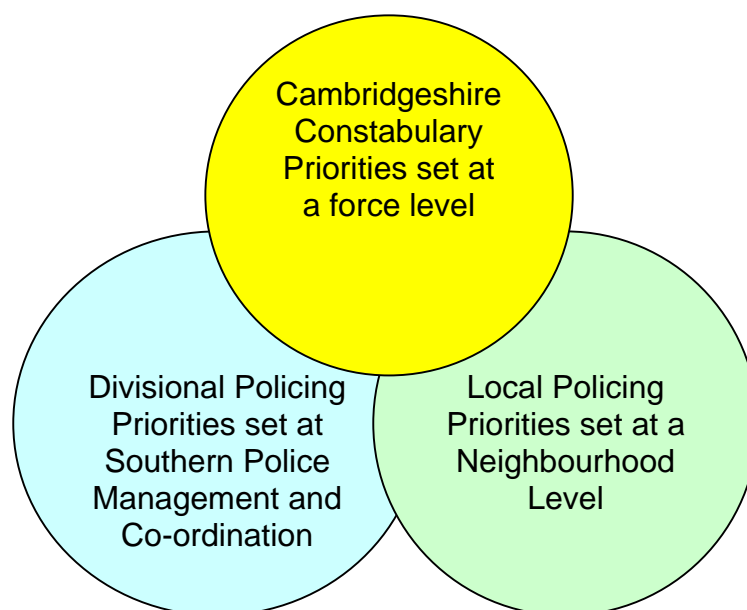
In our experience, the best outcomes have come from focusing on a small number of priorities where partnership working can add value. For this reason we decided to reduce the five priorities to three. This does not, of course, mean that nothing gets done in the two areas of work that are dropped, just that the remaining three are those the Partnership's resources will be focused upon. Each priority task group will develop detailed action plans to deliver the Partnership's aims and these will be published on the Cambridge City Council website.

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

³ This priority will continue until the transition to Integrated Offender Management is complete. (Integrated Offender Management is a new system for managing repeat offenders).

This Plan does not include all of the priorities that each of the member agencies have set, and committed resources to, within their own organisations. It concentrates on the areas where the Partnership feels that working together we can get the best results.

To provide an example, the police have their own priority management processes in place at a force level, divisional level, and neighbourhood level in order to regularly assess which crime and disorder issues are believed to be causing the most harm to the community, and respond accordingly. As you will see, from the diagram below, the priorities set at the various levels often overlap, but the systems in place have the flexibility to also manage issues specific to a particular area. The police also consider the priorities of the Community Safety Partnership(s) as part of these processes and align their plans with those of the Partnership where necessary.



Police performance is regularly scrutinised through internal police groups, which comprise of senior members of the organisation. Performance is also monitored by the Police Authority, an independent body made up of local people who oversee the work of the Constabulary. Members of the public can scrutinise the priorities set by the police by using their local policing team⁴ as the first contact and attending the local Area Committee meetings, details of which can be found on the Cambridge City Council website. They can also contact the Cambridgeshire Police Authority.

⁴ Contact can be made by telephone (the non-emergency police number 0345 456 456 4); online (www.cambs.police.uk/myneighbourhood); by signing up to e-cops (an interactive email service); or attending a local neighbourhood meeting, details on www.cambridge.gov.uk

Priority 1: Reducing 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 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;
- loss of earnings for victims; and
- damage to business and residential property.

Why have we chosen the city centre?

The problem of public drink-related violence is very much associated with Cambridge city centre. When making reference to the city centre we are looking mainly at the Market ward as a geographical area, as this is where the largest number of licensed premises are concentrated, including pubs, clubs, take-aways and restaurants. Market ward attracts a high number of Cambridge residents and visitors alike wishing to enjoy what the night-time economy has to offer. The Strategic Assessment shows that in 2009–10, 34 percent of 'assaults with less serious injury' were concentrated in Market ward. Over half the violent crime taking place in Market ward occurs in 10 locations that tend to be in areas with the highest density of licensed premises, where large numbers of people come to socialise. The pedestrian routes used during night-time hours to go to and from Market ward and other locations with substantial concentrations of licensed premises, will also be a focus, in other words, Petersfield ward and the Cambridge Leisure site.

What do we aim to achieve?

We aim to:

- reduce violent crime directly linked to alcohol consumption in Cambridge, focussing on the city centre;
- 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; and
- delivery of alcohol harm messages in various settings.

Delivery

This priority will be managed by the 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 anonymised information in order to build a better picture of the violent crime profile in Cambridge.

Target

- ❑ To reduce 'assault with less serious injury' by 3 percent by March 2014 from the baseline of 2010-11 (835⁵). Ongoing 3-year target.
- ❑ To record less than 1100 presentations to the Emergency Department at Addenbrooke's Hospital by March 2012, where the cause of injury is coded 'assault'.
- ❑ To establish a baseline in 2011-12 for the number of civil banning orders issued to individuals in Cambridge and utilise this to set an improvement target for 2012-13.
- ❑ To increase the number of persons attending CAMBAC⁶ training sessions concerning the responsible management of licensed premises by March 2012 from the baseline of 2010-11 (133 attendees).

Lead Officer

Chief Inspector (Communities), Cambridgeshire Constabulary

⁵ The figure of 835 is predicted as the baseline figure for 2010-11 and will be confirmed when end of year data is available.

⁶ Cambridge Business Against Crime

Priority 2: Reducing 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 Cambridge [Citizen Survey 2009](#) found that local people thought one of the most important services the Council provides was to “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 have 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 Cambridge could be described as bad. However, there are indications that when ASB does happen, it happens more often in certain parts of Cambridge, and very much more often to certain individuals. Of 415 residents responding to the public consultation for the Strategic Assessment, almost a quarter (24 percent) claimed that they were experiencing ASB on a near-daily basis.

The Strategic Assessment also looked at the locations in Cambridge 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.

The Partnership agencies will continue to tackle all forms of ASB where it is part of their core work and the Partnership will monitor, as before, data concerning all reports of ASB across Cambridge. However, the Partnership recognises the particular impact of repeat incidents and persistent ASB against vulnerable members of the community and will focus its work specifically on this area, taking a systemic approach to relating evidence across agencies and tackling the root causes of ASB.

Each ASB case needs to be judged on its merits but as a guide:

- **“Repeat”** should be defined as *“3 or more separate instances of behaviour referred to any of the Partnership’s agencies from an individual or members of a community concerning an identifiable ASB problem in a 30 day period”*.
- **“Vulnerable”** community/individual should be defined as *“where ASB is having or is likely to have a significant impact on the quality of life of the community or individual, or the mental, emotional or physical well-being of an individual”*.

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;
- ❑ ensuring that victims and witnesses of ASB are supported from the time they first make a complaint through to enforcement and beyond; and
- ❑ ensuring that we undertake preventative work where appropriate to stop the escalation of ASB.

Delivery

The Anti-Social Behaviour Task Group will identify, risk assess and case manage repeat and vulnerable cases of ASB.

Targets

- ❑ To complete a formal risk assessment and produce an initial plan of action within one working day of referral of a repeat/vulnerable case: 100 percent.
- ❑ To let the victim know how and when they will be contacted within one working day of formally accepting the case (subject to availability of the victim): 100 percent.
- ❑ Case Manager to make contact with each victim at least every 7 days: 100 percent.
- ❑ To complete a plan of action within 28 days of accepting the case: 75 percent.
- ❑ To achieve 82 percent satisfaction levels based on case handling and outcome in post case surveys.
- ❑ To have no more than 130 first time entrants to the criminal justice system from Cambridge for 2011-12.

Lead Officer

Safer Communities Manager, Cambridge City Council

Priority 3: Reducing repeat victims 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 percent) 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. In the past we have worked at encouraging reporting of incidents and engagement with services, and have set up Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) to deal with the most serious cases and this work will continue as core business for partner agencies. Domestic abuse shows the highest rate of repeat victimisation compared to other crimes. Partnership resources will now be focused on repeat victims.

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

The effect of domestic abuse on children can be seen as follows:

- At least 750,000 children a year witness domestic violence.
- Nearly three quarters of children on the 'at risk' register live in households where domestic violence occurs.
- In relationships where there is domestic violence, children witness about three-quarters of abusive incidents. About half the children in such families have themselves been badly hit or beaten. Sexual and emotional abuse are also more likely to happen in these families.

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](#) (which helps victims to recognize potential abusers, gain self-esteem and understand the impact of domestic abuse on children) and any other appropriate intervention;
- providing a secure home for victims of domestic violence, specifically by installing, where appropriate, Sanctuary (a scheme that helps victims of domestic abuse to stay in their own homes); and
- maintaining a consistent level of engagement between individuals who have suffered domestic abuse and the Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVAS), a front line service that provides information, advice and support to high-risk victims of domestic violence through direct referrals from the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences – a tool to help people working with victims of domestic violence to assess the degree of risk in any case – and the police.

Delivery

We will work in partnership with the Cambridgeshire County Council's Multi-Agency Referral Unit and the Southern Cambridgeshire Domestic Abuse Task Group to:

- deliver Freedom Programmes;
- support other appropriate intervention programmes; and
- continue to support Sanctuary.

Targets

- To deliver 38 Freedom Programmes by March 2012.
- To maintain the engagement rate, by individuals who have suffered domestic abuse, with the IDVAS at 69 percent.
- To reduce the percentage of IDVAS clients where there is a repeat incident within 12 months from 35 to 29 by March 2012.

Lead Officer

Chief Inspector (Communities), Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Priority 4: Reducing re-offending (this priority is for 2011-12)

Why has this priority been chosen?

The most prolific 10 percent of offenders are responsible for 50 percent of crime; the most prolific 0.5 percent is estimated to be responsible for 9 percent of offences. The Prolific and Priority Offender (PPO) scheme is a Home Office initiative aimed at managing this latter group.

The PPO scheme is an interagency initiative based around three strands of intervention (Prevent & Deter, Catch & Convict and Rehabilitate & Resettle), which combined and coordinated enforcement-based interventions with more rehabilitative programmes. Probation and the police were the key agencies to be involved. The PPO scheme fitted alongside other programmes, such as the Drugs Intervention Programme (DIP). Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have been covered by three PPO schemes since 2005.

Nationally, PPO schemes have been successful, demonstrating as much as a 62 percent reduction in offending over 17 months among its cohort: Cambridgeshire's own PPO schemes showed a reduction of 30 percent in 2009-10.

The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme can be seen as a development of PPO and DIP. It builds on existing structures to widen both the level of interagency cooperation and the cohort of offenders involved.

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 involved during 2011-12, until it is fully in place.

What do we aim to achieve?

We aim to:

- ❑ use our experience to shape the wider IOM countywide scheme, so that when it is fully functional we have identified the most prolific offenders;
- ❑ be in a position to address the criminality and other needs of prolific offenders;
- ❑ increase the number of offenders on the IOM scheme and deliver better outcomes; and
- ❑ ensure that the agencies engaging with prolific offenders are working towards offering tailored interventions.

How will we do this?

The Partnership will support the IOM Strategic Group in developing performance frameworks and measures leading to the full local implementation of the scheme in 2011-12. So that young people, in particular, can get the help they need, the Youth Offending Service will play a big part in designing the kind of services provided for them and the way they are delivered.

Delivery

The Cambridgeshire (not including Peterborough) IOM scheme will be made up of a single management structure with two delivery units; one covering Huntingdon and Fenland and the other covering Cambridge, 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 to be established in 2011-12.

Lead Officer

Head of Operational and Neighbourhood Support, Cambridgeshire Constabulary

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.

Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

Structure Chart

