

# Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

- 9 February 2021
- 10:00-12:00 for the Members of the Community Safety Partnership
- The public can submit pre-advised questions before 10am on Monday 8 February to email address: [Community.safety@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:Community.safety@cambridge.gov.uk)
- Minutes of the meeting will be available to the public afterwards

## AGENDA

No.	Item	Lead Officer(s)	Time (Mins)
1	Welcome, housekeeping / introductions and apologies	Chair	5
2	Election of Chair and Vice Chair – Voting as per Partnership Terms of Reference (agenda item 11)	Chair	5
3	Pre-advised questions from the general public	Chair	5
4	Minutes of 6 October 2020 meeting: Agreement	Board / members	5
5	Action points: Review	Board / members	5
	<i>Looking back on the work of the CSP</i>		
6	Update on CSP Priorities Priority: Safeguarding young people against violence and exploitation including Transforming Lives	Paul Rogerson (Constabulary)	10
	Update on CCSP Transformation Topic Serious Violence: Young People and County Lines, including PCC project funding bid	Lynda Kilkelly (City Council)	10
	Priority: Listening to community needs and responding together to reduce harm	Paul Rogerson (Constabulary)	10
7	Community Safety Fund 2019/20: End of Year Financial Report: Agreement	Louise Walker / Board / members	5
	<i>Looking forward with the CSP work to add value</i>		
8	End of Year Review Strategic Assessment	Leigh Roberts	10
9	CSP Priorities 2021-2022: Agreement	Chair / Board / members	5
10	Community Safety Plan 2021-2022: Agreement	Chair / Board / members	10
11	Partnership Terms of Reference: Agreement	Louise Walker / Board / members	5
12	Countywide Strategic Safety Board Verbal Update	Chair	5
13	Presentation: Domestic Abuse Strategy 2019-2021 County Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Report	Vickie Crompton	15
14	Any other business	Board / members	5
15	Key messages from the meeting today to share with our organisations and the public	Chair / Board / members	5
16	<b>Date of next Cambridge CSP meeting</b>	<b>6 July</b>	<b>120</b>

# Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

- 6 October 2020
- 10:00-11:20
- Online due to Covid-19 government social distancing guidance

## Draft Minutes

### Board

Debbie Kaye (Chair)	Cambridge City Council (Community Services)
James Ball	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service
Mark Freeman	Cambridge Council For Voluntary Service
Nicky Massey	Cambridge City Council
Lisa Riddle (Vice Chair)	Cambridgeshire County Council

### Members

Lynda Kilkelly	Cambridge City Council (Community Services)
Michelle Reynolds	University of Cambridge
Leigh Roberts	Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group
Susie Talbot	Cambridgeshire County Council Public Health Commissioning
Louise Walker (Minutes)	Cambridge City Council (Community Safety Team)

### Guests

Carol Aston	Cambridgeshire Constabulary
Alasdair Baker	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC)
Clare Cook	Cambridgeshire County Council – County Lines Lead
Marianne Crozier	Cambridge City Council (Community Safety Team)
Katherine Webb	Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group

## 1. Welcome, housekeeping, introductions and apologies

- 1.1 The Chair, Debbie Kaye, welcomed everyone to the meeting, noting that James Ball was replacing Edward Miller (Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service) and that it had not been possible to have attending members of the public.
- 1.2 Apologies were received from Board Members; Marek Zamborsky (Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group), Jo Curphey (Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire Community Rehabilitation Company Limited (BeNCH CRC Ltd)), Maggie Page (Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust), Claire Richards (Cambridgeshire County Council) and Paul

Rogerson (Cambridgeshire Constabulary). There were apologies from Members; James Morgan (Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust), Matt Quinn (British Transport Police), Adam Ratcliffe (Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)) and David Walmsley (Anglia Ruskin University).

## **2. Pre-advised questions from the general public**

2.1 There were no pre-advised questions.

## **3. Minutes of 11 February 2020: Agreement**

3.1 The Minutes of 11 February 2020 were agreed and would go forward for publication.

## **4. Action Points: Review**

4.1 All action points from the previous meeting were discussed and closed.

## **5.1 Update on CCSP Transformation Topic Serious Violence: Young People and Knife Crime, including on PCC project funding**

5.1.1 Marianne Crozier, CCSP project manager, spoke to the report presented to update the Board and members on the progress of the County Lines Project and to make recommendations to the Board on the next steps.

5.1.2 Nicky Massey asked if the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) had agreed to the funding for the next stage. Lynda Kilkelly responded that it had been understood that once progress had been shared with the PCC that another £24k could be applied for and carried over beyond March 2021. Debbie Kaye said she had shared this understanding and that the PCC had understood the delays in being able to start the project to bring different partners together such as from Safer Peterborough CSP as well as the impact of Covid-19 in carrying out the surveys with schools and community centres being closed. Alasdair Baker explained that there must have been cross communication and that the spend deadline had always been 31 March 2021 with £24k still available to apply for. The OPCC are mindful of the PCC elections delayed until May 2021 due to Covid-19, and how the new PCC will want to spend funds such as on campaign issues.

5.1.3 Debbie Kaye thanked Marianne Crozier for the good progress on the project despite the challenges. The Board agreed to bid for the remaining £24k to the PCC with a request to allow the use of the funding, if approved, for the continuation of the project up to September 2021, as this would enable the development of an action plan following the analysis of the surveys. Lynda Kilkelly said that she would write to the PCC detailing the circumstances for the delays.

Action point 10/01

## **5.2 Verbal update on Safer Streets Fund Bid**

- 5.2.1 Alasdair Baker, OPCC Partnerships and Communities Officer, reported that the OPCC had been successful in securing £546,693 from the Home Office “Safer Streets Fund”, having met the required evidence based criteria for a burglary prevention / community engagement project focused in Arbury, working with partners such as Cambridge City Council and community-led organisations like Neighbourhood Watch. Carol Aston, Cambridgeshire Constabulary Designing Out Crime Officer, who is managing the project explained that the six month project until March 2021 will be focussing on improving home security to prevent burglary, investing in, and engaging directly with the community, ensuring those with the highest needs get the most support. From 7 October households in the 44 identified streets will receive a letter explaining how residents can receive help and advice and get involved in their local community projects. There will two events held on 4 November in Carlton Way and on 5 December outside the Meadows Community Centre. For more information or home security advice, email: [cambridgesaferstreets@cambs.pnn.police.uk](mailto:cambridgesaferstreets@cambs.pnn.police.uk).
- 5.2.2 Nicky Massey asked if the project had engaged with City Councillors, particularly in Arbury and West Chesterton, and Lisa Riddle asked about sharing information such as to operation teams working with vulnerable families in the area. Alasdair Baker responded that information would be shared as they wanted clear messaging about accessing advice. He said that they had been working already with the City Council Housing Services and Estates team on potential properties and designing out crime. Lynda Kilkelly explained that she and Louise Walker had also met with Alasdair and Carol about how the Council’s ASB team could support this work and avoid duplication. It had been agreed for Louise Walker to represent the CCSP and the Council’s Community Services on a project task and finish group to liaise and keep everyone up to date. Action point 10/02

## **5.3 Update on Transforming Lives Project**

- 5.3.1 As Paul Rogerson was unable to attend his meeting paper was noted. Debbie Kaye asked Lynda Kilkelly about the proposed county board. Lynda reported that the Council’s Community Safety team had been involved in Transforming Lives for a while and gave her thanks to Louise Willerton, ASB Officer, who had been instrumental in getting the Cambridge City project’s cohort off the ground as well as supporting other districts. She said that the evaluation will analyse the impact of the project and that the county board will avoid duplication and examine funding, Lisa Riddle agreed and said that the governance by the county board will make the project more consistent with this project yet to be rolled out to young people in Fenland and Peterborough. Clare Cook reported that the project plan and evaluation framework were both nearing completion.

## **6. Updates from Priority Lead Officers:**

### **6.1 CSP Priority: Safeguarding young people against violence and exploitation**

- 6.1.1 As Paul Rogerson, Priority Lead Officer, had been unable to attend his meeting paper was noted. It was agreed for Lynda Kilkelly to contact Ed McNeill about the interconnection of the Organised Crime Group and Problem-Solving Group. Action point 10/03

### **6.2 CSP Priority: Listening to community needs and responding together to reduce harm**

- 6.2.1 As Paul Rogerson, Priority Lead Officer, had been unable to attend, his meeting papers were noted. Nicky Massey said that she was pleased that Operation Carmel was moving to the next stage and the importance of communicating this to elected members and the public for partnership working as demonstrated during the Covid-19 pandemic. Leigh Roberts added that it would be important to evaluate the Think Communities led pilot before rolling out wider.

## **7 Cambridgeshire Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Report**

- 7.1 The report for January-March 2020 was noted. Mark Freeman asked about the impact of Covid-19 on service levels and referral rates with the opportunity for organisations on a local level to play a part in raising awareness. As this was being asked within the End of Year Strategic Assessment as well, it was agreed to invite Julia Cullum, County DASV Partnership Manager, to attend the December Development Session to provide more information and answer any questions. Action point 10/04

## **8 Domestic Homicide Review Action Plan Verbal Update**

- 8.1 Louise Walker reported that following the Home Office Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance for the Conduct of Domestic Homicide Reviews, there had been a Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) discussion meeting in September following the death of a woman in the city. As the coroner's report will not be available for another 5 months, the 10 agencies attending the meeting unanimously agreed that the case met the requirements for a Safeguarding Adult Review with strong domestic abuse terms of reference and for domestic abuse agencies to be on the panel. A letter had been sent to the Safeguarding Board and relevant information shared to a specific point of contact for them to be able to progress the case. The Home Office will be advised of the CCSP's decision. Debbie Kaye thanked Lynda Kilkelly and Louise Walker for their assistance with this case.

## **9 Annual Review 2020: Agreement**

- 9.1 Louise Walker spoke to a draft version of the Annual Review 2020, which

provides an overview of the work of the partnership, priorities and funded projects. Alasdair Baker commented that it was an excellent document with useful links for the public. The CSP Board agreed for it to be published.

## **10 Cambridge CSP Timeline: To be noted**

- 10.1 Louise Walker spoke to the report presented and the future meeting dates were noted as 9 February, 6 July 2021 and a Development session on 1 December 2020, being planned by the CCSP Multi-Agency Steering Group.

## **11 Countywide Community Safety Strategic Board Meetings**

- 11.1 Alasdair Baker reported that the Countywide Community Safety Strategic Board (CCSSB) usually meets quarterly. With Covid-19 to avoid duplication, this had changed as other county strategic meetings were being held. The next CCSSB meeting would be held on 20 October with short updates from CSPs about their priorities and any barriers, and also from the Delivery Groups such as on child exploitation, to understand the changing landscape in the county. The issue of funding going forward will be discussed, which has been complicated by the delay in the PCC elections until May 2021, and also the Community Safety agreement, which will link to the PCC's Plan.

## **12 Any Other Business**

- 12.1 Leigh Roberts reminded Board Members about submitting data and anecdotal evidence to Cambridgeshire Research Group for the CCSP's End of Year Review Strategic Assessment for emerging issues going forward.
- 12.2 Susie Talbot reported that Cambridge was an area identified with a high number of individuals sleeping rough moved into emergency accommodation during the pandemic and had been invited to put in a bid to Public Health England and Ministry of Housing to increase support for those sleeping rough with drug and alcohol issues. She has been working with Cambridge City Council Housing Services and other partners on the bid to gain £450k for frontline resources for mostly street outreach, increased access to detox and psychological support. She will update the Board on the bid's outcome.

## **13 Key messages from the meeting to share with our organisations and the public**

- 13.1 The Chair summarised the key message to be shared from the meeting:
- How we can extend the impact of the Safer Streets project
  - To think of opportunities to involve local Councillors to benefit from their knowledge and support in partnership working
- 13.2 The Chair thanked the Board and Members for their contributions and the meeting was closed at 11:20.

# Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

- 9 February 2021

## ACTION POINTS

<b>MONTH / NUMBER</b>	<b>ACTION POINT</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
10/01	On behalf of the CCSP for the Transformation project, Lynda Kilkelly to submit a bid for £24k to the Police and Crime Commissioner.	Closed: Agenda Item 6.
10/02	Louise Walker to circulate information about the Home Office Safer Streets Fund Project to the CCSP, Councillors and Cambridge City Council's Community Development colleagues.	Closed: This was shared on 8 October.
10/03	Lynda Kilkelly to contact Ed McNeill about the interconnection of the Organised Crime Group and Problem Solving Group.	Closed.
10/04	Lisa Riddle and Louise Walker to invite Julia Cullum to the CCSP Development Session on 1 December.	Closed: Julia Cullum attended the Development Session.

**To: Cambridge Community Safety Partnership Board**  
**From: Louise Walker**  
**Subject: Community Safety Fund 2019-20 – End of Year Financial Report**

## **1. Purpose of the report**

- 1.1 To present the 2019-20 end of financial year report to the Board members.
- 1.2 To advise the Board of the balance of Pooled Fund available for future expenditure.

## **2. Background (Community Safety Fund)**

- 2.1 The 2019-20 funding available for CSP was **£7,956.18**:
  - Balance of Pooled Fund - £6,984.18
  - Balance of Community Safety Fund - £972.00
- 2.2 Due to the change in process, there was no community safety grant funding from the Police and Crime Commissioner in 2019-20 with funding agreed for 2020-2021.
- 2.3 Details of the funding and actual spend are in Appendix A. This figure includes the final version of Domestic Homicide Review as required by the Home Office.
- 2.4 The balance of the Pooled Fund available to the CSP following other expenses is **£5,722.17**, with no further income expected in the future, together with balance of Community Safety Fund of **£972.00** totals **£6,694.17**

## **3. Recommendation**

- 3.1 That the Board notes the end of year financial report for 2019/20.

### **Further Information:**

Louise Walker

Community Safety Partnership Support Officer

01223 457808



**Cambridge Community Safety Partnership**  
**End of Year Financial Report 2019/20**

**Appendix A**

<b>Available Funding 2019/20</b>	
Allocation from the Police and Crime Commissioner due to change in funding system	£0.00
CSP Pooled Fund B/fwd 2018/19	£6,984.18
Community Safety Fund B/fwd 2018/19	£972.00
<b>Total Available funding</b>	<b>£7,956.18</b>
Actual grants paid	£0.00
Less grants committed but not yet paid	£0.00
Payment for additional work on Domestic Homicide Review	-£250.00
	<b>£7,706.18</b>
Total amount remaining in CSP Pooled Fund	£6,734.18
Total amount remaining in Community Safety Fund	£972.00
Following other expenses including county workshop	
<b>Total remaining</b>	<b>£6,694.17</b>

# COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT: CAMBRIDGE CITY 2020/21

VERSION FINAL 2.0  
JANUARY 2021



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For more information about the team phone 01223 715300

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## INTRODUCTION

### CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

The last full year review for Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership (CSP) was published in June 2019 in order for the Partnership to review progress against the priorities and set strategic direction for 2019/20-2020/21. This document will help the Partnership understand the current position since then and take into account the changes brought upon by the measures to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic.

During 2019/20 the Board reviewed the structures supporting the Board and meeting schedule, following the trial of shared meetings with South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership. It was agreed by the Board that the City CSP timeline would run from February each year. The strategic assessment will be delivered in December in order to inform the coming year on progress against priorities and crime trends and emerging issues.

### UNDERSTANDING THE WIDER CONTEXT – COUNTYWIDE VIEW

The Cambridge CSP is one of six within the police force area alongside county thematic groups that makes up the County Community Safety Board. This Countywide approach initially created to manage the community safety agenda within a two-tier area, now encompasses the unitary authority of Peterborough City Council and enables a much more developed joined-up approach to community safety, particularly around thematic areas such as safeguarding, domestic abuse, substance misuse and offending. The complexity of the overall community safety agenda is best tackled in a matrix management approach (see Appendix B for the countywide matrix) allowing for agencies to lead or support where appropriate. This allows the Cambridge CSP to be heavily involved in delivery and strategies whilst freeing up the CSP itself to tackle local issues.

This year in particular Cambridgeshire & Peterborough are adopting a countywide approach to Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR). Whilst this is still to be fully realised there have already been benefits locally.

### COVID-19

The impact of COVID-19 and the measures to tackle it on individuals and communities is yet to be fully understood. The routine data sources used for the purposes of CSPs have already started to provide insight into the short term impacts but the longer term impacts are not yet clear. National data released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on crime up to June 2020 show how variable the impact of the measures have been. For example, violence against the person, as measured by recorded crime, showed little change compared to robbery and theft offences which were dramatically down on the previous year's volume (see Figure 3).

Further, public sector services have had to alter their delivery mechanisms and continue to have to operate in 'crisis' mode at the time of writing although there are multi-agency recovery plans currently being developed.

## EXEC SUMMARY

### Personal Safety

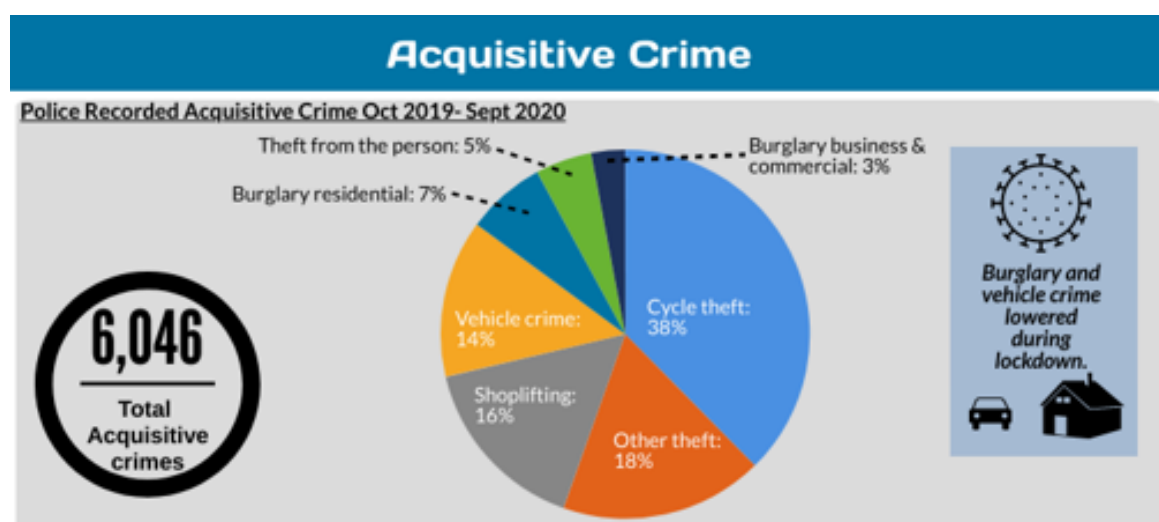
Overall high harm crimes against the person are well monitored and the countywide groups have responded robustly during the pandemic. A range of measures, either temporary or ongoing, have been put into place to prevent further harm. Whilst concerns were raised initially with regard to specific crime types such as domestic abuse and exploitation, the services have fed back that management of these issues remains strong.

The trends in police recorded crime have been significantly affected by the measures introduced to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and therefore they are not useful in terms of predicting actual future levels of crime. They are useful in understanding what is currently happening in a variety of crime types. There has been variation in if and how acquisitive crimes have been affected, with some crimes recording very low levels during restrictions and some returning to more routine levels but not all. The likelihood of being a victim of crime may have been dramatically lower in 2020 but that may not remain the case in the coming years.

The Partnership's focus on priority 1 'Protecting young people from violence and exploitation' remains important. It continues the focus on high harm personal crime within this range of offences. Data shows young people are more likely to be victims of violence and sexual offences compared to adults.

Partnership activity has continued under this priority albeit with some changes in delivery methods to account for the pandemic measures. Progress during the year includes:

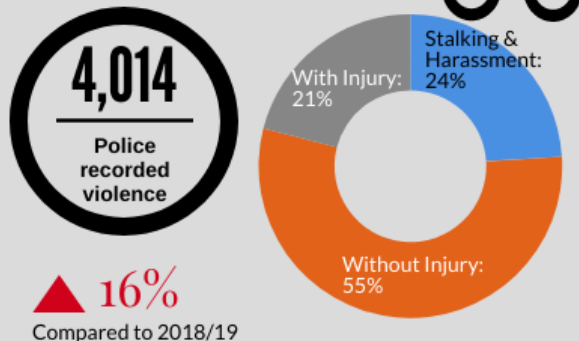
- Provision of devices to young people through the Youth Consultation panel
- The completion of two 'Transforming Lives' cohorts
- Monthly running of the Organised Crime Group Partners (OCGP) meeting aimed to disrupt youth recruitment into organised crime.
- The engagement phase of the transformation topic was delayed but the survey is now complete and the responses being analysed.



## Violence

### Violent Crime

Police Recorded Violence Against the Person  
Oct 2019- Sept 2020



### Violence-related health data



Top Wards for assault related ambulance call outs:

- Market (30.5%)
- Arbury (11.6%)
- King's Hedges (9.7%)

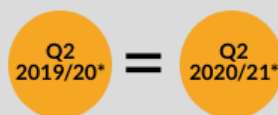


Average monthly assault related arrivals at Addenbrookes ED:

▼ **44%**  
Compared to 2018/19

## Domestic Abuse

### Police recorded Domestic abuse incidents



11% police recorded victims of crime in Cambridge City had experienced at least one domestic abuse-related offence in the year 2019.



### IDVAs

Cambridge City IDVA referrals



**Data Notes:**  
Police Data for 12 months ending Sept 2020; Police Victims data for 2019.  
Assault Related Ambulance Callout data for 12 months ending Sept 2020 (East of England Ambulance Trust)  
Assault Related Arrivals at Emergency Department (Addenbrookes Hospital).  
\*Incident data reported to financial year April-March.

## Community Harm

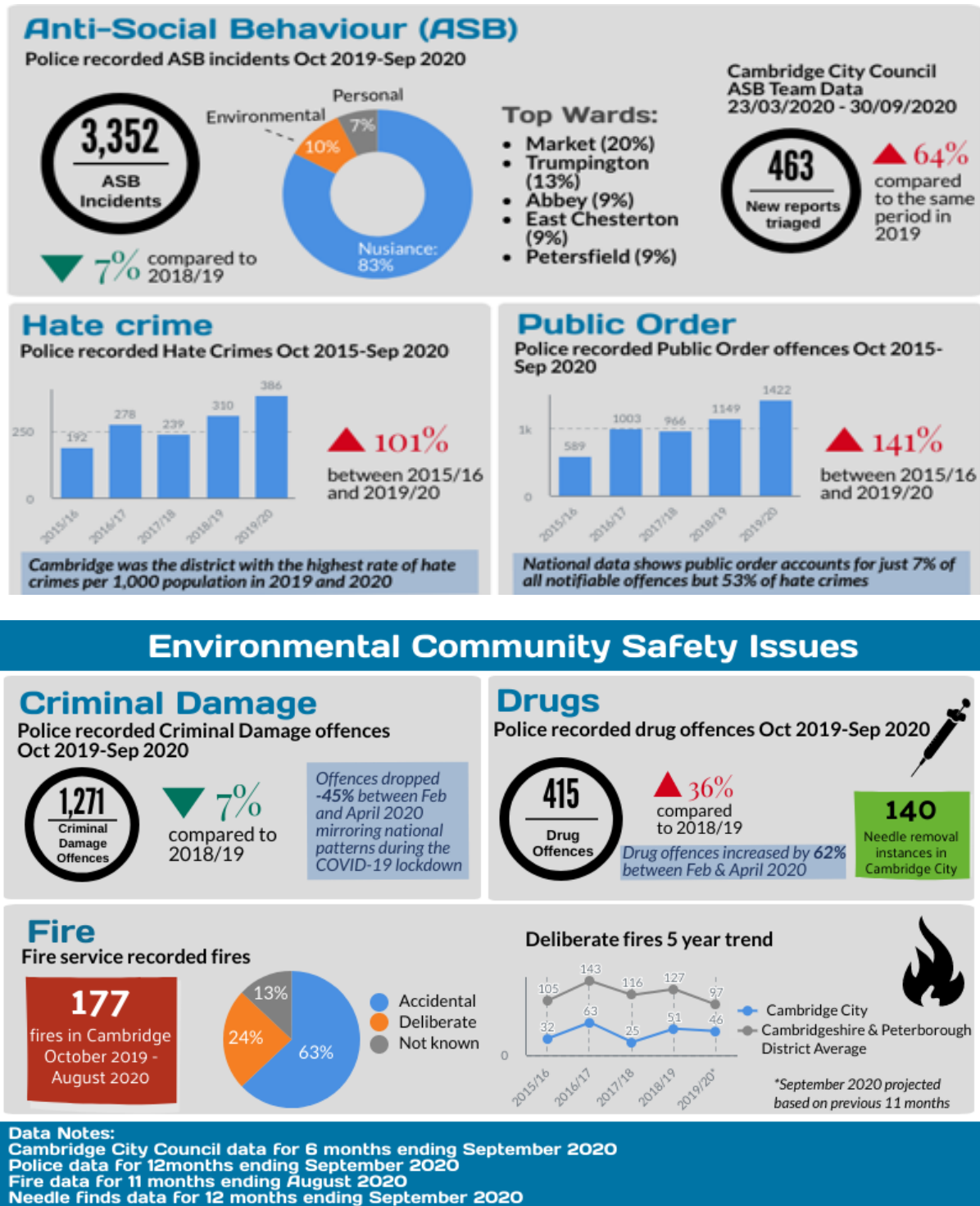
The aspects and issues discussed in the community harm section most closely fit with the current second priority of the Partnership 'Listening to community needs and responding together to reduce harm'. It is a useful point in the year to review a wide range of data in order to establish whether there are emerging issues that could be tackled under this priority. However, the way this priority will be most effective is through a highly localised approach, akin to the Think Communities approach rather than a strategic one. The findings highlighted will provide useful baseline information and a 'jumping off point' for the local work with residents. It should help inform action planning and help generate further questions.

Not all communities will be affected by the same issues or with the same impact. This report brings together the required strategic data but in order to establish the detail of the approach within Op Carmel, feedback must be sought from residents and stakeholders. Key findings from the data can be grouped into three main themes;

- Complexity of need – e.g. multiple needs, mental health and the availability of housing
- Geographic hotspots – there remains clear clustering such as within the city centre.
- High impact issues – e.g. drug misuse and hate crime

In order to understand the impact of the work of the CSP though there needs to be clear recording of the communities engaged, the issues they raise and the outcomes that result from activity. This sort of monitoring has yet to be agreed.

The voluntary sector and local residents have stepped up to the challenge of COVID-19, in order to support those most vulnerable or in hardship. There is an opportunity to capitalise on this going forward particularly within the second priority.





## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is recommended that the CSP;

1. Retains both current priorities, as when they were adopted they were considered longer term priorities and the impact the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to interrupt or slow delivery of activities. The wording of the priorities allows the CSP to react to emerging needs during the forthcoming year.
2. Agree what good looks like for responding to communities in order to judge the impact of the activity.
3. Should look to gather lessons learnt from the response to the COVID-19 pandemic locally and integrate them into the activity to support priority 2.
4. Continues with the activity already in place and continues the strong relationship with the countywide delivery group and work. Further, the Partnership should adopt a listening and waiting stage at this time to the outcome of the Domestic Abuse Bill 2020 in order to learn what, if any, additional action is required.

## PERSONAL SAFETY

### Summary

Acquisitive crime levels have been impacted by the measures to tackle COVID-19. These crimes, such as burglary, however, often are associated with higher levels of fear of crime even when the frequency of occurrence is low. Continued messaging to the public could reduce some fear of crime. Cycle theft continues to account for over a third of total theft. This crime type as with other theft have started to return to the pre-lockdown 1 levels. Dwelling burglary and vehicle crime have not yet returned to their pre-lockdown 1 levels.

Domestic abuse remains relatively stable for Cambridge City in terms of demand for services and reporting. These may change over the coming months, so monitoring in line with the countywide partnership (see Appendix B) is recommended. The countywide partnership is closely following the introduction of the Domestic Abuse Bill 2020 and will guide the agencies through any necessary changes.

Modern slavery remains a significant risk in Cambridge, more cases have been recorded in the most recent 12 months than in either of the previous two years. National data highlights the increase in males under 18 being exploited.

The actual level of violence experienced by the population remains slightly unclear due to under-reporting, the different definitions used across data sets, and improvements in police recording. However, it can be said that most data indicate that violence as a whole is relatively stable. Other key issues are;

- Police recorded harassment and stalking continues to increase
- Police recorded serious violence remains relatively stable
- Whilst knife crime was recording increases, the first national lockdown of 2020 resulted in a low volume of offences. It is not clear if this trend will reverse in the future.

Analysis of 2019 victim data showed variation in the crime types experience by age:

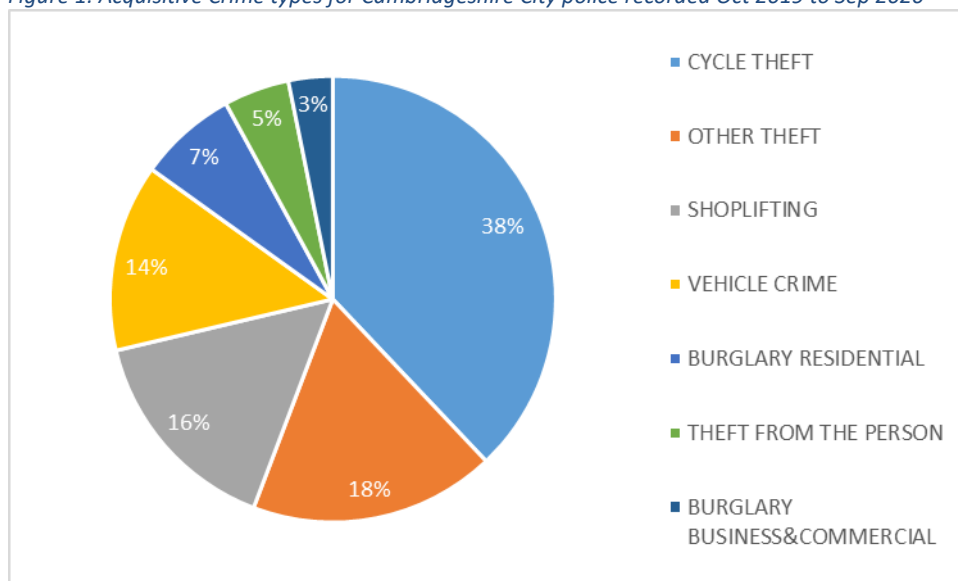
- Violence accounted for the majority (67%) of offences experienced by children aged 0-11, with sexual offences accounting for the next highest proportion (13%).
- For older children aged 12-17, violence accounted for 40% of offences experienced, whilst theft accounted for a third (33%) and sexual offences accounted for 12%.

## ACQUISITIVE CRIME

Acquisitive crime in itself has not been a CSP priority for some time, as the Partnership has shifted its focus to causes and prevention of crime. The types of crime that fall within the acquisitive group are often viewed through the lens of risk and harm, and where they overlap with priority areas they are picked up. This section provides an overview of acquisitive crime and picks out where the measures to tackle COVID-19 have impacted on the trend.

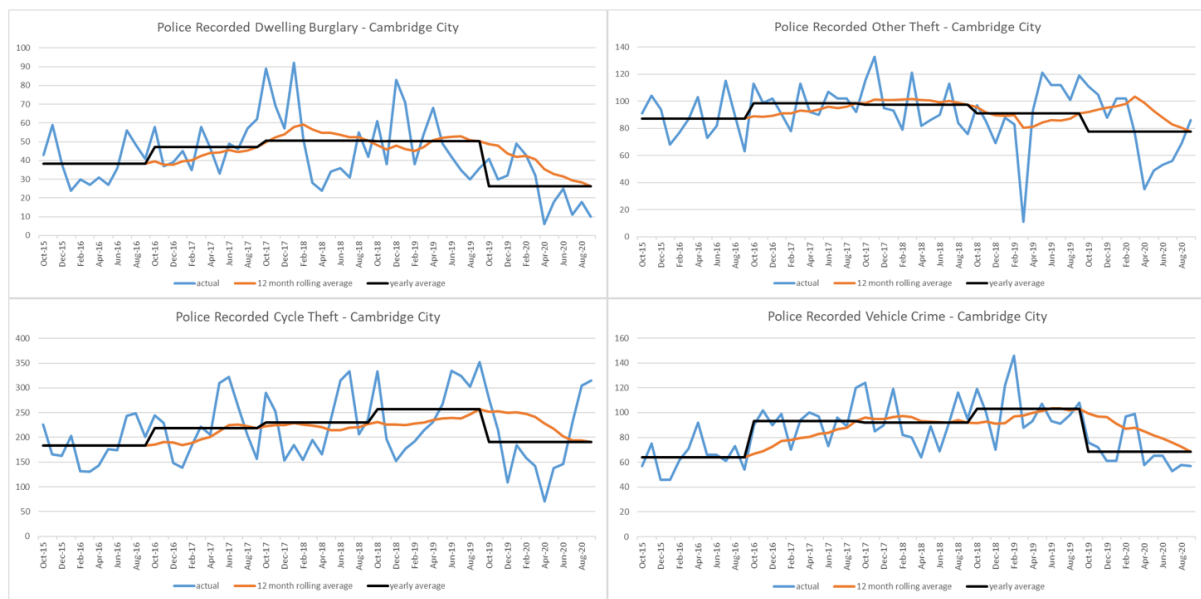
The figure overleaf provides a breakdown of the crime types within this category. Analysis revealed that over the last few years there has been little change in these percentages. Cycle theft continues to account for the largest proportion of acquisitive crime:

*Figure 1: Acquisitive Crime types for Cambridgeshire City police recorded Oct 2019 to Sep 2020*



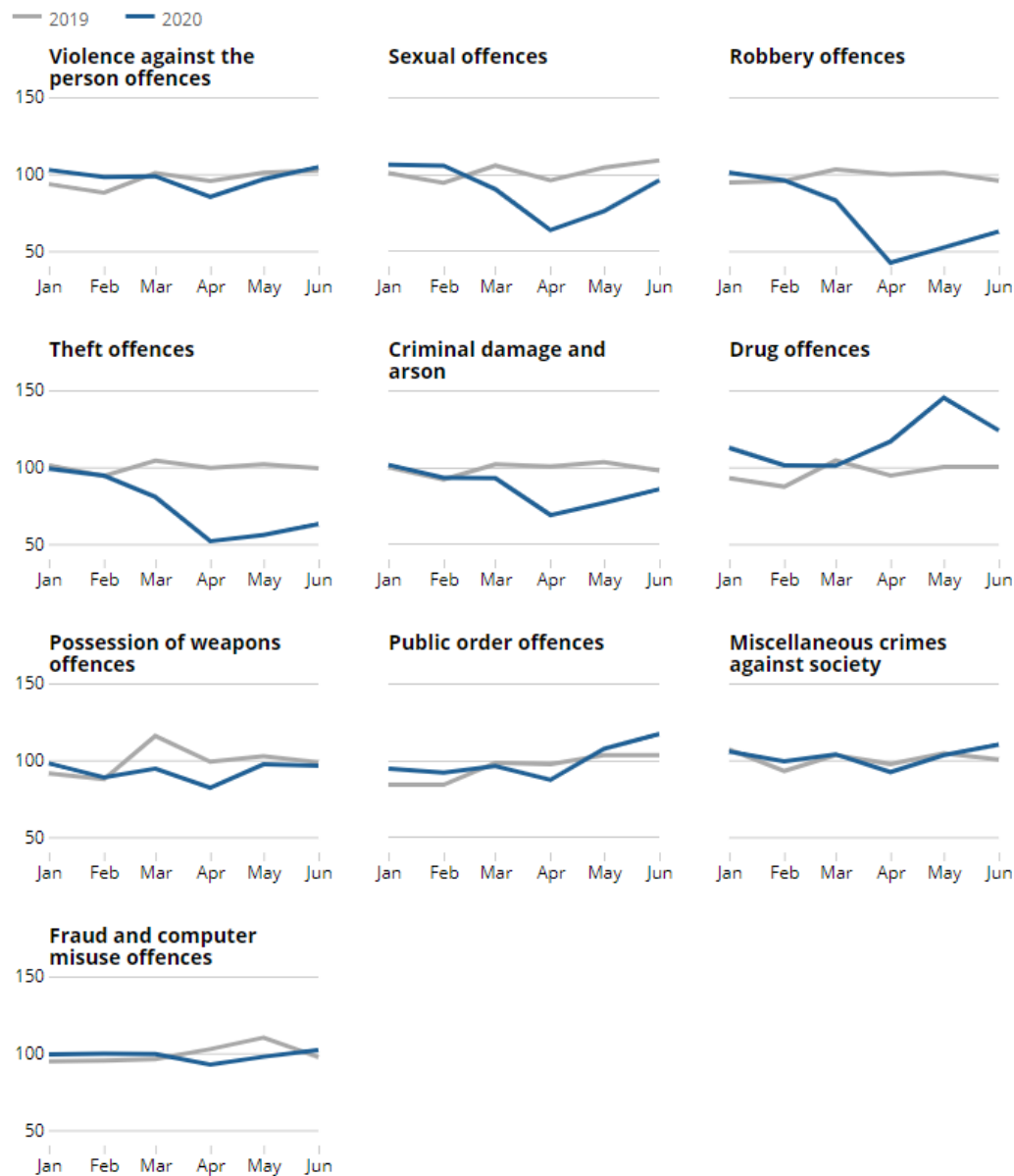
Unsurprisingly since April 2020 dwelling burglary and vehicle crime are the categories showing the biggest decline. It is likely that the move to home working for a large proportion of the working age population has provided a 'suitable guardian' for dwellings reducing opportunity for offences, likewise with vehicle crime. It is unknown what other long term changes there will be to working practices. It is feasible that there will be a shift to increased home working in the future which may impact the volume of these types of offences. Personal theft and other acquisitive crimes, such as online fraud and scams may not be impacted in the same way. Four crime types are highlighted below, showing the monthly police recorded crime and the impacts of lockdown 1.

Figure 2: Monthly breakdown of four acquisitive crime types



National data available to June 2020 shows how certain acquisitive crimes were dramatically impacted by the first national lockdown. Certainly the country remaining in a variety of restrictions during this financial year will impact opportunities for crime.

Figure 3: Falls in police recorded theft offences and rises in drug offences during 2020 compared with 2019 average, England and Wales, January to June 2019 and January to June 2020<sup>1</sup>



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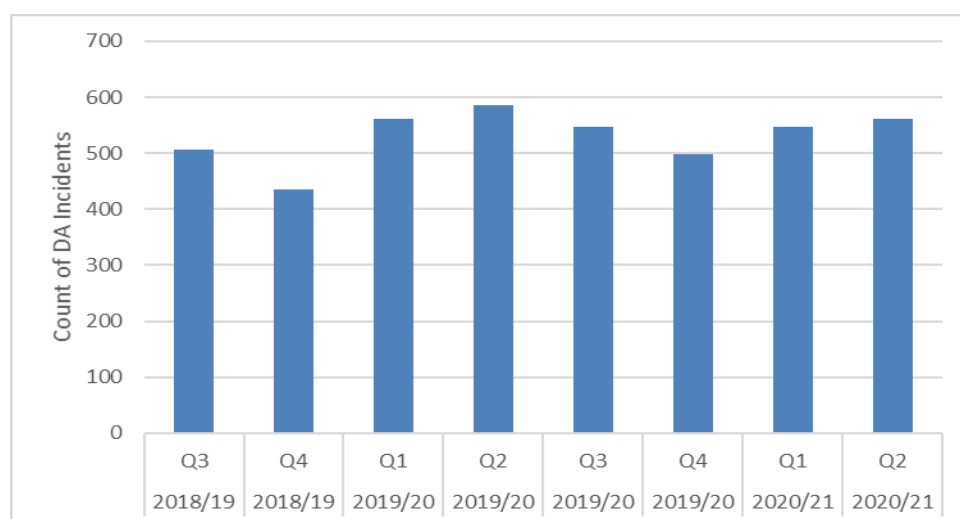
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2020>

## DOMESTIC ABUSE

The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) found that in the year ending March 2020 there was a slight decrease in the number of adults who had experienced domestic abuse compared to the previous year, whilst conversely the number of police-recorded domestic abuse offences had increased<sup>2</sup>. This pattern is consistent with recent years and is likely linked to increases in reporting of offences and improved recording.

National data for the time period around the first national lockdown shows that police recorded offences which were linked to domestic abuse increased by 7% between March and June 2020. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) cautions, however, that due to ongoing steady increases in recent years it is not possible to directly link this increase to the COVID-19 pandemic. Local data on police recorded domestic abuse incidents is presented below and shows that whilst there have been some fluctuation over the last two years, there was no significant difference between police recorded domestic abuse incidents in quarter 2 2020/21 & the same period last year.

*Figure 4: Police recorded incidents in Cambridge City by quarter*

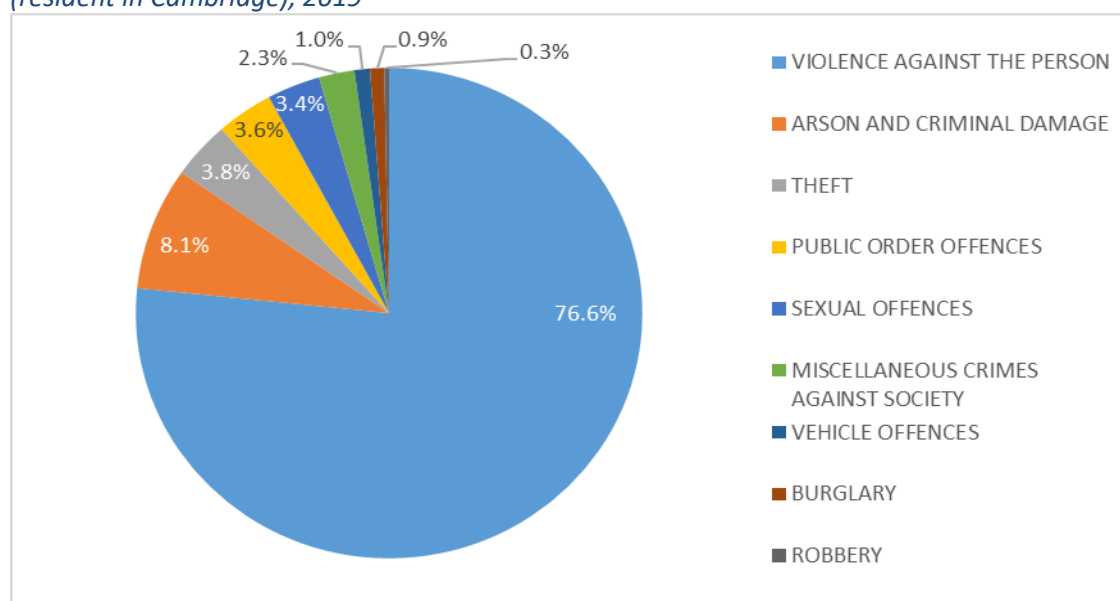


Police recorded victim data for 2019 showed that 11% of Cambridge City victims of crime had experienced at least one domestic abuse-related offence in the year. The chart below shows the crime type breakdown for all domestic abuse-related offences experienced by Cambridge City victims resident in 2019. Violence Against the Person accounted for the majority of offences (76.6%), with Arson and Criminal Damage being the next most common crime type experienced (8.1%). The remaining 15% of domestic abuse related offences were spread across a wide range of crime types.

<sup>2</sup>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwalesoverview/november2020>

Figure 5: Breakdown in crime type for domestic abuse-related offences experienced by victims (resident in Cambridge), 2019



### Changes since April 2020

Understandable concern has been voiced in the media about the impact of lockdowns, as used as a measure to tackle the spread of COVID-19, and the scale and seriousness of domestic abuse. Nationally, an increase in demand has been observed for domestic abuse support services. The National Domestic Abuse Helpline saw a 65% increase in calls/contacts and a 700% increase in website visits in April-June, compared to January-March 2020<sup>3</sup>. It is not yet clear whether these increases represent simply a higher number of victims or whether they are attributed to lockdown impacting on the severity of abuse experienced and/or the coping mechanisms available to victims.

Locally the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership (DASV) have monitored levels of reporting and access to services throughout this year. Through this monitoring it has been found that whilst there was a small initial decrease during the first lockdown and subsequent rise as those measures were relaxed, the overall level of high-risk referrals to the Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVAs) which support high risk cases, has now returned to a stable level for Cambridgeshire. Cambridge City specific data (see table below) shows a lower level than the same period in the previous year. Services have adapted to the current requirements and there is now a blended approach to delivery allowing for online where possible.

Table 1: Cambridge City IDVA referrals

Quarter	2019/20 Financial Year	2020/21 Financial Year
1	67	50
2	61	55
3	50	
4	43	

<sup>3</sup><https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwalesoverview/november2020>

## New Domestic Abuse Bill 2020

The Domestic Abuse Bill has now passed from the House of Commons and is under consideration in the House of Lords. If successful, it is expected to become law in April 2021. The Bill places a statutory duty on local authorities regarding the provision of safe accommodation for victims of Domestic Violence.

Four duties are proposed:

1. Tier 1 local authorities will be required to convene a multi-agency Local Partnership Board (LPB) to support them in performing certain specified functions.
2. A duty on Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) to produce the Statutory Guidance;
3. A duty for Local Authorities to have regard to Statutory Guidance in exercising the above functions; and,
4. A duty on Tier 2 district, borough and city councils and London Boroughs to co-operate with Tier 1 authorities.

## ACTIVITIES

The following activity has taken place since the last strategic assessment in Cambridge City in relation to DA;

- **Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance Accreditation (DAHA) – Cambridge City Council received accreditation in December 2019**

Cambridge City Council became only the fifth local authority in the UK to be awarded the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA) accreditation in December 2019. The DAHA accreditation is the national benchmark for how housing providers should respond to domestic abuse, recognising that housing providers are in a unique position to identify abuse, prevent it and provide help for people suffering its effects. To achieve its accreditation, the council has had to demonstrate how it is improving the quality of service given to those seeking housing advice, and supporting tenants, residents and council staff who may be experiencing domestic abuse.

The assessors praised the council's work. This included development of a policy for Supporting Customers Affected by Domestic Abuse, and practical guidance on managing increased risks and barriers to disclosing domestic abuse faced by many who share characteristics protected by the Equality Act – particularly those with multiple disadvantages, or who are pregnant. In addition, the council's Personal Housing Plans, which are designed to support a person to avoid being homeless or find housing if they already are homeless, have been adapted specifically for the needs of people disclosing domestic abuse. This approach was praised as being innovative and will be incorporated in the best practice documents available to housing providers on the DAHA website.

Following DAHA accreditation, the Cambridge City Council DAHA Steering Group has become a DAHA Quality Assurance Group with external representatives such as Cambridge Women's Aid, which is vital to continued effective partnership working - central to the Whole Housing Approach.



DAHA Whole Housing Approach Year 1 report has recently been published with Cambridge City Council's success on page 36<sup>4</sup>.

From 2020, Cambridge City Council is delivering training with DAHA to private rented sector landlords, which includes the impact of COVID19 on domestic abuse survivors, tips on supporting tenants affected by domestic abuse, where to get help and advice if you suspect domestic abuse, myth-busting some common misconceptions on domestic abuse, evictions and domestic abuse.

- **White Ribbon Status**

Since February 2015, Cambridge City Council has been awarded White Ribbon status as part of an international campaign to end male violence against women and girls. Accreditation needs to be applied for every two years with successes in 2017 and 2019. The White Ribbon Campaign works to engage men in speaking out about violence against women and girls, to challenge gender stereotypes underpinning such violence and to challenge cultures that lead to harassment, abuse and violence against women. The award requires clear demonstration of Management and Leadership, Domestic Abuse Strategy, Ambassadors and Advocates, Communication Strategy and Community Engagement. There are several Cambridge City Council White Ribbon Ambassadors working in their different communities across the city to raise awareness such as in business, sport and education.

Since 2016 in its role as a licensing authority, Cambridge City Council provides safeguarding, equality and protection training for all licensed taxi drivers, to allow them to identify and respond to concerns about the safety of their passengers, including those who may be at risk of sexual violence.

- **Annual Conference**

Since February 2015, Cambridge City Council has organised events where survivors can provide feedback to service providers. These events are productive because survivors can reflect on their experience in a neutral setting, as opposed to providing feedback at the point of crisis. In addition, there have been free conferences for the public to mark 25 November - United Nations International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, and the beginning of 16 days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence to 10 December – Human Rights Day with White Ribbon Day also on 25 November. The Council also leads a Cambridge Community Forum on Domestic and Sexual Violence/Abuse.

In all this work, Cambridge City Council endeavours to influence, share learning and offer support to other districts as well as nationally such as with accreditation by DAHA and the White Ribbon Campaign.

In response to COVID-19 measures Cambridge City Council developed an action plan to assure those at risk and the wider public had access to the available domestic abuse services as well as to identify emerging gaps.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.dahalliance.org.uk/media/10886/whole-housing-approach-y1-report.pdf>

The action plan was developed on 2 April 2020 by an Officers Working Group representing Community Safety, City Homes, Housing Advice and Housing Tenancy Sustainment. The action plan followed guidance from the LGiU and the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA).

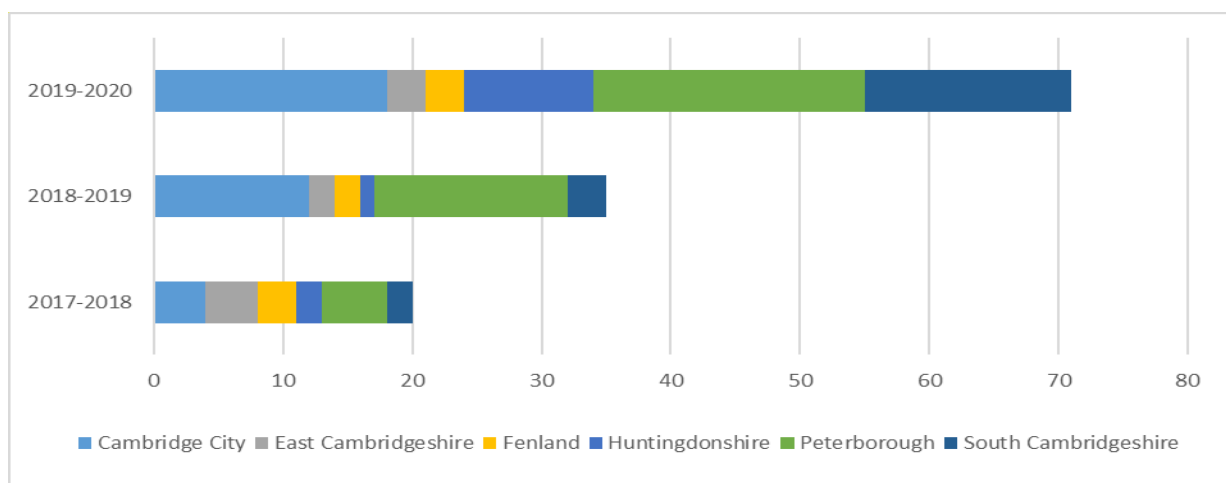
The action plan had three themes; communication, co-ordinating local services and continuation of services:

- **Communication**, examples include a news release for external awareness raising, message on Council Domestic Abuse webpage that services are running, a helpline sheet for council tenants circulated by Housing Services.
- **Co-ordinating local services**, examples include regular contact with the local services; Police, IDVA Service, understanding the current process for the court system during COVID-19, contact with voluntary, community and support groups
- **Continuation of services**, examples include ongoing training and to continue to identify those at risk and proactively advise them of relevant support.

## MODERN SLAVERY

Confirmed cases of Modern Slavery are quantified by police recorded crime at a local level. A quarter of modern slavery offences in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough were attributed to Cambridge City in 2019/20 (Oct-Sept). This is in the context of an overall increase in recorded offences, which are often driven by police activity, as shown in the figure overleaf.

Figure 6: Police recorded Modern Slavery offences (data from Oct-Sept) (Source: CADET)



Reporting in August 2020, Cambridgeshire Constabulary confirmed that the volume of investigations regarding Modern Slavery was relatively stable, with an impact of COVID-19 not seen on this issue to date.

Referrals of potential victims to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), are also a valuable indicator<sup>5</sup>. While local level statistics for this are not currently available, key demographics are provided in national analysis of NRM referrals. Referrals involving County Lines exploitation are increasingly involving males under 18 as shown in the figure below.

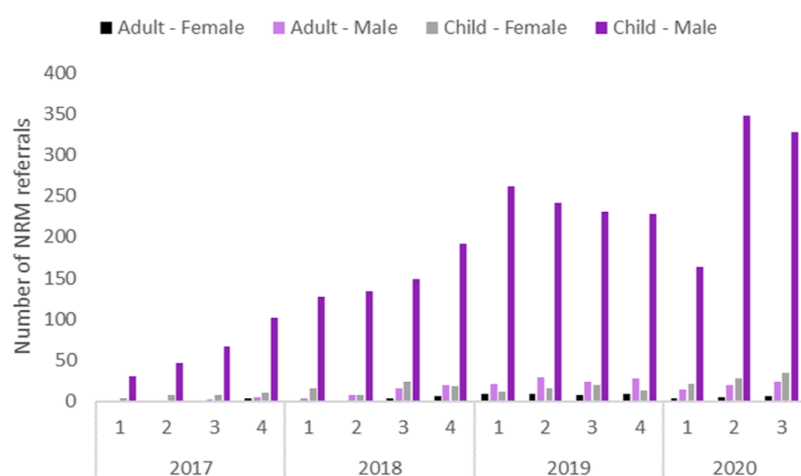


Figure 7: Number of NRM referrals flagged as county lines, by age group at exploitation and gender (Source: Home Office)

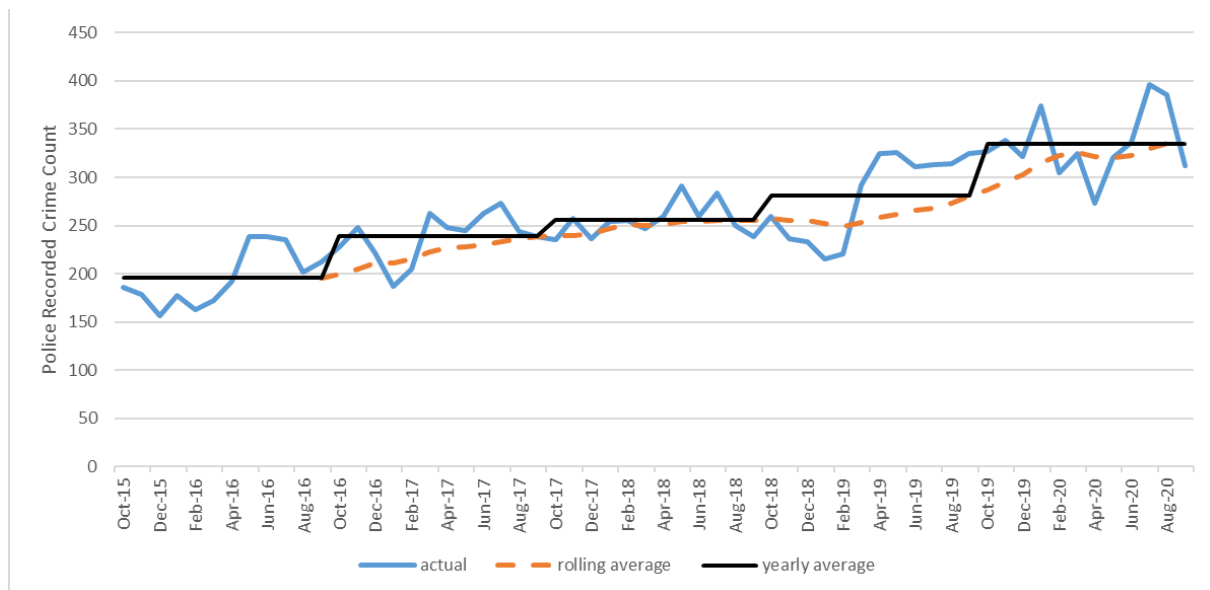
## VIOLENCE

In the most recent national statistical release (year ending June 2020), police recorded crime data showed a 3% increase in Violence Against the Person<sup>6</sup>, this is a more modest increase compared to previous years. The Crime Survey for England and Wales indicated a relatively stable level of violent crime during the most recent year. The last 3 years has seen a continued increase in total police recorded VAP for Cambridge City as shown in Figure 8 below, this category does include harassment and stalking.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/modern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-quarter-3-2020-july-to-september/modern-slavery-national-referral-mechanism-and-duty-to-notify-statistics-uk-quarter-3-2020-july-to-september>

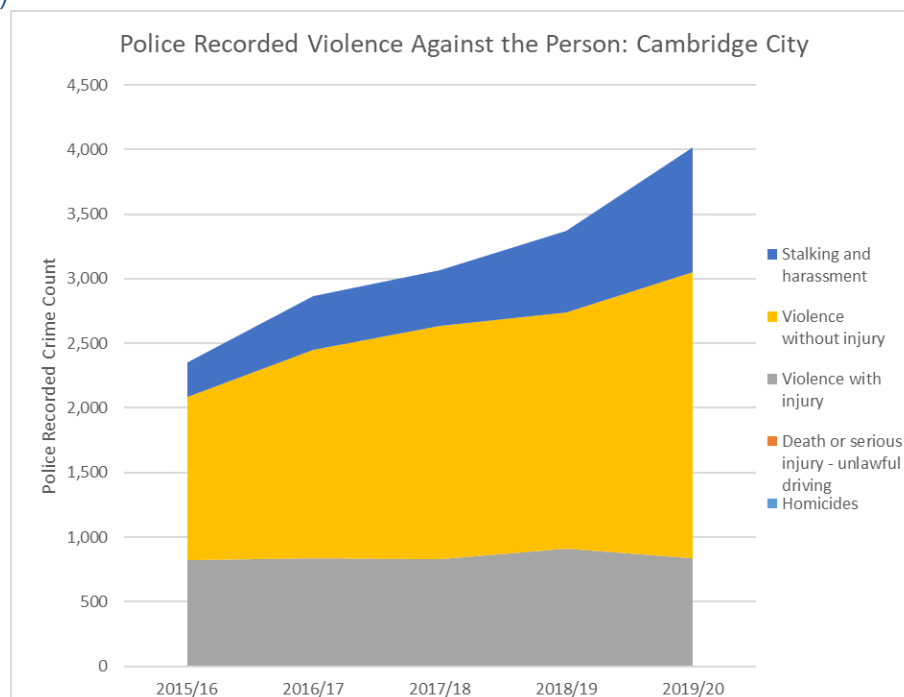
<sup>6</sup> <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingjune2020#main-points>.

Figure 8: Monthly breakdown of police recorded total Violence Against the Person Cambridge City



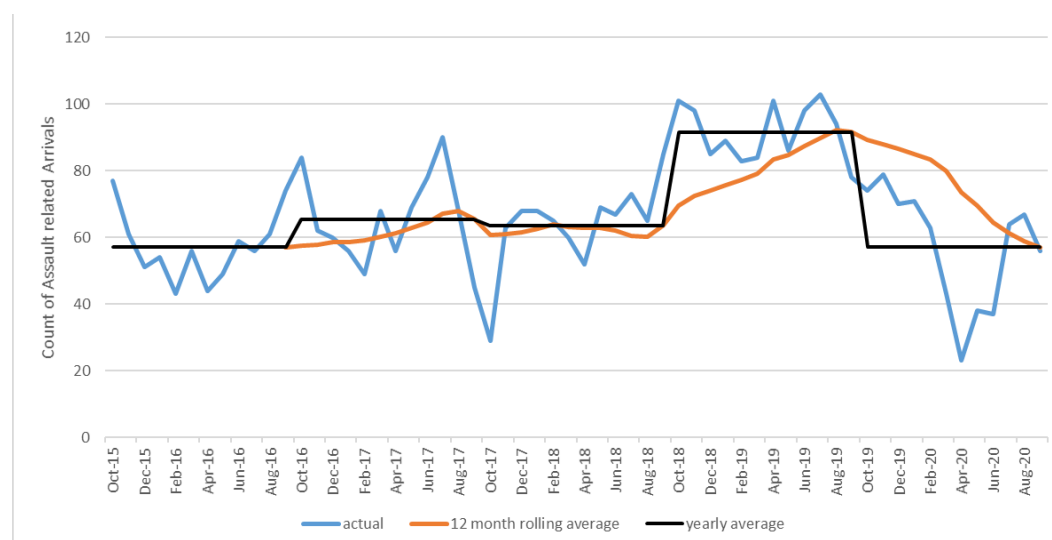
For the year to September 2020, 55% (2213) of police recorded VAP offences in Cambridge City were from the Violence Without Injury subgroup. The next major proportion of VAP offences was Stalking and Harassment (24% or 961 of VAP for the same period). Police recorded crime figures for Cambridge City indicates that the increased overall volume in Violence Against the Person offences is driven largely by the Stalking and Harassment subgroup of offences. The breakdown is shown in Figure 9 overleaf.

Figure 9: Police recorded Violence Against the Person in Cambridge City by type (Source: CADET/ Cambridgeshire Constabulary 2020)



Health service data is important in understanding patterns of violence with injury as not all violent incidents are reported to police. Alongside police recorded crime Addenbrooke's Emergency Department has been collecting and sharing data about the number and location of assaults for a number of years. Below the trend is outlined, showing the impact of the COVID-19 restrictions and the overall increases seen in the previous year.

*Figure 10: Monthly attendances for assault seen at Addenbrooke's Emergency Department*



The East of England Ambulance Trust is now working with Cambridgeshire Research Group to provide anonymised ambulance callout data relating to assaults at a more local level. Geographical analysis has been conducted on this data. Summarised as a ward breakdown, callouts to locations in Market (30.5%), Arbury (11.6%) and King's Hedges (9.7%) account for 51.9% of assault related ambulance callouts in Cambridge City for the year ending September 2020.

In terms of the demographic breakdown of this data it should be noted that it is based on a single year of data (year ending September 2020) and caution should be taken in to widely interpreting the findings;

- 63.5% of all assault related ambulance callouts in Cambridge City were for male victims.
- Almost a third (28.6%) of the assault related callouts related to individuals aged 20-29 years.
- Those aged 40-44 years accounted for a further 9.7% of all injury victims.

Ambulance data broadly reflects key demographic points from national analysis of assault related demands on health services<sup>7</sup>. This highlighted that in the year ending December 2019 males accounted for nearly 7 in 10 violence-related ED attendances and the age group 18-30 years as having the highest injury rate, followed by 11-17 years. (For Cambridge city 37% of the assault related callouts were for those age 18-30).

**Knife crime** has been largely reported as increasing nationally for several years. However ONS has reported a national 1% decrease in offences involving knives or sharp instruments recorded by the police in the year ending June 2020. This has been attributed to the impact of the first national

<sup>7</sup> services (sample of 111 NHS, EDs, MIUs and Walk-in Centres in England and Wales data from EDs and walk in centres across England and Wales)

lockdown in 2020. National analysis of health data reflects how those needing treatment following assault with a knife or sharp object (from 2015/16 to 2018/19) increased in volume and severity of injury but decreased in average age. A shift towards more girls being injured was also observed through this data<sup>8</sup>.

## PRIORITY 1 UPDATE: PROTECTING YOUNG PEOPLE FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

### Summary of trends/ issues

Under 18s reported missing from home can be indicative of risk to harm or exploitation. Cambridgeshire Constabulary analysis of the impacts of COVID-19 (completed in August 2020) showed that children Missing from Home incidents (reported to police) had declined in overall volume for 2020, however the geographic pattern had been maintained since 2019 with Cambridge having higher volumes and rates than the other districts barring Fenland and Peterborough.

Analysis of police recorded crime victims' data for Cambridge shows that victims who experienced violence were more likely to be children. 7% of all Cambridge resident victims of crime in 2019 were aged under 16, however, when looking just at victims of Violence Against the Person this rises to 12% being aged under 16.

Figure 11: Breakdown in age group for victims (resident in Cambridge City) of offences in 2019

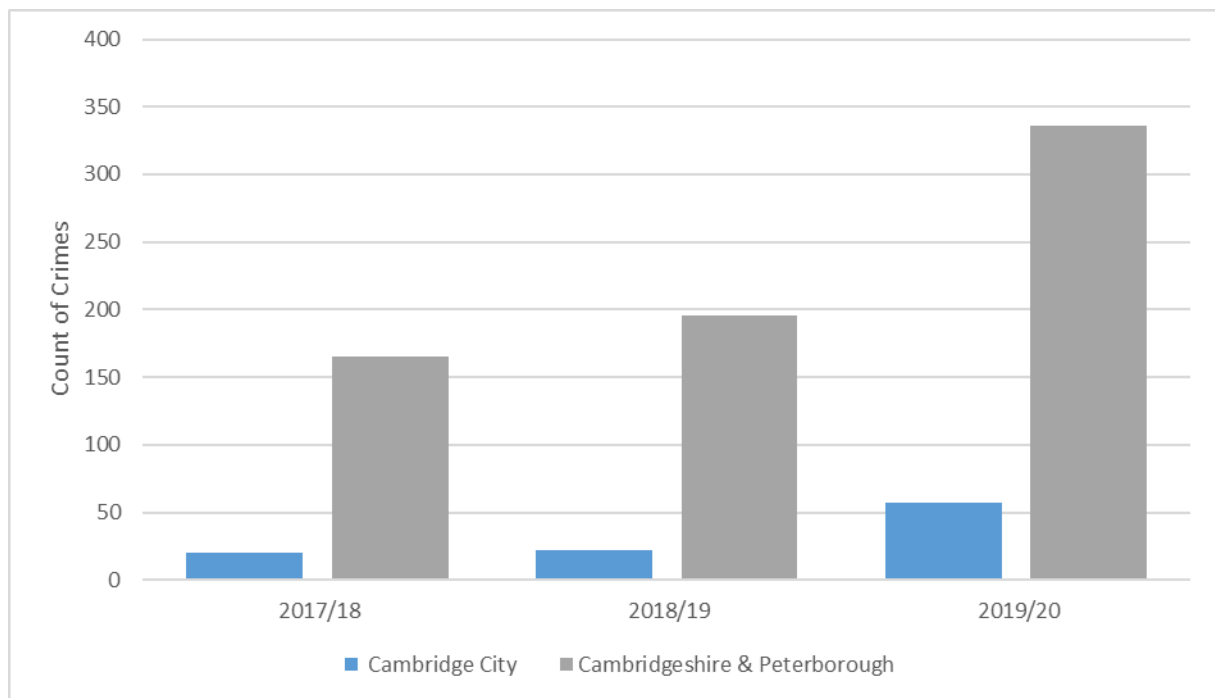


Analysis of the Cambridge City victims' data showed that 16 victims had experienced an offence with a marker for Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) in 2019. These victims were predominantly female and their ages ranged from 7 to 18 years old.

Constabulary-wide analysis of the impacts of COVID-19 showed a marked reduction in Child Sexual Exploitation crimes recorded during the first national lockdown, however figures outside of the lockdown period indicate a general rise overall; shown in the figure below.

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0009/2288520/Violence-in-England-and-Wales-2019\\_NVSN-Annual-Report.pdf](https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/2288520/Violence-in-England-and-Wales-2019_NVSN-Annual-Report.pdf)

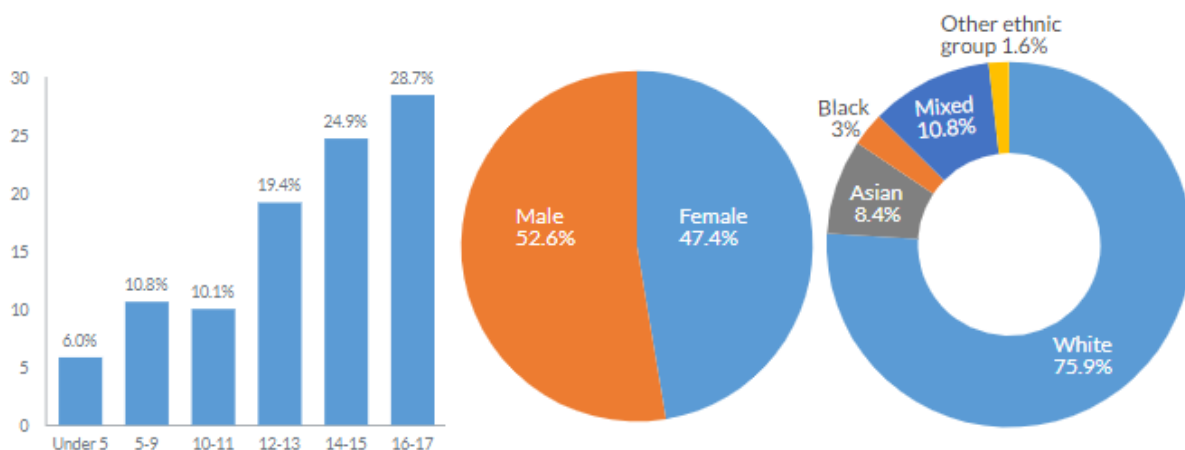
Figure 12: Police recorded child exploitation crimes, Oct-Sept data (Source: CADET Sept 2020)



### Victim profile of under 18s Cambridgeshire Constabulary 2019:

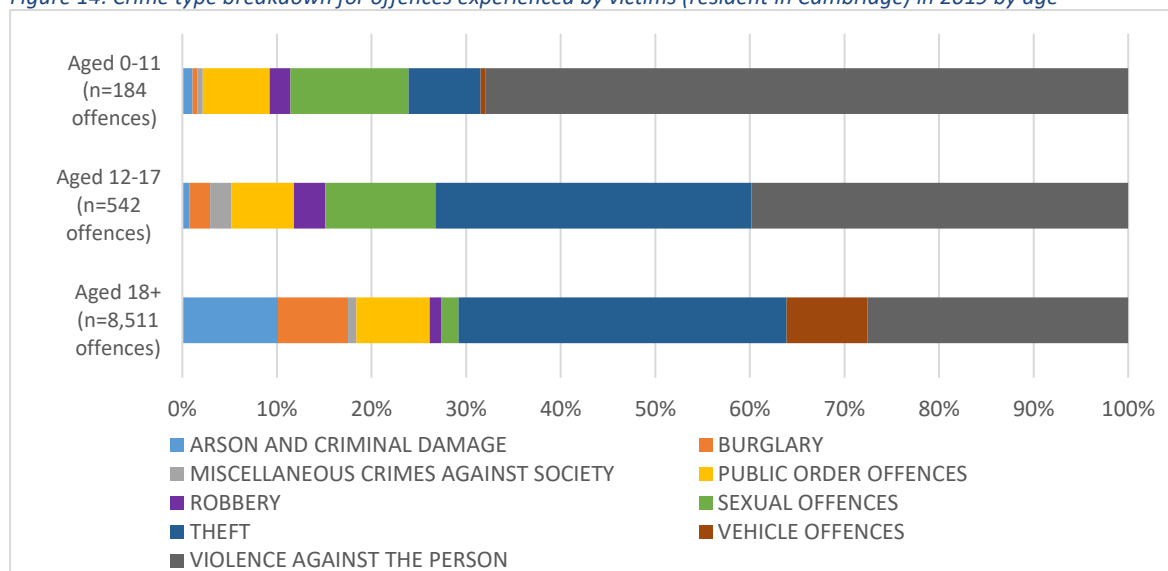
It should be noted that there were some gaps in demographics within the victims' data. For Cambridge City victims the following data gaps were present: ethnicity (34%), sex (4%) and age (3%). The figure below displays the demographics (where known) for children and young people (aged under 18), resident in Cambridge City, who experienced an offence in 2019. The majority of young victims (73%) were adolescents aged between 12 and 17. Compared to the adult victim cohort, white victims accounted for a slightly lower proportion among children and young people at 76% compared to 83% of victims aged over 18.

Figure 13: Demographic breakdown (where known) for victims (resident in Cambridge) aged under 18 who experienced an offence in 2019



The figure below displays the crime type breakdown of offences experienced in 2019 by Cambridge City resident victims of different age groups. There is some notable variation by age, with children under 12 in particular experiencing a high proportion of violence against the person. Sexual offences account for a higher proportion of offences experienced in both of the children's age groups when compared the adult victim cohort.

Figure 14: Crime type breakdown for offences experienced by victims (resident in Cambridge) in 2019 by age



## Summary of progress on activity – April to October 2020

### Youth Consultation Panel

The Youth Consultation Panel, of which Inspector Rogerson is a trustee, is an independent group which can be used to understand issues. The long-term aim is for the creation of a permanent multi-school/city-wide youth consultation group that can work with the CSP too.

**Progress:** 700 (countywide) devices provided to young people since lockdown, working closely with business RaspberryPI.

**Impact:** Inspector Rogerson to commission the panel to carry out an engagement exercise that will gain feedback on the impact of the devices in the lives of a sample of participants.

### Transforming Lives

This is a group intervention to help young people transform their own lives with the right support. It has two underlying principles. First to put professional judgement as key referral pathway and second to free up time of Young Person's Worker by using district trained staff Teaching Assistants, PCSO, ASB team workers, fire fighters etc to deliver at the 'low' end of risk.

**Progress:** Transforming Lives completed (1 face to face, 1 online). A lot of learning has taken place. A third City Cohort is due to be run Jan/Feb 2021.

**Impact:** Assessment framework is under development, with young people's workers leading.



More broadly the programme is now running countywide with a new governance framework whereby reporting will be to the countywide groups Early Help and Youth Justice Boards.

#### **Organised Crime Group Partners Meeting (OCGP)**

Working in partnership, this aims to seek to disrupt organised crime from youth recruitment. The reconvening of this meeting and attendance by partners will be a performance measure in itself.

**Progress:** Operation Sherpa developed in response to changing tactics by organised crime groups. It is Cambridge City specific and targets supply to local dealers and to tackle immediate risks.

Meeting running monthly, Chaired by Insp McNeil. The OCGP meeting works to co-ordinate partnership activities between Problem solving group (PSG), MAPPA, CIN and other partnership groups to ensure disruptions opportunities are released.

Op Sherpa is a new framework for delivering against OCG disruption, targeting support and disruption where younger people are involved, in this case disrupting the supply of “foot soldiers”. This same process is used to ensure young people are appropriately disrupted, diverted and supported.

**Impact:** There has been an uplift in intelligence and OCG disruptions as a result of this model.

#### **Transformation Topic - County Lines and Young People**

On behalf of the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership, Cambridge City Council Community Safety Team has been leading a Transformation project; Serious Violence – Young People and County Lines, funded by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Acting Police and Crime Commissioner. The project will be achieved in three phases as follows:

**Phase 1 - Create task and finish group.** Over the summer 2020, an interim project manager was appointed to drive forward the project and recruit a project officer. A multi-agency group planned and carried out an engagement process through two online surveys. One for adults including parents and carers across Cambridge and Peterborough and another for children and young people. Initially the project was to have included focus groups as well but due to the impact of COVID-19 they were cancelled. The process included a range of methodologies to ensure comprehensive inclusion of all communities. Due to COVID-19, the outreach to different groups such as schools and community centres, which were closed, had to be adapted and therefore the survey deadline was extended to 31 October to maximise engagement. The analysis of the survey will fall into two categories;

- What people know and feel about County Lines
- What the perceived or actual gaps are

Any needs identified will be informed by the outcomes of the consultation process and the findings already available from previous consultation carried out by the Local Safeguarding Board (LSB) and others.

**Phase 2 – The appointment of a project co-ordinator.** The coordinator, appointed in October, has responsibility for developing the project in accordance with the findings from the consultation carried out by the task and finish group and the findings already available elsewhere such as with LSB.

The project coordinator working with partners already involved in this area of work, will develop a local communications campaign using social media, outreach work, webpage with links to all available resources on the topic including those recently released resources by the LSB and the work of Fearless.org and information and evidence developed and collated by the County Pathfinder Co-ordinator.

**Phase 3 – Expansion and delivery of the project.** The communications plan will continue and expand based on evaluation of the impact of the activity. In addition, it is envisaged to have a ‘You said – We did’ approach to promote the development of the programme of activity in relation to both communications and actions. It is proposed that the coordinator post would do outreach work with communities helping them to establish links with businesses, voluntary sector and community services to build on resilience in their local area to address the impact of County Lines.

*Figure 15: Proposed timeline for the transformation topic*

	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21
<b>Phase 1</b>												
Tast & Finish Group			Created and running throughout project to steer it									
Adult survey						Survey live online	Analysis	Report to CSP				
Children/ Young people survey						Survey live online	Analysis	Report to CSP				
<b>Phase 2</b>												
Appoint Project Co-ordinator			Interim project manager appointed				Appointed	Started				
Project Co-ordinator develop response to survey												
Project Co-ordinator deliver response												
<b>Phase 3</b>												
Communications plan												
Project Co-ordinator - outreach work												

## COMMUNITY HARM

### Summary

The section covers a wide range of behaviours and issues raised by agencies and residents. The Research Group reviewed and analysed a variety of data sets, and feedback from professionals. The key findings were;

- Some key features of ASB remain the same despite the pandemic. Key findings of the police recorded incidents for the last 12-months include;
  - Market Ward (the City Centre) accounting for a fifth of police recorded ASB.
  - January 2020 was the month with the lowest volume of incidents.
  - Environmental ASB accounted for a higher proportion of the total police recorded ASB in 2019/20 compared to the previous year.
  - Criminal damage was down as compared to the previous year, but only slightly.
- ASB cases as managed by the City Council team are increasingly complex, often with no quick solutions.
- Recorded hate crime continues to increase, this is both locally and nationally. The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) indicates little change between 2015/16 to 2017/18 and 2017/18 to 2019/20.
- National analysis of police recorded crime showed that 53% of public order offences were hate crimes, the rise in recording of hate crime is therefore likely to correlate with a rise in recording of public order offences.
- Drug misuse continues to remain an issue; both in terms of the impact to those individuals using and the wider community.

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### ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

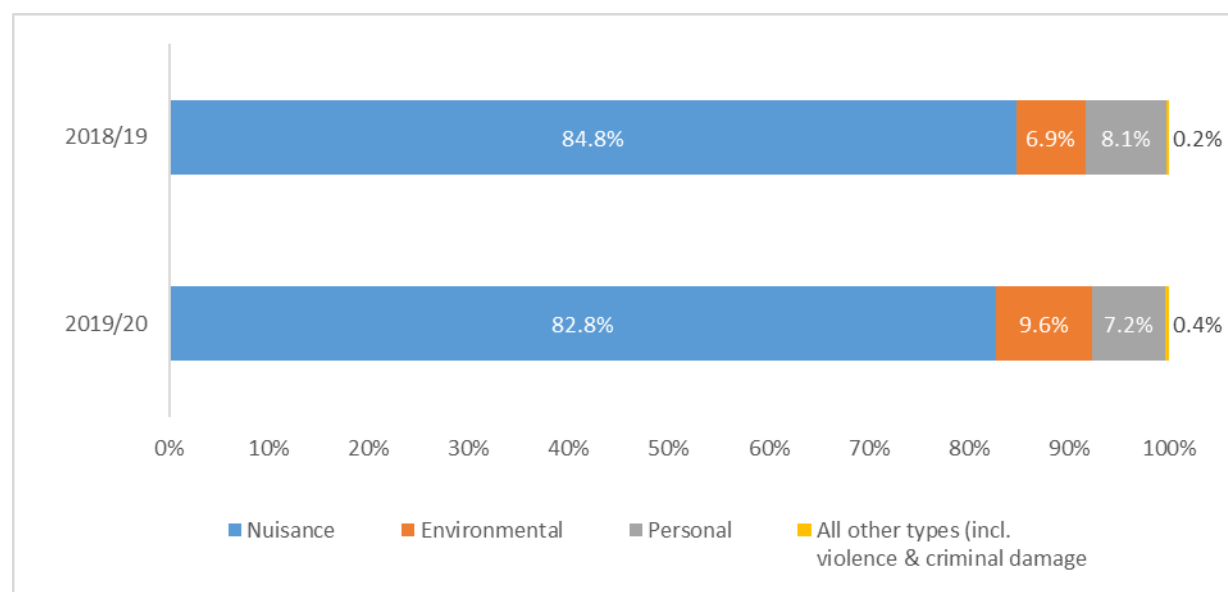
Trend data for the past two years of police recorded ASB incidents shows that despite some notable monthly fluctuations the longer term trend is stable with just a slight reduction the yearly average number of incidents in 2019/20. In the initial months of the national COVID-19 lockdown ASB incidents in Cambridge City remained fairly stable before a marked increase in June 2020, with incidents up over a third (35%) compared to March 2020.

Figure 16: Police recorded monthly ASB incidents – Cambridge City



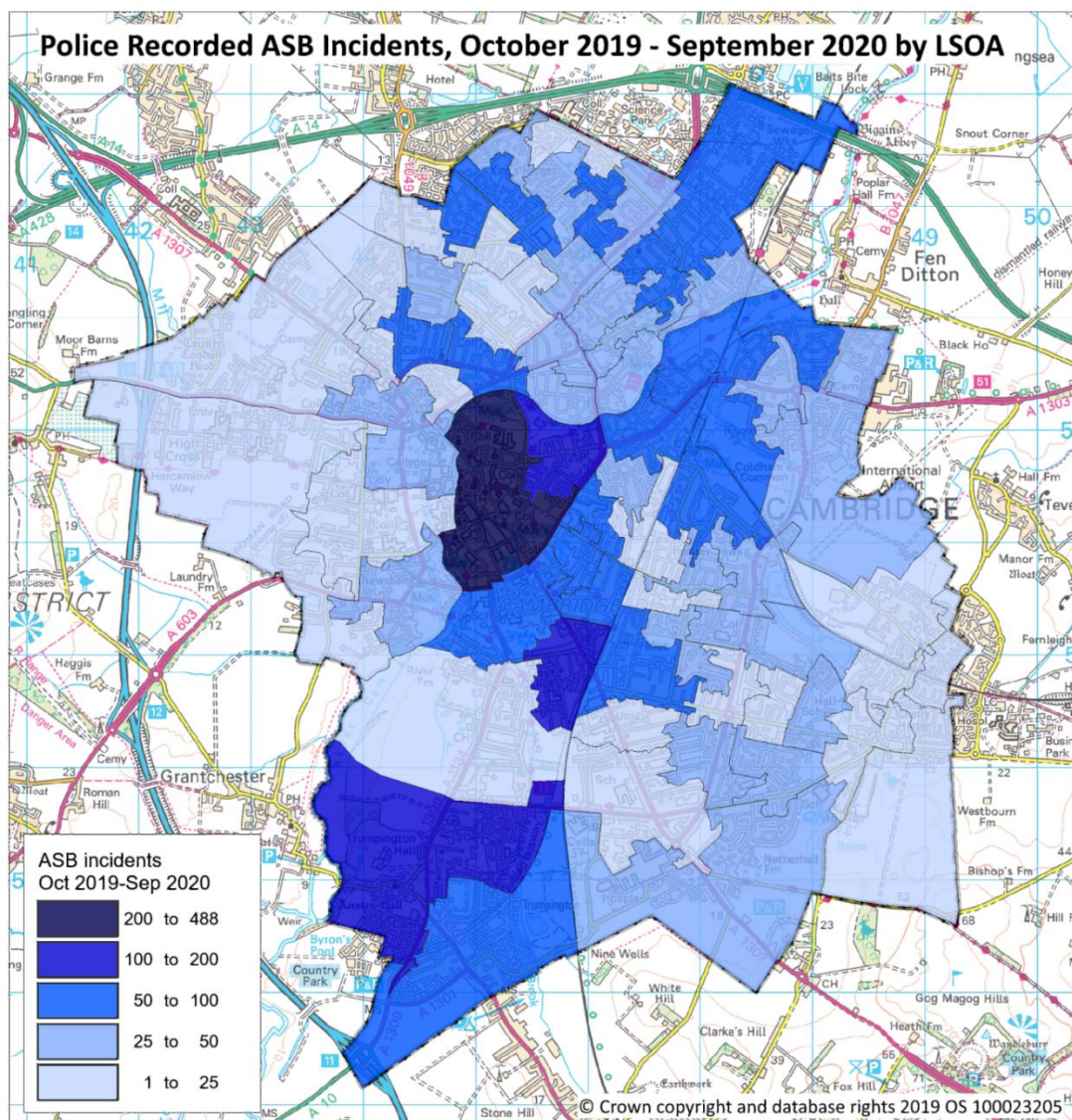
Analysis of the classification types of incidents in 2019/20 shows that 'nuisance' accounts for the vast majority of ASB at 83%. Compared to 2018/19 there has been a slight increase in the proportion of environmental incidents as illustrated in the figure below.

Figure 17: ASB breakdown in categories 2018/19-2019/20



Ward level analysis shows that Market ward had the highest level of ASB accounting for a fifth (20%) of all incidents between October 2019 and September 2020, followed by Trumpington (13%) and Abbey (9%).

The thematic map below shows more local level detail by displaying the count of ASB incidents by LSOA. This map shows that in addition to LSOA Cambridge 007G, which covers the city centre, high levels of ASB (over 100 incidents) were also recorded in LSOA's Cambridge 007C (Grafton Centre, Maids Causeway/Newmarket Road), 012A (Trumpington) and 012F (train station).



Data reviewed by the ASB Team in Cambridge City Council indicates a substantial increase in demand since the initial lockdown period. Between 23/03/2020 and 30/09/2020 (approximately 6 months) a total of 463 new reports were triaged through the City Council's Anti-Social Behaviour Team. This compares to 383 during the same period in 2019 an increase of 64%. Unfortunately, at the time of writing the data was not available to determine if the increase was a direct result of COVID-19 or the measures to tackle it.

The team report that anecdotally the 'reports now seem to be, from the outset, more complex in their nature' often involving, mental health issues. The courts require robust evidence that support services have been involved in the efforts to find solutions to ASB issues and that vulnerable perpetrators have been offered appropriate support. In cases where such evidence has been presented but perpetrators have not engaged, the courts have in many cases granted a legal solution. However, below are two example case studies which describe the complexity of the cases where resorting to legal remedies are not entirely appropriate.



#### ASB CASE STUDY 1:

A resident with a long term mental health diagnosis who is supported by a community psychiatric nurse (CPN) lives in general stock Cambridge City Council housing. The property looks out onto a car park, and is the main thoroughfare to get to other neighbours' properties. The ASB team have received complaints of noise nuisance: loud music being played, the sound of banging and aggressive shouting. The tenant also approaches people visiting the area and wants to know who they are. Environmental Health have served a Noise Abatement Notice and prosecuted the tenant for breaching it. A Notice of Seeking Possession (NoSP) has been served, but the City Council think that the tenant should be in more suitable accommodation, i.e. somewhere that is more out of the way that is not in a thoroughfare / does not have sight of the car park. However, the tenant does not want to move and the CPN has not been promoting this. When the tenant is engaging with the CPN and treatment, things quieten down. This did happen for the duration of the NoSP. However, complaints of noise nuisance have started again, which may be related to the tenant's mental health declining. We continue to work with the CPN to try and move the tenant into more suitable accommodation.

#### ASB CASE STUDY 2:

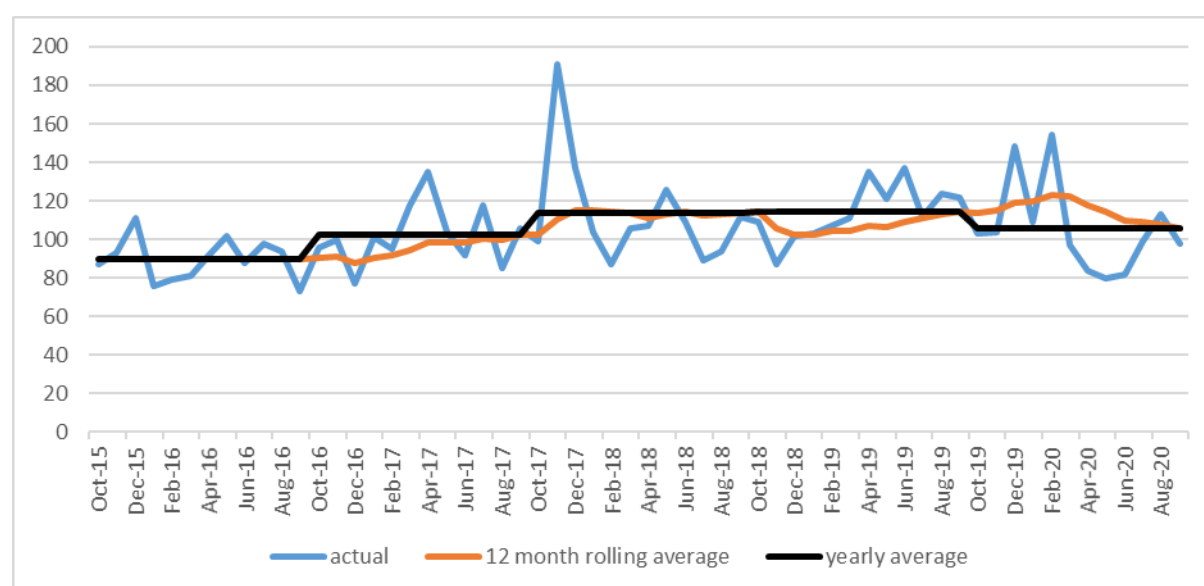
A family with young children, living in a council property between two owner occupiers. Neighbours have reported serious noise nuisance and constant disturbances caused by the family which is having a significant impact on their own well-being. It has been particularly difficult for the tenant and the complainants during lockdown, with schools closed and a stay on possession proceedings. The tenant has support needs and the family are subject to social care intervention and have additional support in place. The ASB Team are limited with what information can be shared between the parties and therefore the complainants are very frustrated with the time taken to deal with the issues. All options are being explored in order to resolve this as quickly as possible, including possession proceedings which would not be a quick option. However, consideration of the tenant's children needs and the ongoing work of social care to support them is important. An additional concern for owner occupiers is that reports of ASB or nuisance have to be disclosed to potential buyers.

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#### CRIMINAL DAMAGE

The long term trend in criminal damage offences has remained stable in the past five years as illustrated by the figure below. There had been some slight year-on-year increases between 2014/15 and 2018/19, however, a reduction has been recorded in 2019/20, likely linked to a drop off in offences during the lockdown period which is in line with patterns seen nationally in 2020 (see Figure 3).

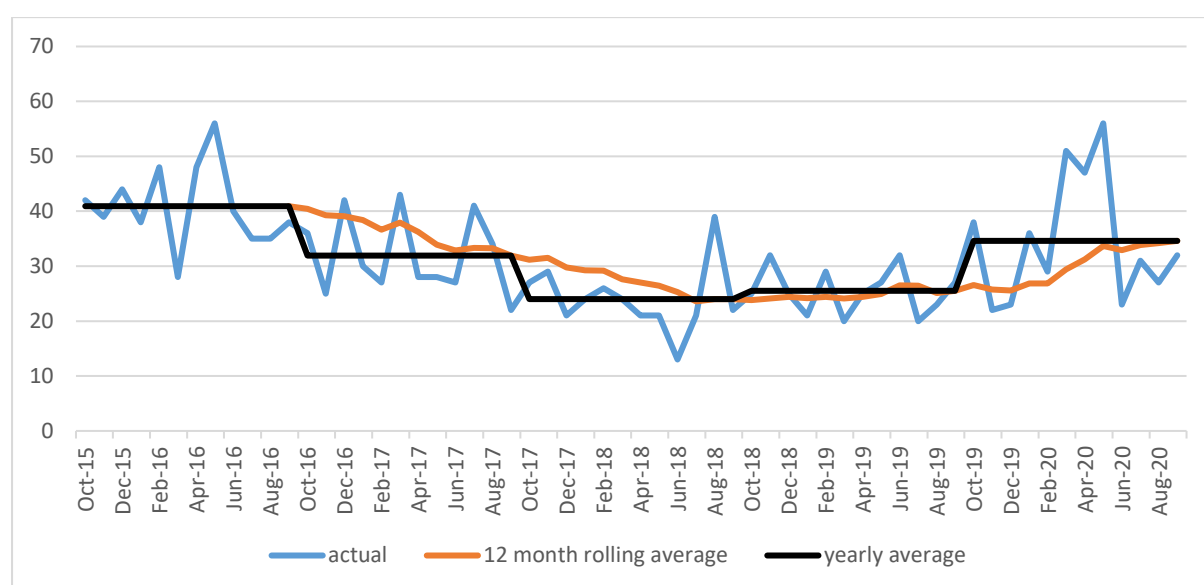
Figure 18: Monthly breakdown in Criminal Damage offences, Cambridge City (Source: CADET)



## DRUG MISUSE

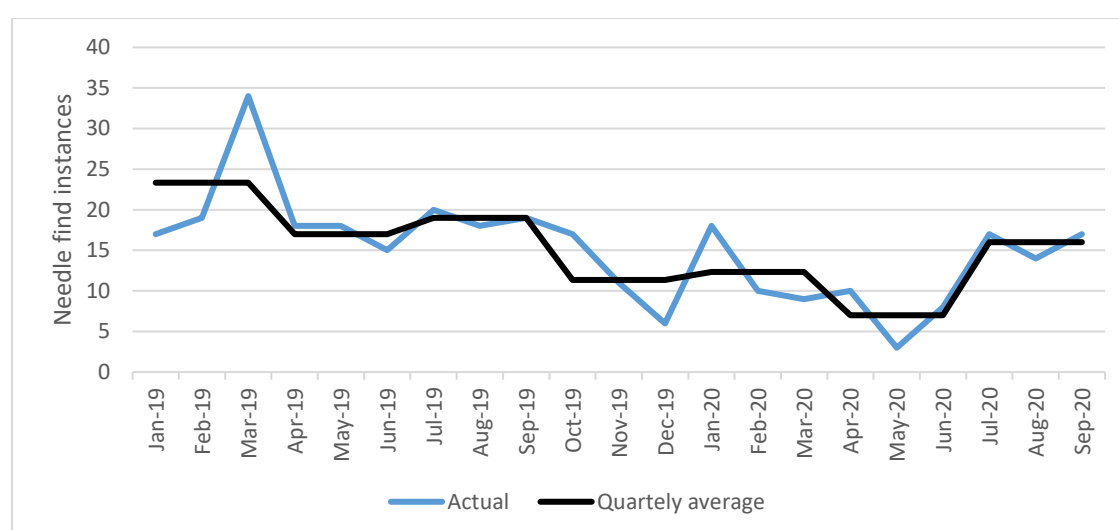
Police recorded crime data shows that there has been a pattern of decreasing levels of drugs offences in recent years (2015/16 to 2017/18). In 2019/20 this pattern has reversed with an increase which was driven by a spike in drugs offences during the first COVID-19 lockdown (March – May), consistent with patterns seen nationwide (see figure 3). Changes in police recorded drug offences is heavily driven by police activity rather than a reflection on the amount of drug use occurring.

Figure 19: Monthly breakdown in drug offences, Cambridge City (Source: CADET)



Data from Cambridge City Council on needle finds has been analysed to provide additional insight into drug-related issues in the City. Between January 2019 and September 2020 there were 318 instances of needles being removed in Cambridge City with a total of 2,457 individual needles found and removed from the public domain. The chart below displays the monthly count of needle find instances as well as the quarterly average and shows decreasing levels up until the most recent quarter where needle finds have increased.

Figure 20: Needle removal instances, Cambridge City (Source: Cambridge City Council)



Over half of all needle find instances were located within the three wards of Market (27%), Petersfield (16%), and Romsey (12%).

For the year ending September 2020, the local drug and alcohol misuse / support services provider Change Grow Live (CGL) reported that a majority of Cambridge City resident clients were in treatment relating to opiate misuse, as shown in the table below.

Table 2: Clients resident in Cambridge City and in treatment or successfully completed treatment in the year ending September 2020. This does not reflect the location of treatment service necessarily. (Source: CGL)

		Cambridge
Total number in treatment		1099
Number in treatment by substance	Opiate	520
	Non-opiate only	103
	Alcohol only	332
	Non-opiate and alcohol	144
Successful completions		225

In relation to cuckooing the following key issues were found;

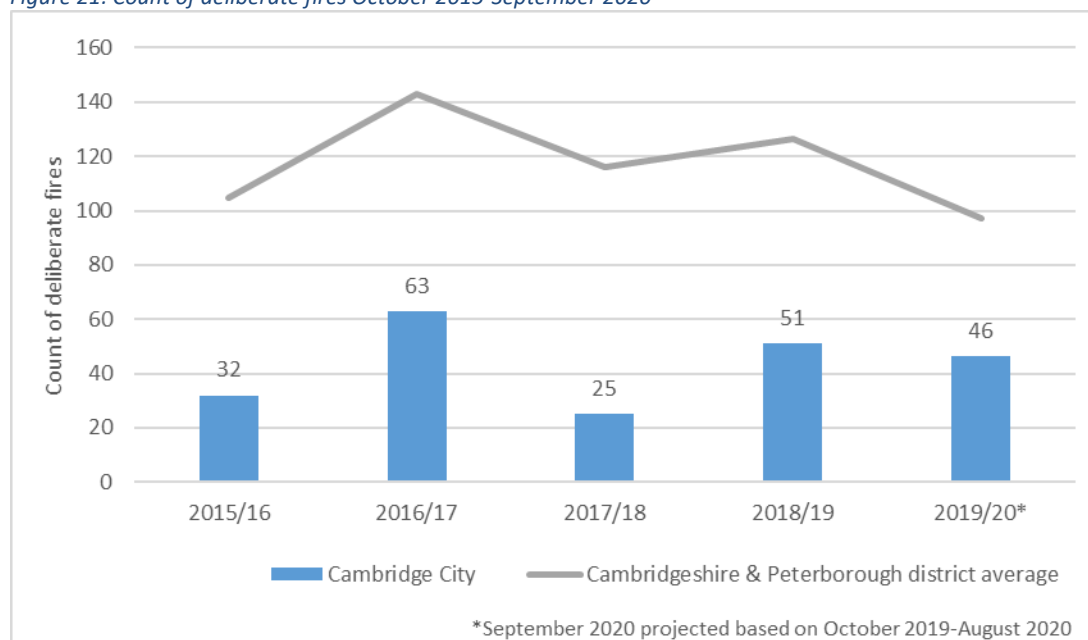
- Police activity identifying this more effectively such that the volume of cuckooing recorded by police has risen overall in the last couple of years, however it remains geographically focused in Cambridge City.
- Police analysis to August 2020 noted 73% of all cases in 2019 and 2020 combined were in Cambridge City; 78% of 2020 cases (to August 2020) in Cambridge City.
- In 2020, King's Hedges, Cherry Hinton and Arbury were the wards most affected by cuckooing (Abbey Ward was most affected in 2019).
- Key common vulnerability of cuckooing victims is drug use; majority are female. Key age range seen between 30 and 50 years of age.
- A shift in drug dealing away from street dealing and into residential locations was observed in the months of the first national lockdown and could be likely again in the subsequent lockdown. This could have an associated increased risk of cuckooing taking place too.



The fire service recorded 177 fires in Cambridge City between October 2019 and August 2020. Projecting the number for September 2020 based on the average of the previous 12 months would indicate a total of 193 fires for the full year. Of the 177 fires recorded up to August, just under a quarter (24%) were deliberate, with 63% accidental and 13% where the cause was not known.

The figure below charts the count of deliberate fires recorded in the past 5 years (September 2020 projected) for Cambridge City as well as the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough district average. This shows that Cambridge has been consistently below the average number of deliberate fires seen across the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough districts. Year-on-year the numbers have varied markedly, for example, dropping by 60% in 2017/18 before doubling again in 2018/19. The number of deliberate fires is down slightly for 2019/20 but this decrease is not as great as that seen across the county as a whole.

Figure 21: Count of deliberate fires October 2015-September 2020



Monthly analysis shows that, aside from a notable spike of 13 deliberate fires in October 2019, numbers have remained consistently low with monthly counts of 6 or below since October 2018.

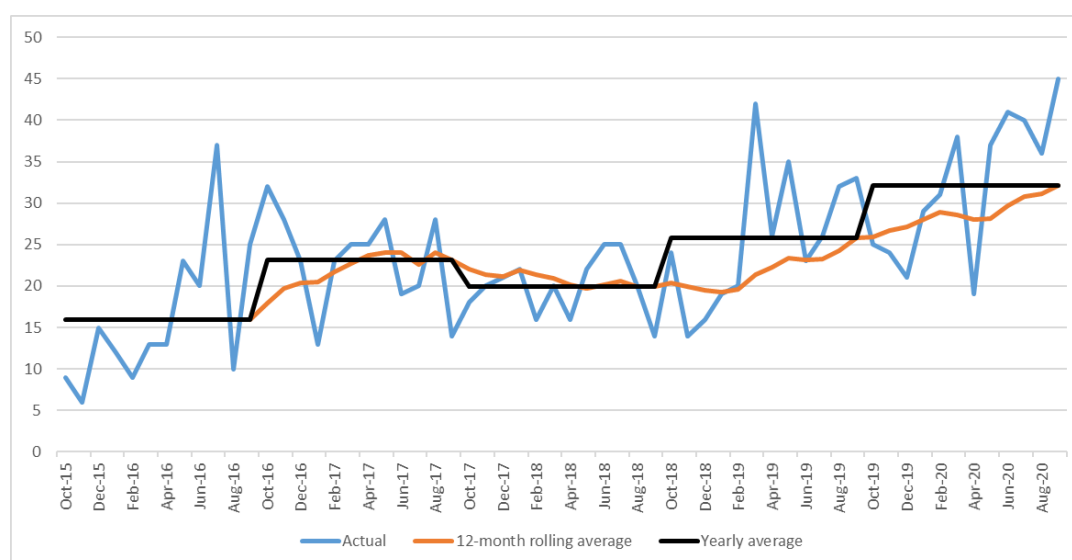
Police recorded hate crime continues to increase, this is both locally and nationally. To get a better idea of the level actually experienced by people the Crime Survey for England & Wales (CSEW) is used. However, there is a lag on that data being released, so recent changes will not show. The CSEW combined 2017/18 to 2019/20 surveys estimated there were an average of 190,000 incidents of hate crime a year during this period. This was similar to the previous estimate of 184,000 incidents (combined 2015/16 to 2017/18 CSEW<sup>9</sup>).

Analysis by Cambridgeshire Constabulary in September 2020 and shared with the Research Group in order to understand the impact of the COVID-19 measures provided the following key findings regarding police recorded hate crime;

- The occurrence of hate crime was 46 % lower in 2020 (Jan-Aug), relative to the same period in 2019 (951 and 1753 crimes and incidents, respectively). Most likely this is due to limits on freedom of movement and less interactions in public places.
- As lockdown 1 eased, the occurrence of hate rose, and by the post-lockdown period was generally higher than the same period in 2019. Only about 4% (20 of 479 hate crimes and incidents after 15 March 2020) can be directly attributed to the pandemic and pandemic response.
- Cambridge had the highest rate of hate crimes per 1,000 residents in both 2019 and 2020, whilst Peterborough had the most in absolute terms.

The more recent analysis by the Research Group examining the data for the last five years shows the steady rise in reported hate crime.

Figure 22: Monthly police recorded hate crime, Cambridge City



Cambridge City Council Community Safety Team receives hate crime reports directly. Anecdotal evidence includes examples of reports received by Chinese people, who are either residents or visitors, being verbally abused in Cambridge due to the perception that COVID-19 started in China.

#### HATE CRIME CASE STUDY 1:

A woman and her daughter were at a bus stop in Cambridge when they witnessed a cyclist hit by the bus as he rode passed. The cyclist fell off his bike and seemed hurt, the mother and daughter asked if he was ok and if he needed any help. The cyclist became abusive and started to swear and shout at the mother and daughter. Both were very shocked at the cyclist's response and decided to walk off back to the house they had been visiting. The cyclist followed them and continued to abuse them. The mother and daughter's English was limited but they did understand that the cyclist was having a go at them for being Muslim and wearing the Hijab. They also understood that the cyclist was telling them to 'go back to where they came from'.

The mother and daughter were terrified because of the incident. This incident was reported to the Police but the perpetrator was not identified.

#### HATE CRIME CASE STUDY 2:

A Chinese lady was visiting the town centre when she was approached by a couple of young men. The men were abusive to the lady accusing her of the spread of the COVID-19 virus they also laughed at her before walking off. The Chinese lady felt very intimidated and frightened at the time. This was reported to the Police but no one was identified for the abuse.

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## IMPACT OF HOMELESSNESS

As part of the immediate emergency measures to manage the coronavirus pandemic, the Government required every housing authority to arrange emergency accommodation for all homeless people, known as "everyone in". This focused especially on those on the street, providing safe accommodation preferably self-contained and with facilities to isolate wherever possible. This also required suitable support including advice on COVID-19 and access to key services including prescriptions, meals and security. In Cambridge City this meant that a peak figure of 115 people were in emergency accommodation in Cambridge City during May 2020, ultimately reducing to 63 people at the beginning of October 2020<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> <https://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/local-housing-knowledge/our-housing-network/housingboard/>

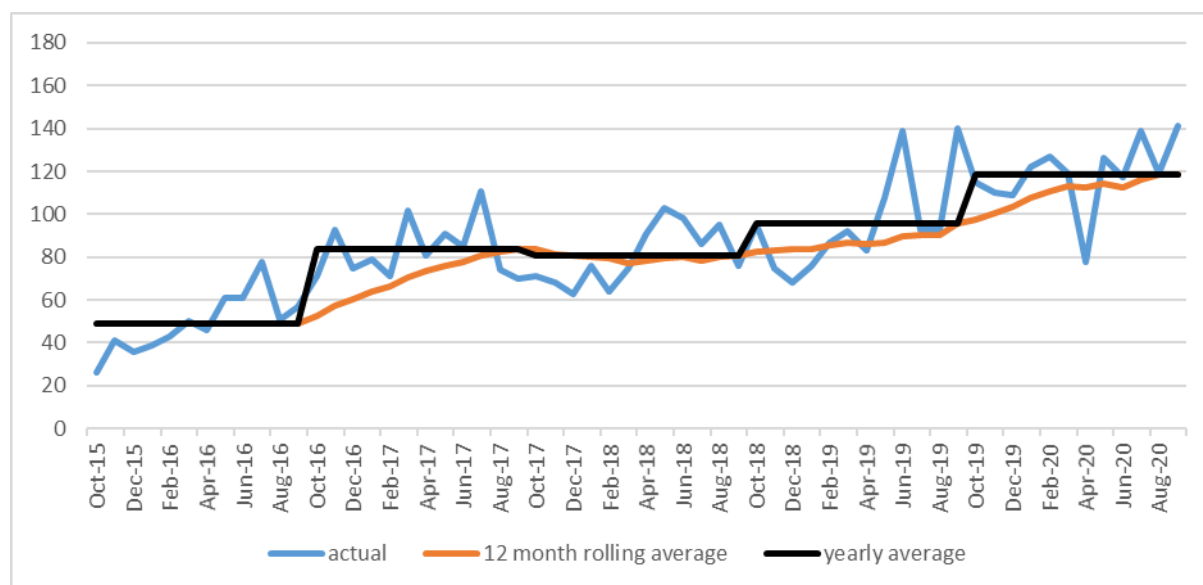
As the first national lockdown ended, those that were in temporary accommodation were now required to be rehoused in other properties. The CSP needs to understand the associated support needs for those in new tenancy agreements.

Other aspects of legislation relating to coronavirus have likely impacts on the issue of homelessness in the longer term. A stay on evictions took place from the first national lockdown until September 2020. Further still a longer notice period requirement was established for private and council or social housing tenants (where notice was given from 29<sup>th</sup> August 2020 onwards) meaning that in most circumstances 6 months' notice will be given<sup>11</sup>. There could potentially be a shift in demand for homelessness prevention and homelessness support from Spring 2021 as a result.

## PUBLIC ORDER

Levels of police recorded public order offences have increased in Cambridge City over time from an average of 49 crimes in 2014/15 to an average of 119 crimes in 2019/20. A pattern of year-on-year increases has remained in 2019/20 despite a sharp drop in public order offences in April 2020 during the initial stages of the national lockdown. The constabulary have created a marker for calls relating to COVID-19 however at the time of writing the Research Group did not have access to this data. How much the impact of the COVID-19 restrictions has had on the increases seen in the latter half of the most recent year cannot be determined at this time.

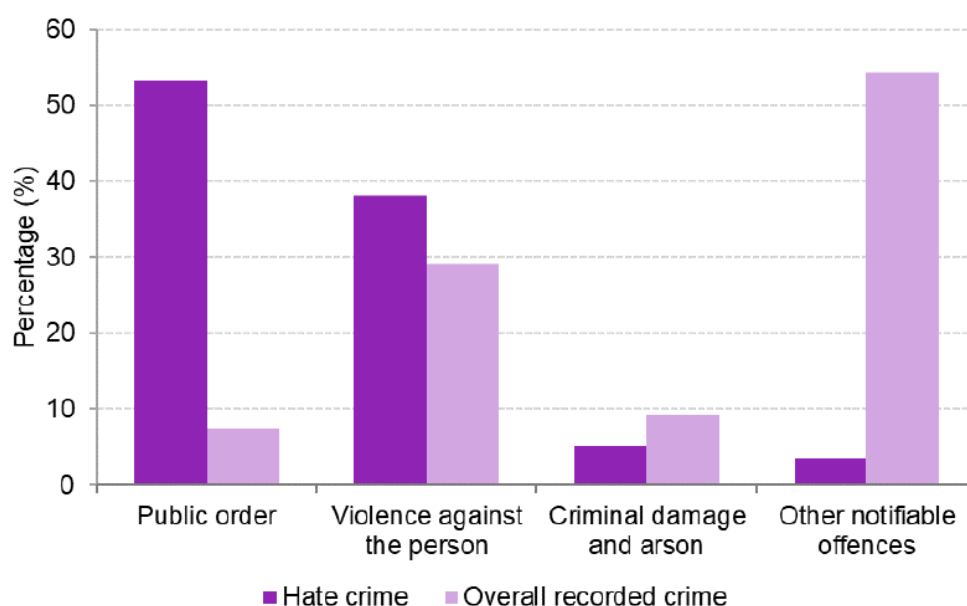
Figure 23: Monthly breakdown in Public Order offences, Cambridge City (Source: CADET)



It should be noted that nationally public order offences accounted for just seven per cent of all notifiable offences compared with 53 per cent of hate crime offences. Meaning a substantial overlap in trends between hate crime and public order offences is likely.

<sup>11</sup> [https://england.shelter.org.uk/housing\\_advice/coronavirus](https://england.shelter.org.uk/housing_advice/coronavirus)

Figure 24: Breakdown of hate crimes and overall recorded crime by selected offence types, 2019/20 (Source - Hate Crime, England and Wales, 2019/20<sup>7</sup>)



Source: Police recorded crime, Home Office. Figures exclude GMP.

## PRIORITY 2 UPDATE: LISTENING TO COMMUNITY NEEDS AND RESPONDING TOGETHER TO REDUCE HARM

### Response to COVID-19

Voluntary sector input was sought from partnership members for this document. It was noted that the rapid and relatively widespread response to needs arising in the first national lockdown highlighted the existing strengths (and networks) of community groups and charities in Cambridge City<sup>12</sup>. This highly positive response has been reported to have continued since the initial lockdown. However, it may be valuable for the CSP to be kept updated of any challenges to maintaining the community/ voluntary sector response as communities endure subsequent lockdowns and the wider long term impacts of the pandemic become apparent.

The response to the Coronavirus pandemic and the impacts of lockdown has included work to set up a District hub to enable the support of Cambridge City residents as various needs have arisen. In the initial lockdown work was done to understand where vulnerabilities were likely to be in the City. Subsequent analysis was also carried out to understand the kind of help requested during the first national lockdown to help refine the response.

<sup>12</sup> <https://sway.office.com/ECiFC77bHe4k9HDI?ref=Link> reports learning from Community Groups, Charities and statutory partners, reflecting on March 2020 onwards.

## Summary of progress on activity– April to October 2020

Cambridge City Council is a part of several partnership approaches to tackling hate crime, cohesion; including;

- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Hate Crime Strategic Group
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Counter Terrorism Strategic Group
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough PREVENT strategy

These are part of the business as usual multi-agency ways of working.

### Operation Carmel

*Op Carmel<sup>13</sup> will respond to the communities concerns about County Lines. That is, the visible affect they can see on their streets in their communities. It will work in the following ways;*

1. *Take visible action – Action led by intelligence/data about risk and increase*
2. *Target Harden – The strengthening of security measures to buildings (including homes), installations, street furniture etc.*
3. *Increase confidence and intelligence – greater reporting to police and partners and use of that information.*

Progress: Operation Carmel has been significantly impacted by the measures to tackle COVID-19 as much of the delivery is face to face. Some online delivery has been trialled but deemed not as successful therefore this operation is currently on hold.

In the longer term there will be development of building in community resilience e.g. Increasing the ways communities can deliver activity in a sustainable way.

Impact: Initial feedback was positive and previous experience with face to face interactions with communities has been shown to increase understanding of local problems. Further Analysis of impact will have to be delayed until delivery is up and running.

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<sup>13</sup> Operational Carmel Partnership Briefing

## CAMBRIDGE CITY CENTRE SPECIFIC ISSUES

Some issues were highlighted either through the data scanning or in conversation with professionals that are not within the priorities but the 'business as usual' groups. In particular, issues currently facing the city centre;

- The average level of shoplifting in Cambridge City had been higher between 2016/17 and 2018/19 than in 2015/16. The dramatic decrease since April 2020 was a direct result of the measures brought in to tackle COVID-19 as can be seen from the footfall data.
- The night-time economy has also been affected by these measures with restrictions on leisure and entertainment industry. That said, the hotspot analysis of ambulance trust call-out data for assaults indicates a relatively unchanged picture of hotspots (see map overleaf).

Figure 25: Monthly police recorded shoplifting, Cambridge City

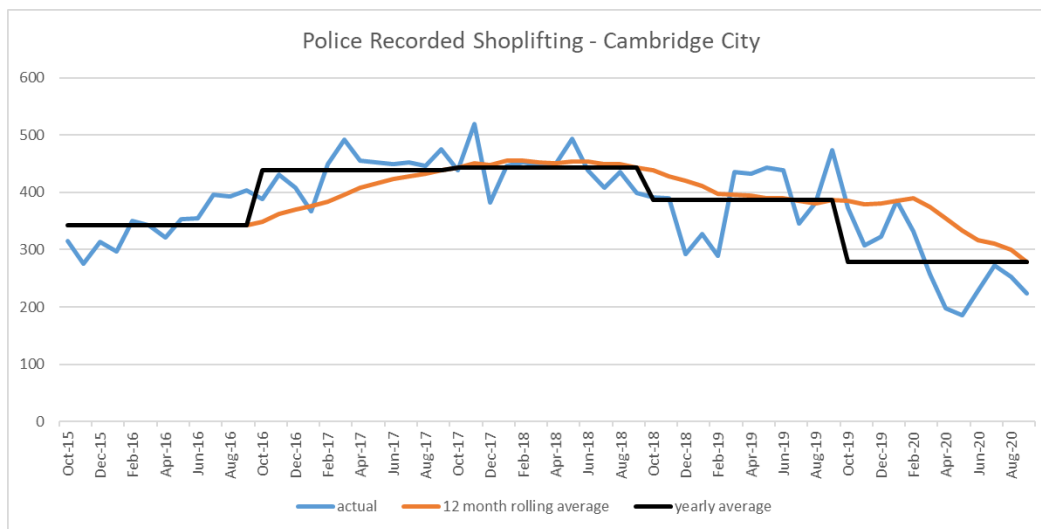
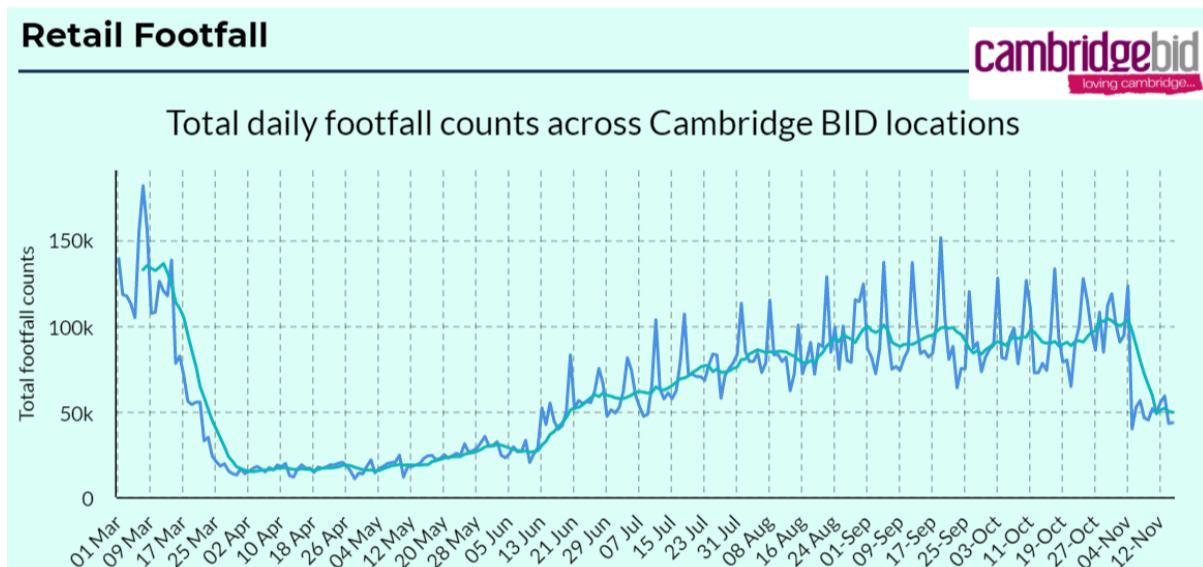


Figure 26: Weekly retail footfall measured by Cambridge BID locations from March 2020 onwards (Source: Cambridge BID/ Cambridgeshire Insight)



A heat map of the Cambridge City data is shown figure below, illustrating that the primary hotspot for assault-related ambulance call outs is located in the City Centre with a number of additional secondary hotspots including the Mitcham's corner/Jesus Green area and Newmarket Road. The inset map shows that within the primary central hotspot there are individual hotspots likely related to specific licenced premises or clusters of locations linked to the night-time economy.

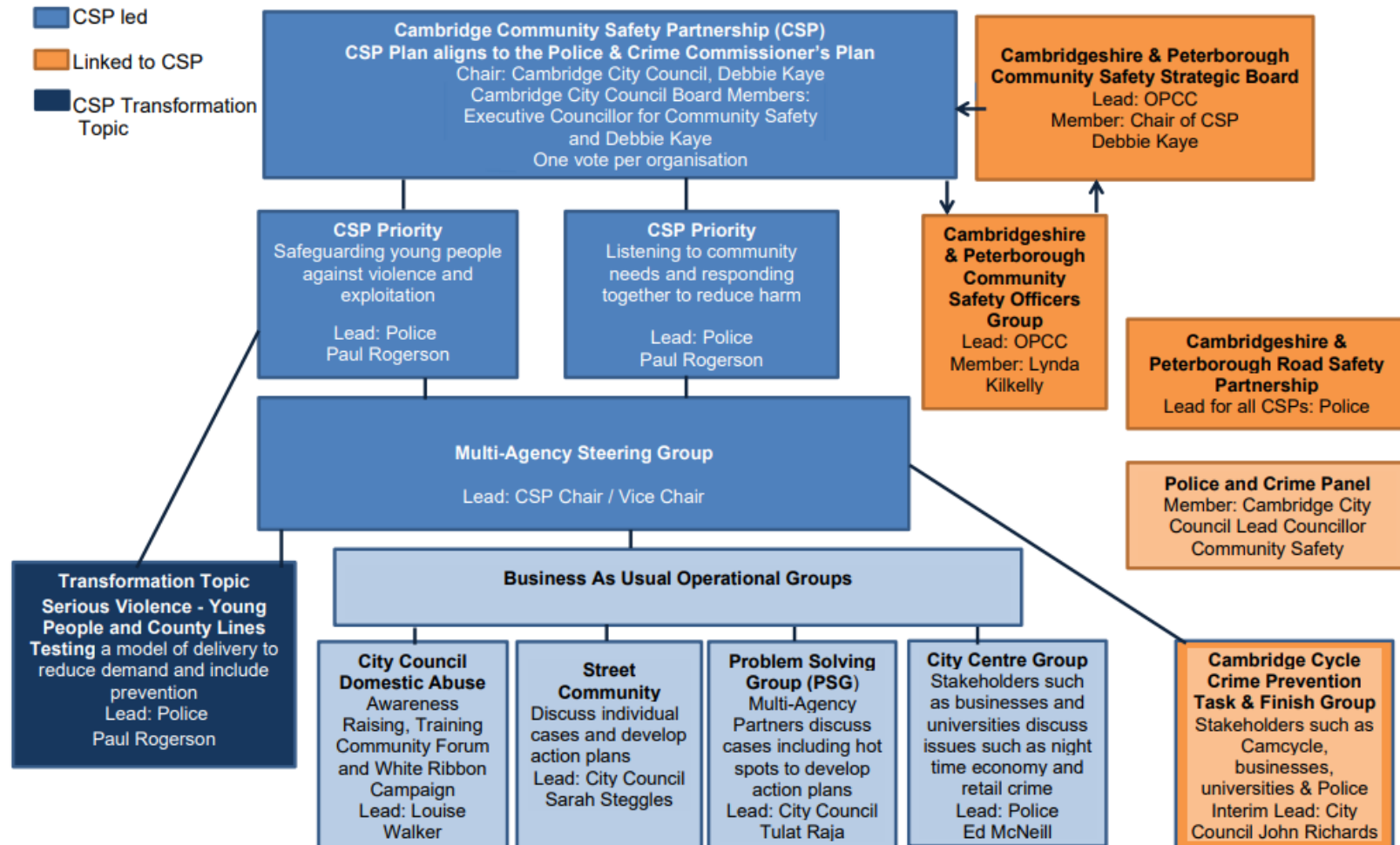
*Figure 27: Heat map of assault-related ambulance callouts in Cambridge City from October 2019 to September 2020 including a zoomed in heat map of the city centre.*

**Assault-related ambulance call outs, Cambridge City, October 2019-September 2020**



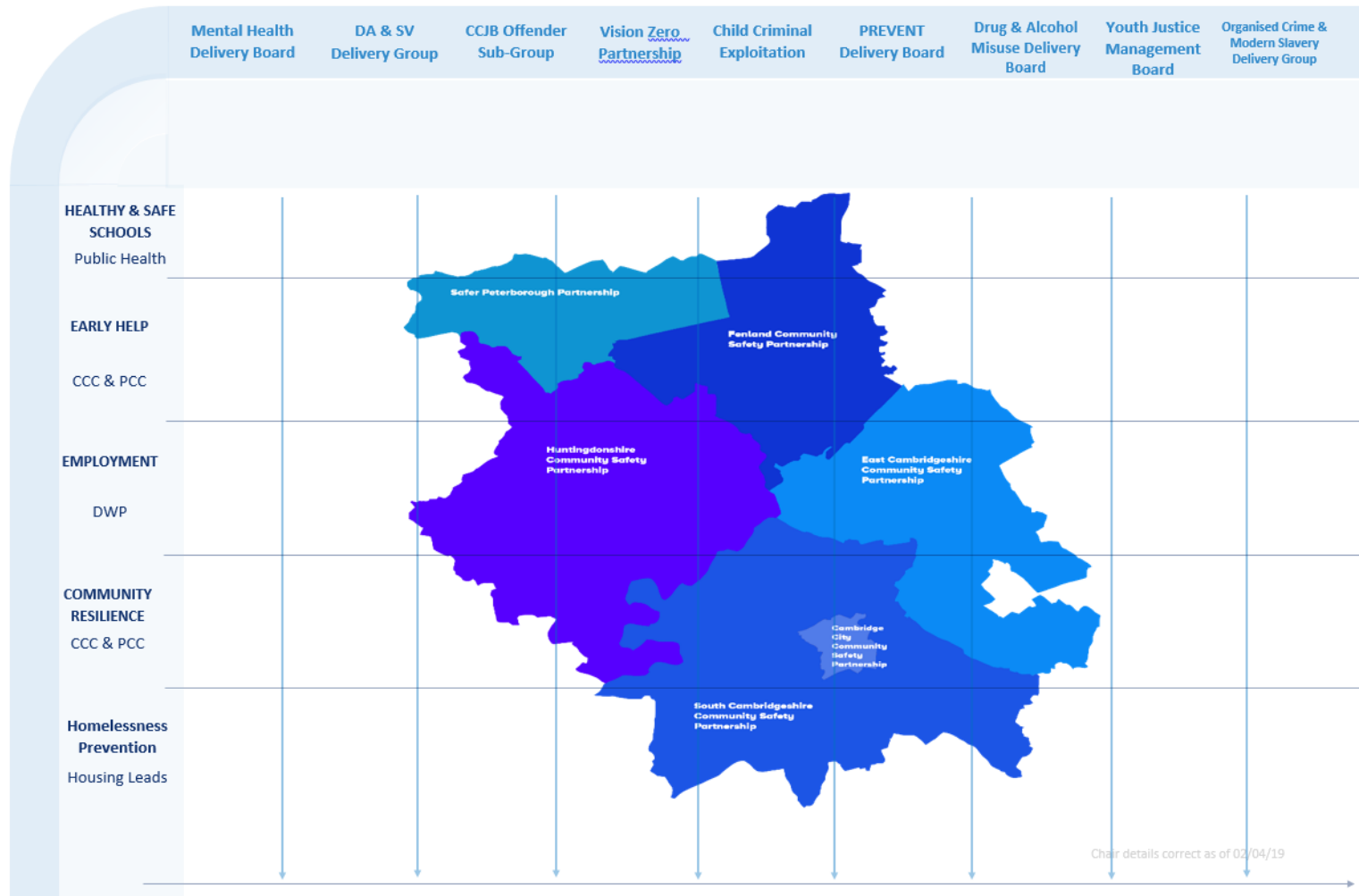


**Cambridge Community Safety Structure 2020-2021**  
as provided by Cambridge City Council Community Safety Team November 2020



## APPENDIX B: CAMBRIDGESHIRE & PETERBOROUGH THEMATIC MATRIX

### PARTNERSHIP MATRIX





# CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN

February 2021 – February 2022

CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITY SAFETY  
PARTNERSHIP

## Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

The Cambridge Community Safety Partnership (CSP) brings together a number of agencies and organisations concerned with tackling and reducing crime and antisocial behaviour in Cambridge. Some organisations, like the City Council and the police are statutory members, but voluntary group and businesses are also represented and play an important role.

Our key role is to understand the kind of community safety issues Cambridge is experiencing; decide which of these are the most important to deal with; and then decide what actions we can take collectively, adding value to the day-to-day work undertaken by our individual agencies and organisations. We detail these actions in our community safety plan which we update each year.

To help us to do this we commission Strategic Assessments during the year. These provide a range of detailed information that exists about crime, disorder, substance abuse and other community matters that are affecting Cambridge. In light of this information the assessment makes recommendations about how best to keep the Community Safety Plan priorities on track for the next year.

Area Committees regularly consider the issues that are of concern to the public in their community and these concerns are adopted by the Neighbourhood Policing Teams in partnership with other agencies. The priorities set at Area Committees are taken into account when developing our plan.

In producing our plan we have been mindful of the [Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner's Crime Plan 2017-2020](#) and the requirement to 'have regard' to the priorities that will be established by the commissioner in his plan. The new Police and Crime Commissioner's Plan will be developed following the election in May 2021, which had been delayed following government guidance due to the international coronavirus pandemic.

The Cambridge Community Safety Partnership Board decided that the priorities for 2021-2022 would be:

- Safeguarding young people against violence and exploitation
- Listening to community needs and responding together to reduce harm

Since 2019, a new agreed CSP structure has a Multi-Agency Steering Group which oversees the business as usual operational groups. Task and finish groups are set up as required. In addition, the focus is a Transformation Topic, with the aim to reduce demand and work on prevention utilising the opportunities and expertise available countywide.

For each of the Cambridge Community Safety priorities, the lead officer provides a verbal update at the CSP meetings and this is published with the other meeting papers on [Cambridge Community Safety Partnership](#).

## **Contact Us**

Any comments or queries on this Year 2021-2022 version of the Community Safety Plan should be addressed to:

Partnership Support Officer, Cambridge Community Safety Partnership,  
Community Safety Team, Cambridge City Council  
PO Box 700, Cambridge CB1 0JH  
Telephone: 01223 457808 or by email: [community.safety@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:community.safety@cambridge.gov.uk)

## **Board Members of Cambridge Community Safety Partnership**

- Cambridge City Council – Debbie Kaye
- Cambridge City Council – Nicky Massey
- Cambridge Council For Voluntary Service – Mark Freeman
- BeNCH CRC Ltd – Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire Community Rehabilitation Company Limited – Jo Curphey
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary – Paul Rogerson
- Cambridgeshire County Council – Lisa Riddle
- Cambridgeshire County Council – Claire Richards
- Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service – James Ball
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group – Marek Zamborsky
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust – Maggie Page

## **Non- voting Members of Cambridge Community Safety Partnership**

- Anglia Ruskin University – Greg Dumbrell / David Walmsley
- British Transport Police – Matt Quinn
- Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC) – Adam Ratcliffe
- Cambridge City Council – Lynda Kilkelly
- Cambridge City Council – Louise Walker
- Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust – Adrian Boyle / James Morgan
- Cambridgeshire Research Group – Leigh Roberts
- Public Health Joint Commissioning Unit – Susie Talbot
- University of Cambridge – Michelle Reynolds

## **In attendance at Cambridge Community Safety Meetings**

- Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner – Representative

## Community Safety Plan 2021-2022 Priorities: Strategic Statement

### There are Business As Usual Operational Groups:

- **City Centre**, led by the Police, works with stakeholders such as businesses and universities to discuss issues such as night time economy and retail crime
- **Domestic Abuse**, led by Cambridge City Council, raises awareness, co-ordinates training, a Community Forum and White Ribbon Campaign
- **Problem Solving**, led by Cambridge City Council, Multi-Agency Partners discusses cases including hot spots to develop action plans
- **Street Community**, led by Cambridge City Council, discusses individual cases and develop action plans

### Task and Finish Groups are set up as required:

- In November 2020, a multi-agency Cambridge Cycle Crime Prevention Task and Finish Group was set up. Cambridge City Council is the interim lead with stakeholders involved such as Camcycle, businesses, universities and Cambridgeshire Constabulary.

### • **Priority 1: Safeguarding young people against violence and exploitation**

**Youth Consultation** - revisit initiatives for engaging with young people in Cambridge City. Proposed methods include:

- Adaptation of Police specific engagement process to capture and respond to concerns of young people.
- Challenge to area committees to report on young person's issues when making request of partners.
- Work with the Cambridgeshire Youth Panel to better understand the needs of young people in Cambridge.

### Outcomes

- a) To identify and respond to youth specific concerns directly relating to violence and exploitation using "you said we did" approach.
- b) Seek opinion and advice from young people as we seek to achieve this priority.

**Organised Crime Groups** – ensure the partnership responds to the needs of young people influenced or being exploited by organised crime groups (O.C.G.s)

- a. Multiagency problem solving - When young people are identified as being at risk of O.C.G. activity as a member or associate of a group young people are referred and managed by the appropriate multiagency process.

- b. Using the principles of early intervention following simple protocols to ensure safeguarding.
- i. Child protection referral.
- ii. Romero principle
- iii. Early help assessment.

#### Outcomes

- a) Increase the number of O.C.G. associated referrals to multi agency working groups.
- b) Increase understanding of O.C.G. disruption models with all partners to ensure disruptions are actioned.

### **Lead Officer: Communities Chief Inspector Paul Rogerson, Cambridgeshire Constabulary**

- **Cambridge CSP Project: County Lines Campaign**

This project is funded by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and led by Cambridge CSP working with Peterborough City Council. It focusses on those areas around County Lines and its influence and risks to children and young people, where it has been identified that the Cambridge CSP can add value to the work already in progress.

The project has three phases, two of which were completed in 2020.

Phase One saw the setting up of a multiagency task and finish group to plan and carry out a consultation process with a wide range of communities including parents, carers and young people across Cambridge and Peterborough.

Phase Two involved the appointment of a project co-ordinator with responsibility for developing the project in accordance with the findings from the consultation carried out by the task and finish group. The role will also connect with the findings already available elsewhere such as with Local Safeguarding Board (LSB) and engage with the LSB, Healthy Schools, Fearless.org and the County Pathfinder Co-ordinator to ensure that all resources, information and messages already developed are used within the local context. This will include close working with LSB and County Lines Pathfinder to increase the impact of the available information and resources.

Phase 3 - The Expansion and Delivery of the Project will take place from January 2021 to September 2021.

A flexible and dynamic action plan is being developed by the task and finish group which will include ideas and initiatives from communities as the project develops. Some of the actions included are:

- a 'You said – We did' approach to promote the development of the programme of activity in relation to both communications and actions.
- outreach work with communities, helping them to establish links with businesses, voluntary sector and community services to build on resilience in their local area to address the impact of County Lines.
- a universal approach for all young people, to avoid duplication of targeted work delivered by the County Safeguarding Children's Board and Youth Offending Scheme for those young people identified in the emerging, moderate or significant risk groups.
- alignment to the County's Demand Management Hub - Think Communities partnership approach (2018) to contribute to building community resilience across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

The aim of the project is to enable communities to have:

- a) a greater understanding of the signs of county lines involvement
- b) clear pathways for getting information and reporting concerns

**Lead Officer: Lynda Kilkelly, Community Safety Manager, Cambridge City Council**

- **Priority 2: Listening to community needs and responding together to reduce harm**

Operation Carmel and Area Committees to be used in partnership to consult the community locally and then issues to be taken to Cambridge City Problem Solving Group (PSG) for a partnership approach to reducing harm.

Operation Carmel – three step approach “engagement, targeted activity and problem solving” to be extended to a fourth step “Think communities’ approach”, building on using ABCD to reduce crime and disorder.

Outcomes

- a) Problem-Solving Group chair to highlight successes and “blockers” to CSP on in a quarterly report.
- b) Operation Carmel continue to report on activity and aim to develop an ABCD / Think communities’ project in each areas (North/ East/ South and West)

**Lead Officer: Communities Chief Inspector Paul Rogerson, Cambridgeshire Constabulary**



# CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### 1. Foreword

a) The following values and strategic drivers are key to the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership ("Cambridge CSP"):

- ❑ We will be responsible for an overarching strategic framework<sup>1</sup> for reducing crime and improving community safety in Cambridge;
- ❑ We will ensure that all partner agencies<sup>2</sup> work together and ensure the work of each agency is "joined up" and that our performance is effectively managed;
- ❑ We will ensure that our work is linked to national and county priorities and research, including the Police Reform & Social Responsibility Act 2011, the Localism Act 2011 and Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, where this best serves the people of Cambridge;
- ❑ We will take an intelligence-led process to our business and ensure problem solving<sup>3</sup> is a tool used to address issues;
- ❑ We will engage<sup>4</sup> with the community as a whole, encouraging people to become involved with reporting and tackling crime and disorder in Cambridge;
- ❑ We will also engage with other partnerships on issues that relate to Cambridge both at the area and citywide level;

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<sup>1</sup> Senior managers will be responsible for ensuring their organisations and agencies deliver against this framework.

<sup>2</sup> Anglia Ruskin University, **BeNCH CRC Ltd**, British Transport Police, Cambridge Business Against Crime, **Cambridge City Council**, Cambridge Council for Voluntary Services, Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridgeshire & Peterborough NHS Foundation Trust, **Cambridgeshire Constabulary**, **Cambridgeshire County Council**, **Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service**, **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group**, Office of the Cambridgeshire Police & Crime Commissioner and University of Cambridge. Those shown in **bold** are the statutory agencies.

<sup>3</sup> Problem solving is a means of harnessing all agencies and the community (including the two Cambridge Universities) 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 reducing the demands made on the Cambridge CSP.

<sup>4</sup> Policing and Safer Neighbourhoods is the driving force for the Cambridge CSP's engagement work.

- ❑ We will allocate funding using transparent procedures and based on available evidence; and
- ❑ We will work to ensure that our human and financial resources are used as effectively as possible, by monitoring and evaluating our work.

b) The following are the priorities of the Cambridge CSP for **2021-22**.

The details for each priority are in the Cambridge Community Safety Plan **2021-22**:

- **Safeguarding young people against violence and exploitation**
- **Listening to community needs and responding together to reduce harm**

**2. Agencies** represented on the Cambridge CSP are responsible for:

- a) Appointing a representative (“member”) to attend meetings and events hosted by the Cambridge CSP, and to act as the contact point between other agencies;
- b) Ensuring that their member is well briefed on their roles and responsibilities and has received a proper handover briefing when there has been a change of membership; and
- c) Contributing to multi-agency problem solving on the crime and disorder issues identified within the Community Safety Plan **2021-22** (“CS Plan”), ensuring that relevant members contribute to any working groups set up by the Cambridge CSP.

**3. Members<sup>5</sup>** are responsible for:

- a) Contributing to the work and development of the Cambridge CSP;
- b) Ensuring their respective agency is effectively considering community safety in the way it delivers its services;
- c) Identifying the resources their agency can bring to bear on the problems identified by the Cambridge CSP;
- d) Attending all Cambridge CSP meetings, ensuring that all relevant agenda papers are read and understood, noting that from October 2018 South Cambridgeshire Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership will be invited to two meetings a year;

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<sup>5</sup> Some members will be Board members – see “Voting”.

- e) Ensuring that any reports for discussion by the Cambridge CSP are forwarded to the Partnership Support Officer by whatever deadline is set, advising of any that are confidential and require appropriate handling;
- f) Feeding back from Cambridge CSP meetings to their respective agency, ensuring all relevant people are aware of its work and the Plan;
- g) Advising the Cambridge CSP of any community safety issues arising from their respective agencies; and
- h) Ensuring that their respective agency complies with the Information Sharing Agreement.

**4. The Cambridge CSP is responsible for:**

- a) Commissioning the Research Group to undertake Strategic Assessments;
- b) Agreeing the annual refresh of the CS Plan, using the Strategic Assessments as a basis for decision-making;
- c) Setting objectives and targets within the CS Plan that are SMART<sup>6</sup> and based on a problem-solving approach;
- d) Commissioning and financing projects to tackle problems identified by the Strategic Assessments;
- e) Allocating grant funding, awarded to the Cambridge CSP, in line with the conditions of grant, in order to further the objectives of the CS Plan;
- f) Monitoring achievement against the objectives and targets identified in each Task Group's Action Plan and challenging lack of progress, where appropriate<sup>7</sup>;
- g) Evaluating the success of Cambridge CSP initiatives and disseminating the lessons learnt; and
- h) Working with the Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner to ensure that the Community Strategy and CS Plan are complementary to each other.

**5. The Chair is responsible for:**

- a) Chairing meetings of the Cambridge CSP, ensuring that it gets through the business on the agenda and takes clear decisions on recommendations made by majority vote;

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<sup>6</sup> Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-based

<sup>7</sup> See role of the "Vice Chair"

- b) Ensuring that, prior to conducting the business of each meeting, the general public (where present) are reminded of the “Information for the general public and media representatives” printed on the back of the Agenda;
- c) Representing<sup>8</sup> the Cambridge CSP at other meetings and acting as the “public face” of the Cambridge CSP when dealing with the media.

**6. The Vice Chair** is responsible for:

- a) Chairing meetings of the Cambridge CSP in the absence of the Chair;
- b) Representing the Chair at other meetings and acting as the public face of the Cambridge CSP when dealing with the media, where appropriate and advised;
- c) Conducting preparatory work, with the Research Group, to contextualise current Cambridge CSP performance;
- d) Acting as a “Champion” for the Strategic Assessment process to ensure that information required to build a profile of the community and its needs is available to the Research Group;
- e) Taking ownership of the performance management process and reviewing this at Cambridge CSP meetings; and
- f) Working to improve business processes that support delivery against the agreed priorities.

**7. Voting**

- a) The Chair will, where a report seeks Board approval of a recommendation, call for a show of hands of those Board members present, taking into account any votes notified to the Partnership Support Officer from those Board members not present and not represented<sup>9</sup>; and
- b) Each representative agency is entitled to **one vote only**.

**8. The Multi-Agency Steering Group (replacing The Officer Support Group)** is responsible for:

- a) Providing professional advice, support and recommendations to the Cambridge CSP to enable it to fulfil the responsibilities outlined above;

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<sup>8</sup> The Chair may delegate to the Vice Chair or an appropriate member where potential conflicts of interest or dual roles may occur.

<sup>9</sup> For the purposes of voting, representatives attending meetings on behalf of absent Board members will be deemed as Board members

- b) Managing the agenda for Cambridge CSP meetings (in consultation with the Chair) to ensure that work is sensibly programmed throughout the year and that Board members have the briefings they need to make informed decisions;
- c) Managing the bidding and commissioning process for any grant funding streams available to the Cambridge CSP, making recommendations to Board members on the projects to be funded in line with the conditions of grant and the objectives set out in the CS Plan;
- d) Drafting the annual refresh of the CS Plan and providing advice on relevant SMART objectives and targets;
- e) Providing advice and support to any working groups set up by the Cambridge CSP.

**9. The Partnership Support Officer** is responsible for (in addition to the usual secretariat duties):

- a) Ensuring Cambridge CSP meetings are advertised on the City Council's website in good time and that the agenda and reports are posted within five working days of each meeting;
- b) Ensuring that the Chair is notified of any questions to be raised prior to each meeting;
- c) Ensuring agreed actions are taken forward between meetings;
- d) Writing an Annual Review on the work of the Cambridge CSP and making sure that information about the Cambridge CSP is publicised via the web and other appropriate mechanisms;
- e) Providing induction support and materials for new members; and
- f) Monitoring the performance of working groups to enable the Vice Chair to have up to date information to either inform assessment of their achievements or to provide evidence to challenge failings, where appropriate.

**10.** For further information, visit [Cambridge Community Safety Partnership](#).

## Domestic Abuse Quarterly Performance Report 2020-21

### Quarter 3: October - December 2020

#### Q3 Total referral data

	Total Referrals	Engagement	Repeats
<b>IDVA Referrals (Cambs &amp; Pboro)</b>	612	71%	30%

#### Q3 Data all risk level IDVAs

	Total Referrals	Engagement	Repeats
<b>A8 Cambs</b>	44	68%	40%
<b>A8 Pboro</b>	62	39%	33%
<b>YP Cambs</b>	40	73%	34%
<b>YP Pboro</b>	15	53%	38%
<b>Health Cambs</b>	23	91%	5%
<b>Health Pboro</b>	15	53%	38%
<b>DA Stalking Cambs</b>	24	75%	33%
<b>DA Stalking Pboro</b>	10	90%	33%

\*A8 & Health IDVAs are in post for Cambs only but Pboro referrals are being collated to show demand

#### Q3 Data by District

	Referrals	Engagement Rate	Repeat Rate
<b>Cambridge City</b>	60	83%	32%
<b>East Cambs</b>	26	88%	52%
<b>Fenland</b>	50	78%	31%
<b>Huntingdonshire</b>	80	70%	23%
<b>South Cambs</b>	35	89%	26%
<b>Peterborough</b>	135	67%	30%

\*data adjusted throughout the year as database updates so final numbers not confirmed until Q4

<b>2019-20</b>					<b>Total</b>	<b>Ave Engagement</b>	<b>Ave Repeats</b>
	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>			
<b>City</b>	67	61	50	43	<b>221</b>	73%	42%
<b>East</b>	22	27	15	18	<b>82</b>	82%	37%
<b>Fenland</b>	49	59	39	30	<b>177</b>	75%	43%
<b>Hunts</b>	82	81	41	66	<b>270</b>	84%	39%
<b>South</b>	38	48	39	30	<b>155</b>	79%	30%
<b>Health all</b>	27	25	28	36	<b>116</b>	88%	13%
<b>CYP all</b>	34	31	33	57	<b>155</b>	81%	32%
<b>A8 all</b>	52	48	63	67	<b>230</b>	71%	33%
<b>Stalking</b>	63	42	31	25	<b>161</b>	81%	29%
<b>Peterborough</b>	112	96	98	106	<b>412</b>	66%	37%
<b>Total</b>	546	518	437	478	<b>1979</b>	76%	36%

### Q3 Diversity Data Cambs & Peterborough IDVA Service

Number of male referrals	23
Number declaring disability	13
LGBT	5

### Other relevant Q3 data

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Q3 2020/21</b>	<b>TOTAL So far 2020- 21</b>	<b>Total 2019- 20</b>
Number of Daily MARAC cases Cambs & Pboro	<b>249</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>1471</b>
Police DA Incidents Cambs	<b>2268</b>	<b>7139</b>	<b>8795</b>
Police DA Incidents Peterborough	<b>1336</b>	<b>4207</b>	<b>5321</b>
Police DA Crimes Cambs average	<b>86%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>78%</b>
Police DA Crimes Peterborough average	<b>78%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>47%</b>

### Key issues and information

IDVA referrals for Q3 are up 40% on the same quarter last year, a total of 19% increase in referrals so far for 2020-21 compared to 2019-20.

During Quarter 3 the IDVA service accepted some medium risk referrals, scoring 10 or above on the DASH for a short period of time. This was to relieve pressure on outreach services. These referrals may have impacted on engagement levels.

A8 post for IDVA is being recruited to this month and new YP IDVA to cover maternity leave will start in March 2021.