



**Cambridge Community Safety Partnership**

**Strategic Assessment 2012/13**

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## Document Details

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# Section 1: Introduction

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## Document Purpose

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

The approach used for the strategic assessment follows the SARA model<sup>1</sup>. Scanning was carried out a meeting of the Partnership board where the areas of concern needing further analysis were agreed.

A variety of data sources were used in analysis stage. These broadly covered; district ASB data, police recorded crime and incidents, fire service recorded arson, offending data from probation, youth offending service (YOS), Cambridgeshire drug intervention program (CDIP) and prolific and priority offenders (PPO), domestic violence data, health data (including A&E and Ambulance Trust), socioeconomic data and national reports such as the British Crime Survey. See the appendices for precise data source information.

The Research and Performance Team of the County Council are uniquely placed in the county to provide analysis of this type. Supported by a range of information sharing agreements, joint funded posts and collaborative working arrangements. The expertise within the team and close collaboration means we can make clear links with other needs assessments such as, the joint strategic needs assessments in health and housing.

## Document Structure

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The strategic assessment document is set out in six chapters:

- **Key Findings** – this section provides an executive summary of the key analytical findings. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working.
- **Scanning** – this section presents the results of the CSP scanning meeting and provides a summary of the trends in community safety issues. In particular the scanning phase shaped the choice of topics for analysis in the following chapters.
- **Transient Communities** – an overview of the City's transient communities such as students, tourists and visitors as well as those considered to be homeless or part of the 'streetlife' community. It considers the extent to which these individuals are victims or

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<sup>1</sup> SARA: Scanning, Analysis, Reaction, Assessment - [http://www.popcenter.org/library/reading/pdfs/Rocket\\_Science.pdf](http://www.popcenter.org/library/reading/pdfs/Rocket_Science.pdf)

offenders.

- **Alcohol related violence** – this section presents an analysis of violent crime and injury associated with the consumption of alcohol. There is a specific focus on the City Centre.
- **Anti-social behaviour (ASB) & community concerns** - as well as considering ASB this section also considers other community concerns raised at neighbourhood meetings or within other forums such as the local press.
- **Crimes against individuals** – this section provides an overview of offences other than alcohol related violence such as personal theft and robbery which have a immediate impact on the individual.
- **Local Support for Countywide Issues** – Analysis of the topics where the partnership is providing local support for Countywide programmes namely:
  - Prolific Offenders
  - Domestic Abuse

## **Additional Data**

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The Research and Performance team has created an interactive community safety atlas, which provides 5 year data that can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

This provides data for some of the main crime and disorder issues in the district at ward level. It is publicly available and shows 5 year trends and comparator data (where available). The atlas allows the user to review the trend data directly on the map or in a chart.

## Section 2: Key Findings and Recommendations

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This section highlights the key findings emerging from the analysis, and considers opportunities for partnership working in light of these findings.

### Overview

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The focus for the partnership for the coming 12 months should be in maintaining a safe town centre, responding effectively to ASB issues including those raised at neighbourhood panel and supporting, where appropriate, countywide priorities.

### Key findings & Recommendations

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1. Maintaining a safe nightlife / night-time economy is fundamental to ensuring the safety of students as well as tourists and other visitors to the City. Police recorded violent crime has reduced but the trend in recorded admissions to A&E is less certain and admissions for the whole of 2011/12 remain consistent with the three year average (see Chart 1) rather than showing a definite decline. It is recommended that the partnership retain its current priority of tackling alcohol related violence.
2. There are seasonal patterns for acquisitive crime (see partnership calendar, page eight) and occasional peaks in acquisitive offences which require the partnership to act. Theft from person in Cambridge has increased by 55% over the last twelve months (July 2011 to June 2012 compared with July 2010 to June 2011) and Cambridge currently has the second highest rate for this type of offence in comparison with the group of most similar community partnerships. Given this, it is recommended that, the partnership prioritises theft from person.
3. There is a significant gap in our understanding of victimisation of students. It is recommended that further research, in association with the universities is carried out.
4. In response to the most commonly raised issues at a neighbourhood level the partnership should consider its policy towards speeding / parking problems and also what the approach should be to tackling community issues caused by drug or alcohol misuse.
5. It is recommended that Cambridge partnership support the Countywide priorities of tackling domestic abuse and reoffending by prolific offenders. Specifically the local origin for the prolific offenders provides support for an on-going emphasis on preventative work with young people to prevent them developing persistent offending behaviour.

## Section 3: Scanning

### Overview

In the last twelve months police recorded crime in Cambridge has reduced by 13%. There have been 1,671 fewer crimes during August 2011 to July 2012 compared to the previous twelve months. There have been exceptionally high reductions in acquisitive crime with dwelling burglary being reduced by 46%. The only area of concern is a significant increase in 'theft from person' offences by 37%, this topic is dealt with in more detail within section 7 of the assessment.

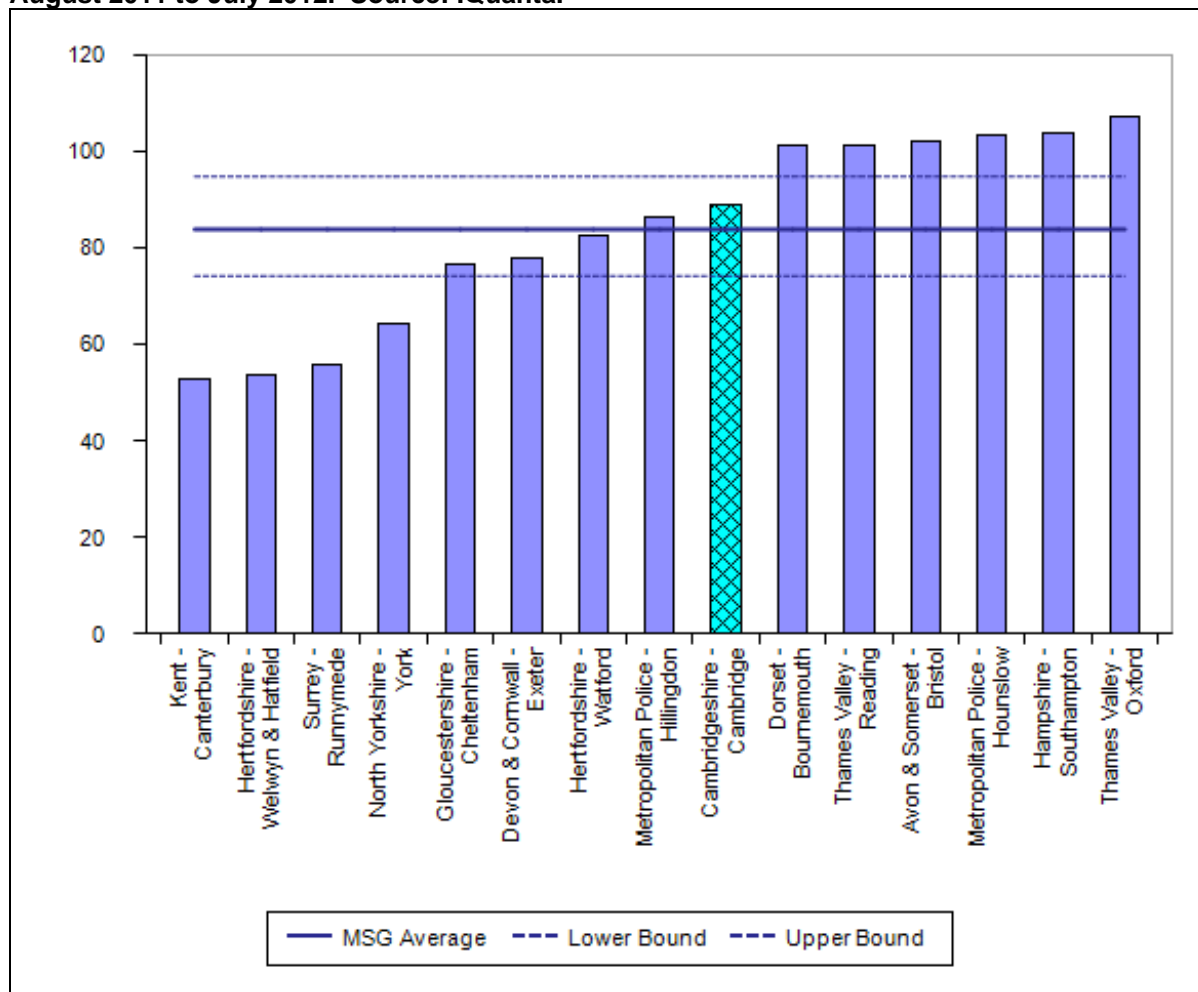
### Scanning of Performance

Figures 1 to 3 provide an overview of performance for crime in Cambridge.

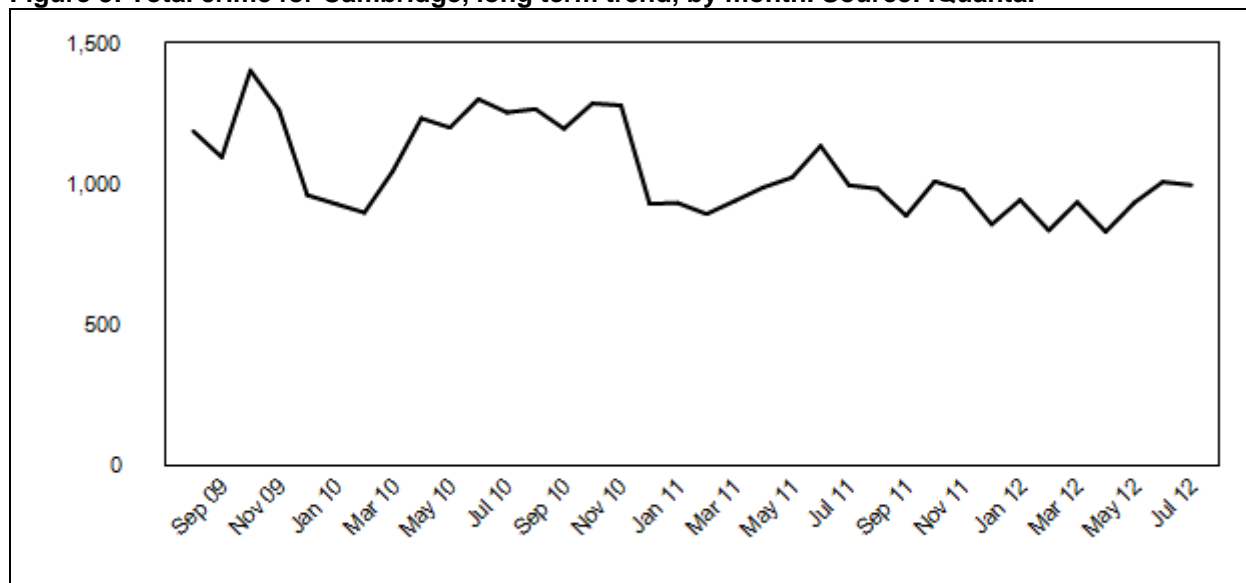
**Figure 1: Overview of change in crime for Cambridge August 2010 to July 2011 compared with August 2011 to July 2012**

If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.	Single Month		Numeric Change	Apparent Change	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change
	From	To			From	To				
	Jul-11	Jul-12	Aug-10	Jul-11	Aug-11	Jul-12				
<b>All Crime</b>	994	995	1	+ 0.1%	12,851	11,180	-1,671	- 13.0%		
<b>Victim Based Crime</b>	865	831	-34	- 3.9%	11,221	9,660	-1,561	- 13.9%		
<b>Serious Acquisitive Crime</b>	96	102	6	+ 6.3%	1,722	1,235	-487	- 28.3%		
Burglary Dwelling	38	47	9	+ 23.7%	788	426	-362	- 45.9%		
All Robbery	5	5	0	=	126	87	-39	- 31.0%		
Vehicle Crime	53	50	-3	- 5.7%	808	722	-86	- 10.6%		
Aggravated vehicle taking	1	1	0	=	8	13	5	+ 62.5%		
Theft from vehicle	46	41	-5	- 10.9%	683	606	-77	- 11.3%		
Theft of a Vehicle	6	8	2	+ 33.3%	117	103	-14	- 12.0%		
<b>Burglary Non Dwelling</b>	40	36	-4	- 10.0%	458	393	-65	- 14.2%		
Burglary Commercial	0	26	26	No Calc	0	74	74	No Calc		
Burglary Shed/Garage	0	10	10	No Calc	0	54	54	No Calc		
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0	0	0	No Calc	0	1	1	No Calc		
<b>Handling Stolen Goods</b>	2	1	-1	- 50.0%	53	24	-29	- 54.7%		
<b>Homicides</b>	0	0	0	No Calc	1	1	0	No Calc		
<b>All Assault with injury</b>	58	39	-19	- 32.8%	773	605	-168	- 21.7%		
Wounding	0	4	4	No Calc	0	15	15	No Calc		
Endangering Life	0	0	0	No Calc	0	0	0	No Calc		
Public Fear, Alarm or Distress	48	35	-13	- 27.1%	456	338	-118	- 25.9%		
<b>Serious Sexual Offences</b>	7	7	0	=	94	89	-5	- 5.3%		
Rapes	1	4	3	+ 300.0%	26	32	6	+ 23.1%		
Sexual Assaults	6	5	-1	- 16.7%	65	55	-10	- 15.4%		
Other Serious Sexual Offences	0	-2	-2	No Calc	3	2	-1	- 33.3%		
<b>All Violent Crime</b>	198	177	-21	- 10.6%	2,413	1,974	-439	- 18.2%		
All Violence Against the Person	185	162	-23	- 12.4%	2,171	1,751	-420	- 19.3%		
All Sexual Offences	8	10	2	+ 25.0%	116	136	20	+ 17.2%		
All Robbery	5	5	0	=	126	87	-39	- 31.0%		
<b>All Criminal Damage</b>	92	101	9	+ 9.8%	1,318	1,238	-80	- 6.1%		
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	19	29	10	+ 52.6%	273	284	11	+ 4.0%		
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	11	15	4	+ 36.4%	165	144	-21	- 12.7%		
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	34	33	-1	- 2.9%	545	526	-19	- 3.5%		
Other Criminal Damage	27	19	-8	- 29.6%	299	236	-63	- 21.1%		
Racially or religiously aggravated Criminal Damage	1	1	0	=	2	2	0	No Calc		
Arson	0	4	4	No Calc	34	46	12	+ 35.3%		
<b>All Fraud and Forgery</b>	21	30	9	+ 42.9%	247	308	61	+ 24.7%		
Fraud by false representation: cheques etc	8	11	3	+ 37.5%	69	92	23	+ 33.3%		
Fraud by false representation other fraud	9	10	1	+ 11.1%	82	109	27	+ 32.9%		
Making off without payment	0	9	9	No Calc	0	30	30	No Calc		
Other fraud	4	0	-4	- 100.0%	96	77	-19	- 19.8%		
All Theft and Handling	551	517	-34	- 6.2%	6,804	6,060	-744	- 10.9%		
Shoplifting	96	105	9	+ 9.4%	1,373	1,203	-170	- 12.4%		
Theft from the Person	50	25	-25	- 50.0%	419	572	153	+ 36.5%		
Theft in a Dwelling	20	16	-4	- 20.0%	138	111	-27	- 19.6%		
Theft of Pedal Cycles	186	177	-9	- 4.8%	2,535	1,962	-573	- 22.6%		
Other Classified Thefts & Handling	144	144	0	=	1,502	1,459	-43	- 2.9%		
Vehicle Interference	2	0	-2	- 100.0%	29	31	2	+ 6.9%		
<b>All Racially Aggravated Crime</b>	13	9	-4	- 30.8%	82	56	-26	- 31.7%		
All Racially Aggravated Violence	12	8	-4	- 33.3%	78	54	-24	- 30.8%		
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	0	0	0	No Calc	2	0	-2	- 100.0%		
Racially or religiously aggravated Criminal Damage	1	1	0	=	2	2	0	No Calc		
<b>All Drugs Offences</b>	52	67	15	28.8%	649	633	-16	- 2.5%		
Drugs (Trafficking)	3	6	3	100.0%	62	62	0	No Calc		
Drugs (Simple Possession)	49	60	11	22.4%	586	569	-17	- 2.9%		
Drugs (Other Offences)	0	1	1	No Calc	1	2	1	100.0%		
<b>All Metal Theft</b>	0	7	7	No Calc	0	18	18	No Calc		
Metal (Infrastructure)	0	2	2	No Calc	0	6	6	No Calc		
Metal (Non Infrastructure)	0	5	5	No Calc	0	12	12	No Calc		
<b>Domestic Violence</b>	34	49	15	44.1%	462	420	-42	- 9.1%		

**Figure 2: Crimes per 1000 residents for Cambridge compared to its group of 'most similar' partnerships August 2011 to July 2012. Source: IQanta.**






**Figure 3: Total crime for Cambridge, long term trend, by month. Source: IQanta.**





## Partnership Calendar of Community Safety Issues<sup>2</sup>

### Cambridge Community Safety Calendar



		Offence volume	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Personal	Violence against the person	HIGH			PEAK B									
	Sexual offences**	LOW												
	Domestic abuse incidents	HIGH	PEAK A		PEAK A		PEAK A							
	Assault less serious injury	MEDIUM			PEAK B									
	ASB	HIGH	PEAK B											
Property	Domestic Burglary	LOW												PEAK B
	Vehicle Crime	LOW								PEAK B				PEAK B
	Personal Robbery	LOW												
	Theft of pedal cycles ***	HIGH		PEAK B	PEAK B				PEAK A					
Business	Non domestic burglary	LOW												
	Robbery of business property*	MEDIUM												
	Theft from shops	HIGH			PEAK B						PEAK B	PEAK B		
Environmental	Arson	MEDIUM					PEAK C							
	Criminal Damage	MEDIUM												
	Fly Tipping**	---												
<b>Key Events</b>														
	2012 Olympics	n/a				25th July	12th August							
	2012 European Football Championships	n/a			Start 8th	End 1st	England 11th, 15th, 19th (all evening matches)							
	School Holidays	n/a	30th - 16th HOL		4th-8th HT	23rd July HOL	to 4th Sept		29th Oct HT	to 2nd Nov	21st Dec HOL		13-17th HT	
	Local Events	n/a		21-26th beer festival	2nd strawberry fair Uni balls start	6-8th Big weekend 7th Olympic torch 26-29th Folk festival		17th ARU Flechers week	Camb Uni Freshers week					
	Other National Holidays	n/a			5th June DJ	Olympics								

#### References:

- \*Seasonality in recorded crime: preliminary findings, RDS Home Office Report 02/07
- \*\* Fly Tipping, Causes, Incentives, Solutions, JDI, UCL, 2006 (based on Dudley only)
- \*\*\* Peak extended for Cambridgeshire as per reports findings
- \*\*\*\* Source: Adapted from Rural Crime Action Team Calendar

#### Key:

##### 5 Year data:

-  Seasonal High or Peak Close to Upper SD
-  Seasonal Peak Above Upper SD

##### Last year 2011/12

- PEAK A** 2011/2012 Peak Above Upper SD
- PEAK B** 2011/2012 Peak Above Mean

<sup>2</sup> SD – Standard Deviation: A quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group as a whole

## Section 4: Transient Communities

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During the scanning meeting of the partnership in early July it was identified that the strategic assessment should attempt to define and quantify the numbers of people from 'transient groups' with the City and to measure the extent to which they are victims of crime.

### Overview

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For the purposes of the assessment transient groups are those who are not permanent residents of the city. This includes:

- Students;
- Street-life or homeless people;
- Some categories of migrant workers;
- Short term visitors such as tourists or shoppers.

Maintaining a safe nightlife / night-time economy is fundamental to ensuring the safety of students as well as tourists and other visitors to the City. There is a significant gap in our understanding of victimisation of students. It is recommended that further research, in association with the universities is carried out.

### Students

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Cambridge is home to two large universities and to over twenty summer language schools. For the academic year 2010/11 it is estimated that there are the following number of students:

- Cambridge University: A total of 18,291 students of whom 3,806 are from overseas<sup>3</sup>.
- Anglia Ruskin University: A total of 8,692 students of whom 604 are from overseas.

The exact numbers attending summer language schools are unknown but the City Council in partnership with the County Council will be carrying out a survey to establish this information.

Students are at more risk of victimisation compared to the general population. Table 1 below shows that nationally they are twice as likely to be victims of violence and almost three times as likely to be victims of domestic burglary.

**Table 1: Student victimisation: Crime in England and Wales 2011/12**

	All adults	Student headed households
All crime <sup>4</sup>	21.3	27.5
Personal crime	5.9	13.1
Burglary	2.4 (households)	7.1 (households)
Theft from the person	1.3	2.9
All violence	3.0	6.6

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<sup>3</sup> Overseas students who are at the university for more than one year

<sup>4</sup> Rate per 1,000 population

A general victimisation study for students in Britain carried out in 2003 by the Home Office found that nearly 12% of students in private accommodation had experienced being a victim of crime compared to 5% of students in university accommodation. This is important given the extensive numbers of students living in university accommodation in the City.

More recent national studies of student victimisation carried out by the National Union of Students (NUS) have focused on hate crime. The work was funded by the Home Office and carried out between October 2010 and February 2011. The reports were published between 2011 and 2012. Each report has a different focus: ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation and religion / belief.

**The key findings were:**

- 16% of all respondents (n=9,229) had experienced being the victim of a hate crime or incidents (across all types). There was an indication that there was a level of repeat victimisation. Few of these crime/incidents had been reported to authorities.
- Students had a limited understanding of when they should report a hate incident and to whom, and most were not aware of any hate crime services provided at their college or university.
- Reporting to the police or someone in an official role at the university was low according to the survey:
  - o religious incidents: 13% to University; 8% to police
  - o racially motivated incidents 13% to University; 10% to police
  - o Sexual orientation/gender identity: 8-13% to University; lower to police
- Asian or Asian British respondents were the group that were most worried about racial prejudice (48%). Chinese respondents were also worried (44%).
- Overseas or international students were also more likely to experience hate incidents (22% compared with 8% of UK-domiciled students).
- Eight per cent of disabled respondents said that they had experienced at least one hate incident (believed to be motivated by their disability) while studying at their current institution.
- The majority of disability-related incidents occurred in the afternoon and evening, with only 11 per cent occurring between 10pm and 6am. Most take place on campus.

**Analysis of local police data**

Between April 2011 and March 2012 297 crimes were recorded as taking place on university sites. The vast majority of offences were thefts (248) of which 162 were thefts of cycles. The peak of cycle theft across the City coincides with the start of the university term

There is a significant gap in our current understanding of crimes that students are victims of and we are unable to tell if the experience of crime by students in Cambridge is similar to students elsewhere or not (beyond knowing that Cambridge as a whole is a safe City compared to most other university cities). For example, for dwelling burglary – there are very few crimes that where we can identify where the victims are students, but national evidence indicates that a between 27% and 33% of students are possibly victims of this sort of crime, whilst ‘living out’.

## **Street-life or homeless people**

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In 2010 it was estimated that there were only 6 rough sleepers in Cambridge. However there are a wider group of people within 122 households who were receiving prevention relief (not homeless because they were in a scheme preventing them from becoming homeless) a further 69 households were in temporary accommodation, this includes households awaiting a decision on their homeless application or accepted as homeless.

The Victim and Offender Needs Assessment identified the street life community as being a group which included both offenders and victims. They are also evident as a group that cause a significant amount of anti-social behaviour. Behaviours noted within the study included street drinking, urinating in public, shouting, intimidation of passers by and conflict with local shop owners.

There are few local data sources available specifically regarding this group of individuals however in Cambridge one scheme has been established to work with similar individuals.

### **The Chronically Excluded Adult (CEA) project**

In order to better understand the needs of this group the lead workers for the Cambridge Chronically Excluded Adult project have contributed some information about this client group. The work of this project was originally started as part of the Cambridge City Council homelessness strategy.

The City Council sought buy in from various services locally and partnered with Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust, Cambridgeshire Constabulary and Cambridgeshire County Council to look at delivering the project. This partnership was able to bid successfully for the Making Every Adult Matter (MEAM) pilot. MEAM is a coalition of four national charities including Homeless Link, Mind, Clinks and Drugscope. MEAM identified that chaotic individuals experience a combination of issues that impact adversely on their lives, they are routinely excluded from effective contact with the services they need and tend to lead chaotic lives that are costly to society.

An initial caseload was selected by a multi agency meeting from a referral list of 53. Of those initially referred:

- 43 were male and 10 female;
- 52 had recent experience of homelessness;
- 42 scored high enough on the NDTA to be considered as living in a 'chaotic situation';
- Only three were under the age of 25;

Of the clients selected for the pilot:

- 87% had mental health issues;
- 53% had professional mental health intervention;
- 73% misused drugs;
- 100% misused alcohol;

- 93% were known to have slept rough;
- 73% had criminal justice intervention;
- 53% had previously been to prison;
- 33% had been victims of domestic abuse;
- 33% had been involved in sex work.

The key approach of the pilot to provide co-ordination of existing services to better communicate and support individuals and to work to the common goal of the client not necessarily the service. To provide a consistency for the individual so that the client has a known contact irrespective of any change in services being used.

The measurable outcomes for the pilot are to show cost savings to services but improving the management of this client group but to also improve the happiness, safety and wellbeing of these chaotic individuals.

### **Short term visitors**

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It is extremely difficult to determine the precise number of short term visitors to the city. Cambridge has a significant retail centre but there are no consistent measures for the numbers who visit to shop each week. The numbers also change depending on the seasons with the run up to Christmas being the peak time. Short term survey figures are available for the two main shopping centres in the city:

- Grafton Centre: for July 2012 the estimated average weekly footfall (numbers of people passing through the centre) was 181,155.
- Lion Yard / Grand Arcade: For 2012 the estimated average weekly footfall was 266,000 people.

The major risk for shoppers is the theft of small personal items. It should be noted that section 6 of the assessment notes that there has been a significant increase in this type of offence within the City centre over the past 12 months.

Visit Britain produce broad estimates of visitor numbers of selected cities, including Cambridge. For 2007 there was an estimated 3 million day trips to Cambridge and a further 1 million over night stays. Cambridge City Council estimates that there are 33 hotels in the city. Alongside the similar risk of falling victim of theft already identified for shoppers there are also a possible risk posed (as with any large city) from people enjoying the night-time economy of the city.

## Section 5: Alcohol Related Violent Crime

Alcohol related violent crime is a current partnership priority and the partnership has a well established task group in place. A regular review for the trends and patterns in alcohol related violence is carried out by that task group using a range of data sources. Also a considerable section of last year's assessment was devoted to alcohol related violent crime. Therefore this section of the strategic assessment will limit itself to discussing if the topic area as a whole needs to remain a partnership priority.

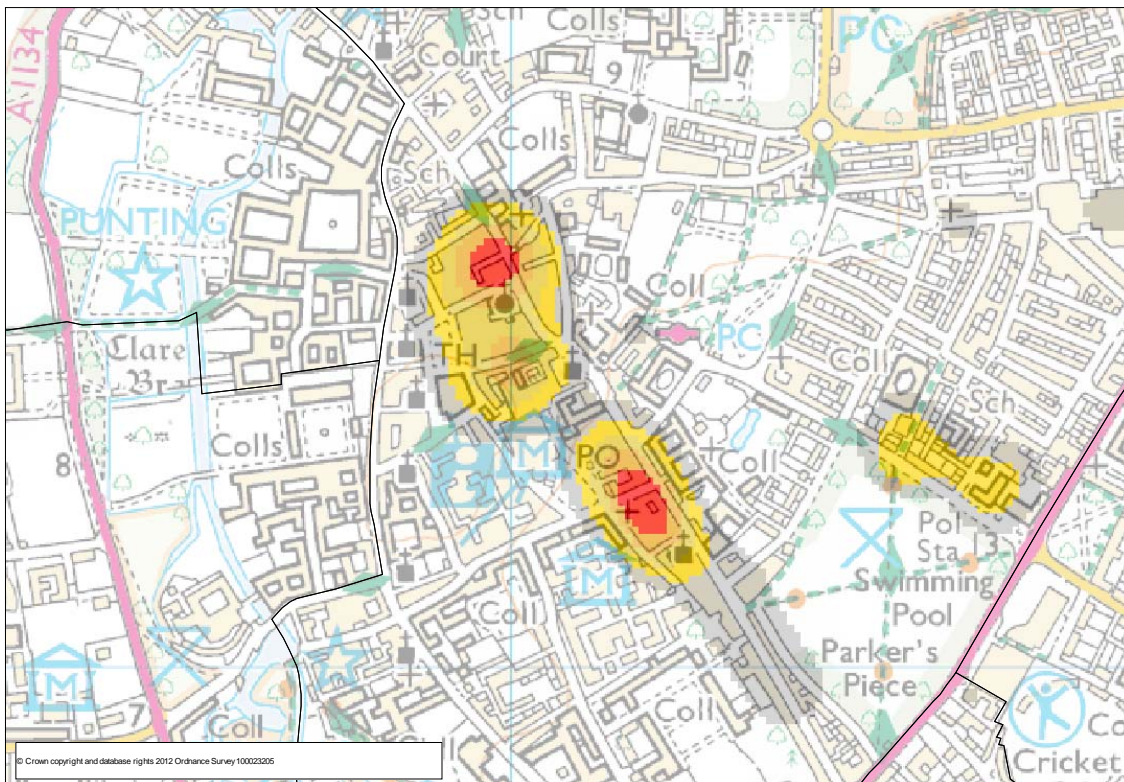
### Overview

In terms of trend, police recorded violent crime has reduced but the trend in recorded admissions to A&E is less certain and admissions for the whole of 2011/12 remain consistent with the three year average (see Chart 1) rather than showing a definite decline. Given this it is recommended that the partnership maintain this topic as a priority.

### Patterns and Trends

The main location for alcohol related violence in Cambridge is the City centre. Map 1 below shows that the main areas for police recorded violent crime over the previous 12 months have been centre upon Market Passage / Sidney Street / Hobson' Passage and Downing Street. These areas have a number of licensed premises and rightly the focus for the violent crime task group is monitoring and working with these premises.

Map 1 : Hotspots for Alcohol related violence in Cambridge (July 2011 to June 2012)



Previous research (Strategic Assessment for Cambridge City 2011) looked at the victims and offenders for alcohol related violence in the City and identified that young males between the age of 18 and 24 formed a high proportion of both groups.

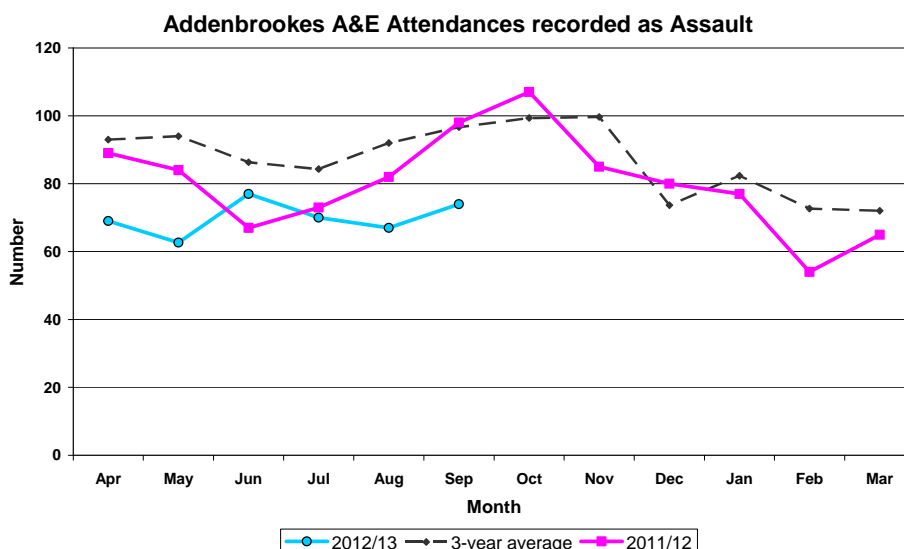
Since the report was published secondary research has been carried out to identify the extent to which these victims and offenders come from outside the city. It was identified that for the period September 2010 to August 2011, where violent offences occurred at night within the City centre:

- There were 350 known offenders
- Of those 51% were known to be resident in the City
- 20% were from elsewhere in Cambridgeshire and 29% either came from outside Cambridgeshire or from an unknown location.
- The vast majority were identified as only committing one violent offence during the 12 month period.
- There were 576 unique victims
- Of those 60% were resident in the City
- 22.5% were from elsewhere in Cambridgeshire and 17.5% either came from outside Cambridgeshire or from an unknown location.

The potential proportion of visitors who become victims within the night time economy, up to 40%, links with the findings of the transient communities section of this strategic assessment. This identifies the significant number of people who pass through the City each year. Maintaining a safe nightlife / night-time economy is fundamental to ensuring the safety of students as well as tourists and other visitors to the City.

The rate of violent crime in Cambridge places it towards the middle of its family group with a very similar rate to Oxford but a slightly higher rate than university cities such as York or Canterbury.

**Chart 1: A&E Attendances recorded as assault**



In terms of trend, police recorded all violent crime has reduced by 18.2% over the last 12 months (Aug 2011 to July 2012 compared with August 2010 to July 2011). The trend in recorded admissions to A&E is less certain. Although figures for April / May 2012 were lower than previous years admissions for the whole of 2011/12 were still consistent with the three year average (see Chart 1). Given this it is recommended that the partnership maintain this topic as a priority.



## Section 6: Anti-Social Behaviour and Community Concerns

Anti-social behaviour and the resolution of problems brought forward to the partnership by individuals or at neighbourhood meetings is a key issue for the partnership.

### Overview

Police recorded incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour are at their greatest in the City Centre and other areas with a significant number of licensed premises or other social / economic activity.

For case work led by the City Council the ward of Abbey has the highest number of ASB cases; these are mostly low priority and include ongoing noise problems, disruptive young people, and intimidation and harassment. Within the caseload there are some cases to be deemed as 'high priority' these normally include the presence of a vulnerable victim or offender and have the capacity to cause a great deal of personal or community harm. The details of one such case was reported to and discussed by the partnership at its July meeting.

In response to the most commonly raised issues at a neighbourhood level the partnership should consider its policy towards speeding / parking problems and also what the approach should be to tackling community issues caused by drug or alcohol misuse.

### Police Recorded incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour

Cambridgeshire Constabulary records incidents of anti-social behaviour that are reported directly to them. This information has been provided to the Research and Performance team and mapped to Lower Super Output area (LSOA) level. LSOAs are units of geography; each is of (roughly) consistent size, whose boundaries are unlikely to change and this makes them a useful area to make statistical comparisons. The ASB per LSOA was divided by the number of dwellings and then multiplied by 1000 to give the amount of ASB per 1000 households.

LSOAs with the highest amount of police recorded ASB

LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward	ASB per 1000 households
E01017981	Cambridge 007A	Market	1243
E01017982	Cambridge 007B	Market	526
E01017983	Cambridge 007C	Market	269
E01018009	Cambridge 004D	West Chesterton	260
E01017991	Cambridge 008E	Petersfield	252

LSOAs with the lowest amount of ASB

LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Ward	ASB per 1000 households
E01017956	Cambridge 005B	Castle	32
E01017993	Cambridge 013B	Queen Edith's	33
E01017984	Cambridge 007D	Newnham	38
E01017955	Cambridge 005A	Castle	39
E01018010	Cambridge 004E	West Chesterton	43

The most significant 'hotspot' for reported ASB problems is in the centre of the City (Market ward). Outside of this area the LSOAs that cover Mitchams Corner (West Chesterton) and the area to the immediate East of East Road (Petersfield) also have significant rates of police recorded ASB. Shared factors between these areas are the number of licensed premises.

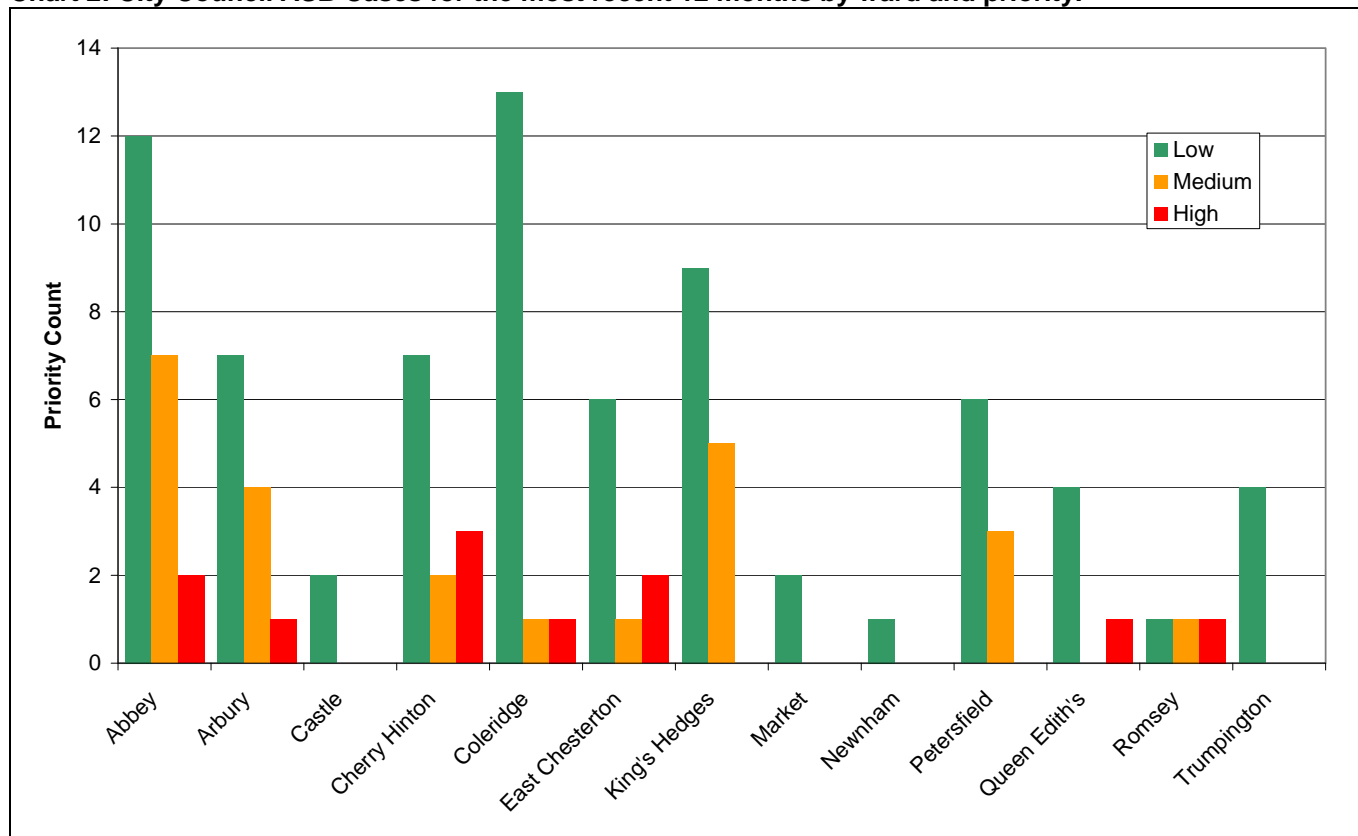
The rates are shown in more detail on the map in the following section.

### Case work led by the City Council

Cambridge City Council has provided a list of the last 12 months ASB cases, including approximate location, priority and type of ASB case. Cases are created following reports to the City Council and are largely from residential areas (unlike the bulk of police calls) and can involve the resolution of complex neighbour problems, harassment or other personal issues.

The ward of Abbey has the highest number of ASB cases; these are mostly low priority and include ongoing noise problems, disruptive young people, and intimidation and harassment. Coleridge ward has also had a high number of ASB cases compared to other wards, and like Abbey this has mostly been low priority ASB. Disruptive young people and noise are also the most common type.

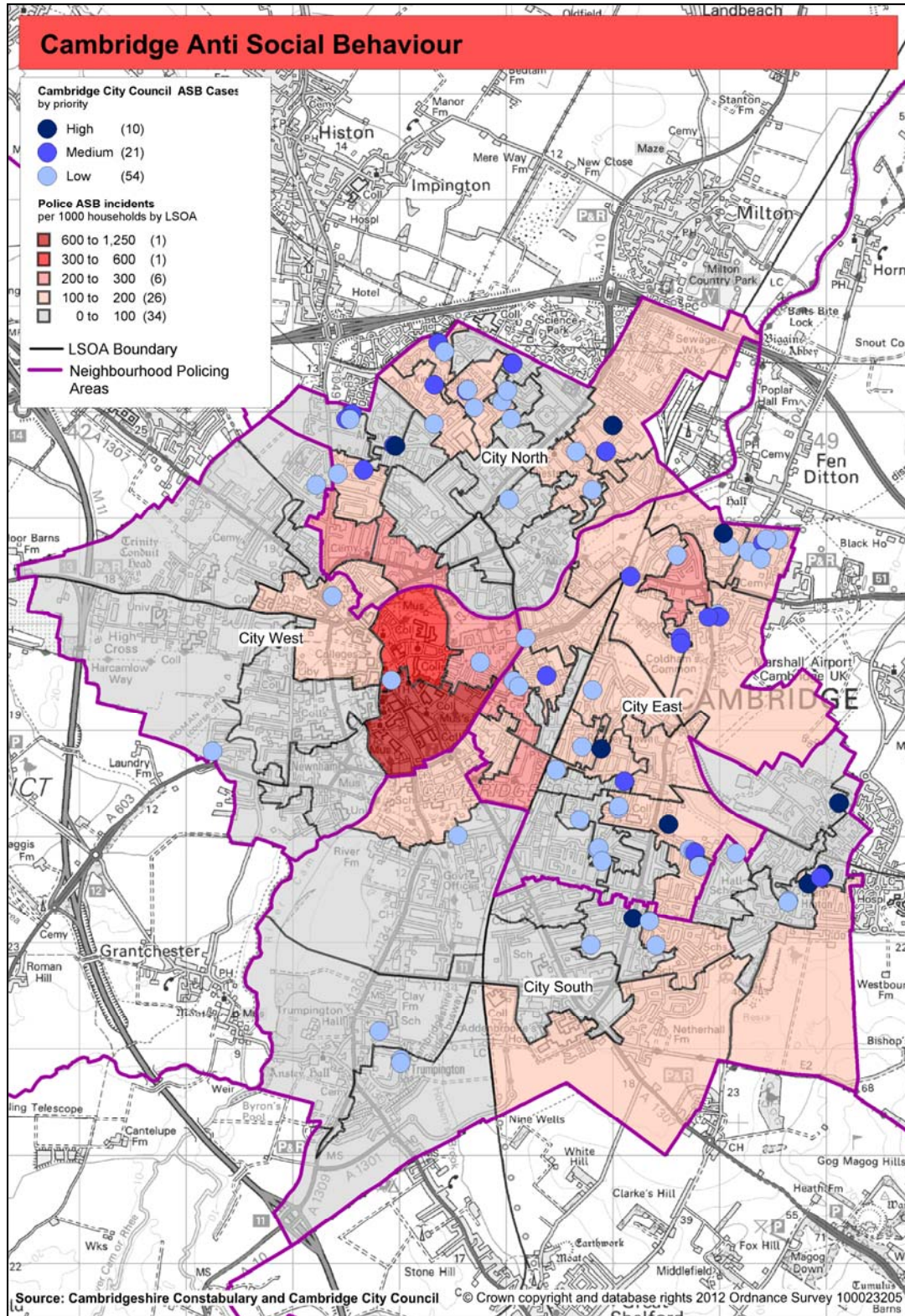
**Chart 2: City Council ASB Cases for the most recent 12 months by ward and priority.**



Within the caseload there are some cases to be deemed as 'high priority' these normally include the presence of a vulnerable victim or offender and have the capacity to cause a great deal of personal or community harm. The details of one such case was reported to and discussed by the partnership at its July meeting.

Map 2 shows an approximate location for the City Council ASB cases together with the rate of Police recorded ASB.

**Map 2 : Anti-social behaviour in Cambridge**



## Issues raised at neighbourhood meetings

Issues of anti-social behaviour are regularly discussed at a neighbourhood level in the City. The research and performance team maintain a longitudinal analysis of the type of issues that are raised at each meeting and monitor the effectiveness of resolution. A detailed account of each of the issues raised at local committee between December 2011 and May 2012 is included in appendix one.

**Table 2: A summary of the issues raised at local committee between December 2011 and May 2012**

Issue raised by a member of the public*	East Area	North Area	South Area	West Area	Total
Drugs	7	3	2	3	15
Alcohol	6	5	3	10	24
Street life/ housing	4	0	0	1	5
Vehicle related (incl speeding, parking)	8	12	5	13	38
General ASB	11	6	3	4	24
Youth	4	3	0	1	8
Violence	0	4	2	3	9
DV	1	2	1	1	5
Prostitution	0	4	0	3	7
Offending	4	2	1	1	8
Crime	1	4	2	9	16
Vandalism/criminal damage	3	2	0	0	5
Arson	0	3	0	0	3
Litter/dog fouling	1	2	0	4	7
Aggressive punt touting	0	0	0	4	4
Promoting public confidence/engagement	2	0	0	0	2

\* Issues are not necessarily adopted as a priority

The most common issues raised at neighbourhood level are vehicle related and include parking and speeding. Examples of the type of issues raised are two out of three priorities adopted by the East Area Committee back in December 2011.

- *“Traffic regulation and enforcement of 20 mph speed limit in Coleridge Road, specifically ASB of moped riders.”*
- *“Traffic regulation and enforcement of 20 mph speed limit in Mill Road.”*

Substance misuse problems are also commonly raised at committee; 39 mentions of either drugs or alcohol. For example:

- *“Alcohol and group related ASB in Grafton Centre area.”*
- *“Drug dealing, drug use and associated anti-social behaviour (ASB) eg dumping of needles affecting Abbey Ward.”*
- *“Street life ASB in east of city. Specifically relating to alcohol, drugs and threatening behaviour. Areas of particular concern were identified as Mill Road, Mill Road Cemetary, Broadway, Norfolk Street and Newmarket Road.”*

One of the goals that the partnership set itself was reducing the number of issues that persist as a problem between successive committee meetings. In particular evidence of effective problem solving is required. In response to the most commonly raised issues the partnership may wish to consider its policy towards speeding / parking problems and also what the generic approach should be to tackling community issues caused by drug or alcohol misuse.

## **Section 7: Crimes against Individuals**

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This short section considers crimes committed against individuals that were considered to be of specific concern during the scanning process that would not be covered elsewhere in the assessment. These are specifically personal robbery, theft from the person and theft of cycles.

### **Overview**

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Personal robbery has been a partnership priority in previous years however there have been considerable reductions since a peak in 2010 and it is recommended that the partnership does not priorities this issue.

Theft from person in Cambridge has increased by 55% over the last twelve months (July 2011 to June 2012 compared with July 2010 to June 2011) and Cambridge currently has the second highest rate for this type of offence in comparison with the group of most similar community partnerships.

There has been a considerable reduction in both the volume and rate of theft of cycles over the last two years. The rate of cycle theft in Cambridge is below that of Oxford so perhaps the partnership can cede the title of 'cycle theft capital' of the UK to them. However the volume is still significant and the partnership may wish to consider including the topic within a wider priority relating to the main victim group, students.

### **Personal Robbery**

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Personal robbery is a violent offence where property is stolen from an individual with the use or threat of violence. It is sometimes referred to colloquially as 'mugging'.

Personal Robbery is as a significant low compared to peaks in 2008 and 2010. During the last 12 months there were only 83 offences. Most were committed within the central area of the city with some daytime offences also occurring in Kings Hedges. In comparison with the group of most similar community partnerships the rate of robbery in Cambridge was significantly lower than average therefore it is recommended that the partnership does not priorities this issue.

### **Theft from Person**

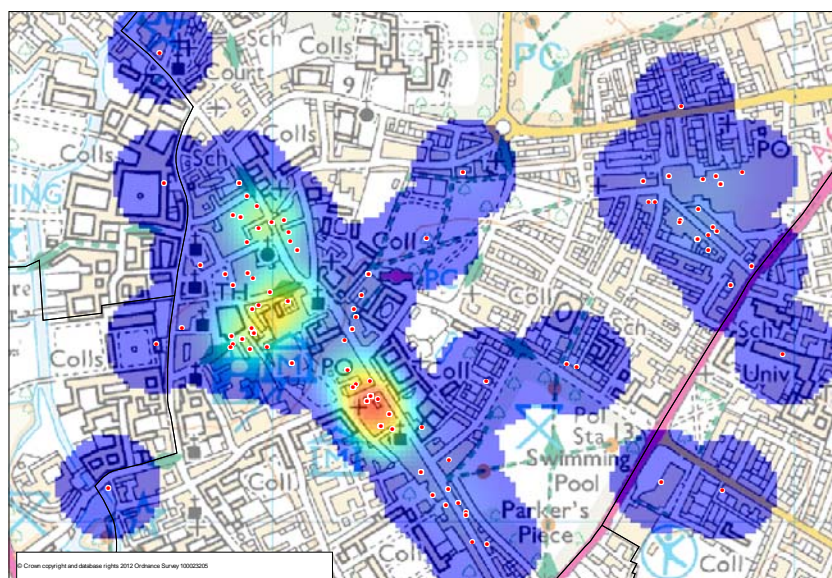
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This offence general involves the theft of small personal items such as phones, wallets, bags often whilst the victim is distracted by another activity such as shopping or enjoying a night out with friends. Theft from person in Cambridge has increased by 55% over the last twelve months (July 2011 to June 2012 compared with July 2010 to June 2011). Cambridge currently has the second highest rate for this type of offence In comparison with the group of most similar community partnerships.

Map 3, over the page shows the distribution of such offences within the City Centre. There is a strong correlation between the hotspots for this type of offence and those for violent crime offences associated with the night time economy.

Discussions within the partnership scanning meetings highlighted police intelligence that pointed to at least some of these offences being attributable to organised groups of offenders from outside of the city. Given the increase and the family group position it is recommended that this type of offence becomes a partnership priority.

**Map 3 : Theft from person in Cambridge City Centre (July 2011 to June 2012)**



## Theft of Cycles

Cambridge has a higher level of usage of cycles than any other city in the UK. Unfortunately this is accompanied by a high volume of thefts of cycles and the City has been dubbed the 'cycle theft capital of the UK' as well as the 'cycle capital'. However, there has been a considerable reduction in both the volume and rate of theft over the last two years. Over the last twelve months (July 2011 to June 2012 compared with July 2010 to June 2011) thefts have been reduced by 18% from 2,600 to 2,150.

The reductions have been attributed to a considerable focus on this type of offence by the police and the particular success of Operation Northwood that targeted many of the dealers of stolen cycles as well as those stealing them. It should be noted that there has also been accompanying reductions in other types of acquisitive crime such as dwelling burglary.

For the first time in the last 5 or 6 years the rate of cycle theft in Cambridge is below that of Oxford so perhaps the partnership can cede the title of 'cycle theft capital' to them. However the volume is still significant and the partnership may wish to consider including the topic within a wider priority relating to the main victim group, students.

## Section 8: Local Support for Countywide Issues

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

### Overview

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Cambridge is home to 45% of the County's prolific offenders. Most started their offending in the city as juveniles and have had lengthy criminal careers. The local origin for the prolific offenders provides support for an on-going emphasis on preventative work with young people to prevent them developing persistent offending behaviour. For the current cohort of prolific offenders the partnership needs to identify the most cost effective measures to encourage desistance. The partnership should explore, together with the other Cambridgeshire Partnerships how best practice examples for working with short sentence prisoners could be applied to reduce the number of prison episodes and shorten the period of time taken to achieve desistance.

Domestic Abuse paragraph here...

### Prolific Offenders

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Within Cambridgeshire there is a scheme, referred to as the Integrated Offender Management scheme (IOM), which manages the most prolific offenders. People become part of the scheme if they have been identified as being prolific in their offending or their behaviour is mainly motivated by the misuse of drugs.

At the end of January 2012 there were a total of 199 offenders who were part of the scheme, of whom 45% (90) were from Cambridge. To set this figure in context Cambridge only makes up 20% of the population of Cambridgeshire.

A more detailed analysis of those 23 men on the scheme identified as being prolific offenders (PPOs) found the following:

- **Most are from Cambridge** – 74% of the prolific offenders currently living in Cambridge were convicted or cautioned for their first offence in the City. All but one started offending within the eastern region of Great Britain.
- **They commenced offending at a young age** – the average age of first conviction / caution was 13 and approximately one third were convicted or cautioned before the age of 12. This matches the findings of national research; According to the Crime and Justice Survey 2003<sup>5</sup> the mean age of first offence for all offenders is 15 but those who go on to be prolific offenders start offending at a much younger age (the mean age at first offence for

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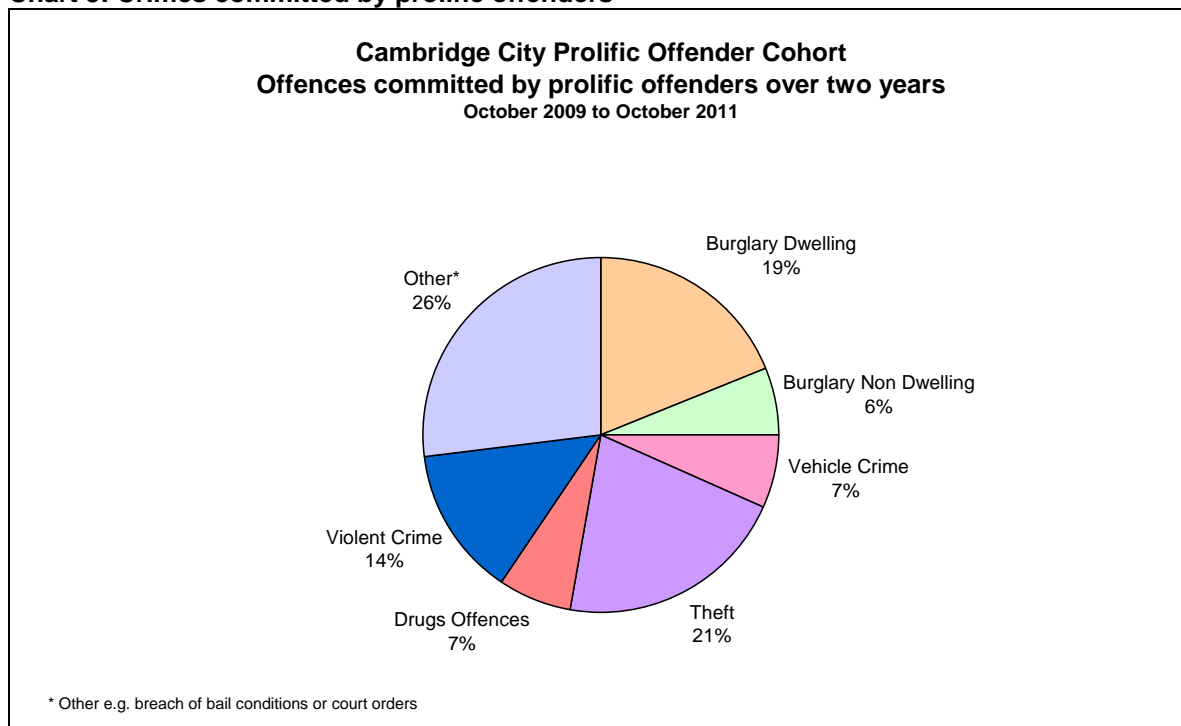
<sup>5</sup> Home Office Research Study 275. First results from the 2003 Crime & Justice Survey, Table A5.3



this group being 11).

- **Most are now in their mid twenties** – The average age for prolific offenders in Cambridge is 26 and the majority have been part of the scheme for over two years.
- **Many have criminal careers lasting in excess of ten years** - Prior to becoming part of the scheme the offenders were convicted of an average of 5.4 offences per year since they commenced their offending. Post joining the scheme this was reduced to an average of 4.5 offences per year.
- **The offenders spend significant time in prison** – The group of 23 offenders have collectively been on the scheme for a total of 55 years. During this period they were convicted and sentenced to a total of 64 years in prison. Not all this time would have been served as most offenders are released on-licence after serving approximately half their sentence. Overall, at any one time approximately half of this offending group are in prison.
- **Over half the offences committed are acquisitive crimes** - Over a two year period 19% of the offences committed by this group of offenders were dwelling burglary offences.

**Chart 3: Crimes committed by prolific offenders**



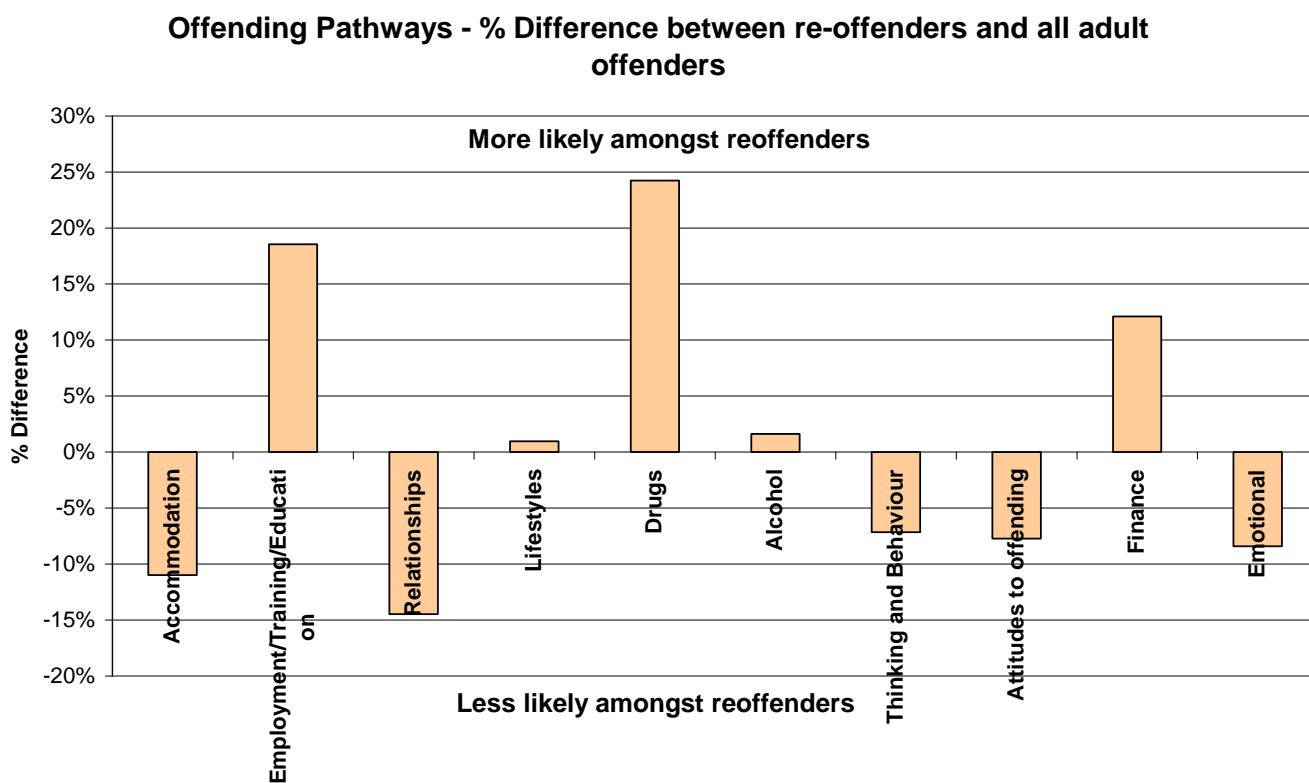
Source: Data provided by Cambridgeshire Constabulary, Jan 2012

The information that Cambridge's prolific offenders started off as young offenders in the City is useful in justifying investment to prevent offending amongst young people. For Cambridge, the first

draft cohort of 'high demand families'<sup>6</sup> contains 37 young people who have been convicted of an offence in the last 12 months. This is 31% of all the young people (under 18s) who will be part of this initiative. The partnership have continued to invest in the PEPSY<sup>7</sup> programme to steer marginalised young people away from offending and the Youth Offending Service have also invested in a programme to prevent young people becoming first time entrants to the youth justice system.

For the current cohort of prolific offenders the partnership needs to identify the most cost effective measures to encourage desistance. Criminal career researchers have argued that the factors that influenced the onset of offending behaviour are not necessarily the same as those that contribute to the behaviour persisting (Blumstein et al., 1988)<sup>8</sup>. The Victim & Offender Needs Assessment included an analysis of proven adult reoffenders on the probation caseload. The factors most commonly associated with reoffending are shown in Chart 4 below.

**Chart 4: Difference in 'pathways' towards preventing offending (Cambridgeshire)**



The principle preventative measures for the current group of prolific offenders are a combination of close supervision by Integrated Offender Management (IOM) officers and rapid arrest, reconviction and (most probably) imprisonment for those who reoffended. As well as the need for drug treatment each member of the IOM scheme also have their housing, and mental health needs assessed.

<sup>6</sup> Families identified as being in contact with several different services/agencies at once and suitable for preventative work, led by the County Council, to prevent this high demand from continuing into the future.

<sup>7</sup> PEPSY: Positive Engagement and Participation with Street Youth

<sup>8</sup> Blumstein, Alfred, Jacqueline Cohen, and David P. Farrington. 1988a. Criminal career research: Its value for criminology. *Criminology* 26:1–36.

Broader analysis within the Victim and Offender Needs Assessment<sup>9</sup> identified an average duration of offending behaviour of nearly 13 years for those who started offending before the age of 14<sup>10</sup>. This type of offending, that progresses into adult life is often referred to 'life course persistent' behaviour. Breaking this persistent behaviour is difficult and experience with those on the IOM scheme shows that at present individuals are experiencing repeated cycles of conviction and imprisonment.

Within the Victim and Offender Needs Assessment the best practice example of the 'One Service' for offenders leaving Peterborough prison is cited. The partnership may wish to explore, together with the other Cambridgeshire Partnerships how relevant parts of this model could be applied to work with persistent offenders in Cambridge to reduce the number of prison episodes and shorten the period of time taken to achieve desistance.

#### **Case study: Short Sentence Prisoner**

(Adapted from the One Service annual report 2011)

Bryan has been homeless for over 10 years. He is 56 and is an alcoholic. He may never deal with the issues that led to his first drink at 13 and in the meantime he will continue to consume alcohol.

He has a court order which prevents him drinking in public. If he opens a can of beer this means he can be arrested. This happens often, because he is a homeless alcoholic. He's not a quiet drunk. On a good day he sings loudly and will become over familiar with passers-by, on a bad day he will be insulting. He has many convictions and regards time in prison as a brief respite from his chaotic life of begging, drinking and being assaulted.

He is not on benefits and is not registered with a doctor so frequents the city hospital when he has self-harmed too severely or his heart problems surface.

A target to get Bryan a house will achieve the required tick on some projects, as will arresting him to keeping the streets free from begging. Neither though will maintain the peace in the longer term. Working together under the 'One Service' umbrella, the prison, police, local council, substance misuse services, housing agencies, doctors' surgery, pharmacist, job centre, counsellors, charities and volunteers can achieve a sustainable, long term outcome which enables Bryan to make choices about how he lives in the future.

During his time working with the 'One Service' agencies he has spent record amounts of time out of prison, in accommodation, engaging with a hobby and volunteering as an office cleaner. He now receives benefits and does not need to beg or drink on the streets. We are working with him to consider the social aspects of his previous lifestyle so relationships can be managed in ways that do not cause a nuisance to others. He is hoping to find more settled housing where he can manage his drinking and live more healthily. He suffers from depression and self-harms and will continue to receive support with his mental health.

<sup>9</sup> Published by Cambridgeshire Police Authority, July 2012

<sup>10</sup> Table 5, page 58, Adapted from Table 3.5, Home Office Research Study 299

## Domestic Abuse

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The term 'domestic abuse' describes the context in which types of crime can occur. Domestic abuse is 'Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse [psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional] between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.'<sup>11</sup>

The Victim and Offender Needs Assessment has identified domestic abuse victims as being in need of support. Domestic abuse has also been identified as a priority within the Cambridgeshire Health and Well-being strategy. The Cambridge Community Safety Partnership is currently supporting County level work on domestic violence by providing funding for a local perpetrator programme and encouraging awareness raising and reporting amongst younger victims. It is recommended that this support continues.

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

As well as the cost to services, the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Domestic Abuse in Cambridgeshire (excluding Peterborough) also emphasises the impact of domestic abuse on children. Eight per cent of respondents in the Year 8 and 10 Cambridgeshire Secondary Survey in 2010 indicated they experienced domestic abuse within the home. In addition at least 75 per cent of looked after children, and 50 per cent of children subject to a Child Protection Plan in Cambridgeshire come from domestic abuse backgrounds.

Cambridgeshire is developing clear pathways for victims of domestic abuse using the DASH risk assessment tool in conjunction with professional judgement. This assessment score (and/or professional judgement) is being used to identify referral pathways to the appropriate services. The Cambridge partnership can support this process by helping to ensure these services exist locally and have the appropriate capacity to meet demand. Services are being drawn together as part of the Domestic Abuse Investigation and Safe-Guarding Unit (DAISU), which in turn forms part of the broader approach to draw together partnership services to protect vulnerable individuals (which also includes children, vulnerable adults and missing persons). This central point of contact for all domestic abuse in the county addresses the most serious cases of domestic abuse but specific concerns are being raised within recent needs assessment workshops regarding cases assessed as medium or low risk receiving a minimal service due to the high volume of the high risk cases.

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<sup>11</sup> Home Office definition

## Appendices

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### Appendix 1:

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Issues raised at area committee December 2011 to May 2012

#### East Area Committee

**Thursday, 12th April, 2012 7.00 pm**

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##### Issues Raised

1. Anti-social behaviour (ASB) linked to street drinking.
2. ASB affecting open spaces in general.
3. ASB affecting Norfolk Street area when music events were held at the Man on the Moon pub.
4. Street life ASB in east of city. Specifically relating to alcohol, drugs and threatening behaviour. Areas of particular concern were identified as Mill Road, Mill Road Cemetary, Broadway, Norfolk Street and Newmarket Road.
5. Greater emphasis on licensing agreement terms to prevent the sale of alcohol to people who were already intoxicated. Licence holders should feel supported that they can refuse to sell alcohol when it would be inappropriate to do so, and that they have a responsibility not to do so under licensing law eg when someone is intoxicated.
6. Rising levels of ASB in Petersfield and Romsey.
7. The need to address ASB through joined up multi-agency action. For example, provision of support and facilities for the street life community, as well as the option for Police and Licensing Officers to take enforcement action. Greater focus on education, encouragement and support.
8. Speeding in Mill Road and Coleridge Road. Also the need to tackle this through long term measures rather than just periodic police enforcement action.
9. ASB relating to the riding of mopeds in Birdwood Road area.
10. Vehicle crime such as theft and vandalism in the Rustat Road area.
11. People should report crimes in order to help the Police collect evidence and trend information.
12. Concern about drug dealing and ASB of moped riders in Budleigh Close and Burnside.

##### Priorities Adopted

1. Alcohol and drug related street anti-social behaviour in the east, targeting known hotspots and focussing on education and enforcement to address licensed premises selling alcohol to the intoxicated.
2. ASB mopeds in Coleridge.
3. Vehicle crime such as theft and vandalism in east of City.

##### Removed

- (i) ~~Class A drug dealing and street life ASB in East of city.~~
- (ii) ~~ASB mopeds in Coleridge.~~
- (iii) ~~Abbey/East sector damage to motor vehicles.~~

**Thursday, 15th December, 2011 7.00 pm**

Issues Raised

1. Drug dealing, drug use and associated anti-social behaviour (ASB) eg dumping of needles affecting Abbey Ward.
2. ASB linked to street drinking and practicability of citywide ban.
3. ASB affecting open spaces in general (thematic rather than geographic focus).
4. ASB, drug and alcohol use affecting Norfolk Street and surrounding area.
5. ASB of moped riders in Coleridge Road and possible link to other criminal activity such as drug dealing.
6. Practicability of citywide enforcement of 20 mph speed limit. Alternatively, the need to join up initiatives concerning speed limit enforcement as there are multiple speed limits (20 mph and 30 mph) across the City wards.
7. Speeding in Mill Road and Coleridge Road.
8. Theft from shops at the Beehive Centre, and associated crime such as drug dealing.
9. Police response times to non-emergency incidents.
10. Queried the criteria for a speed camera van to be set up in Mill Road as he felt there was a need to take more enforcement action.
11. Concerns about levels of cycle thefts in the south and east areas. Queried if this could be an area priority following enforcement action in the north area.
12. Raised concerns about anti-social behaviour (ASB) near the Cambridge Seminar School on Newmarket Road.
13. Asked if a specific campaign would be undertaken to target cyclists without lights.

Priorities Adopted

1. ASB, drug and alcohol use affecting Norfolk Street and surrounding area (eg Newmarket Road).
2. Traffic regulation and enforcement of 20 mph speed limit in Coleridge Road, specifically ASB of moped riders.
3. Traffic regulation and enforcement of 20 mph speed limit in Mill Road.

**North Area Committee**

**Thursday, 26th January, 2012 7.00 pm**

Issues Raised

1. A Councillor Highlighted continuing parking problems at the Shirley School and suggested that it remain a police priority.
2. A Resident Highlighted that cycling offences in Gilbert Road were on the increase and expressed support for this to be a police priority.
3. A Resident Highlighted the increase in vandalism, drug use and sexual activity taking place in the public toilets on Church Street.
4. A Resident Highlighted speeding vehicles on Fen Road as an ongoing issue. Sergeant Wragg confirmed that anti-social driving was probably the biggest issue and noted that the weight and nature of vehicles using Fen Road meant that it was no longer fit for purpose.
5. A Resident Emphasised the need for clearer signage on

- cycleways in order to reduce anti-social cycling.
6. A Resident Highlighted drug dealing in Pearl Close as an ongoing issue.
  7. A Councillor Bird Further emphasised the need to continue to monitor issues around the Shirley School to ensure the safety of those attending the school and local residents.

#### Priorities Adopted

1. Continue to reduce ASB around 222 Victoria Road
2. Speeding and Anti-Social driving in Fen Road
3. Continue with arson preventative work

### **South Area Committee**

#### **Monday, 5th March, 2012 7.30 pm**

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#### Issues Raised

1. Anti-social parking associated with Morley Memorial and Queen Edith's Primary Schools & Similar problems were highlighted in relation to the Pelican School on Glebe Road and Homerton Children's Centre.
2. Anti-social behaviour in Cherry Hinton It was also suggested that inappropriate use of mopeds and mini motors has been highlighted as a possible problem on the southern section of guided bus route.
3. The rise in violent crime in Queen Edith's and that the increase is related to a single incident at Addenbrooke's.
4. Concerns were raised regarding the prevalence of speeding in Church End, Cherry Hinton. The Sergeant explained that speed enforcement was part of the regular business of the Police, and enforcement would be undertaken based on intelligence.

#### Priorities Adopted

1. Continue – Anti Social Behaviour in Cherry Hinton
2. Continue – Anti Social Behaviour associated with mini motos and mopeds
3. Continue – Anti Social parking associated with Queen Ediths and Morley Memorial Primary Schools (enforcement) and add Homerton Childrens Centre and the Perse Pelican School (education).
4. Add – Speeding on Church End

#### **Monday, 7th November, 2011 7.30 pm**

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#### Issues Raised

1. On-going problems with youth anti-social behaviour on Cherry Hinton Rec were highlighted. Further concerns were expressed regarding the green at the rear of Mallets Road. It was explained that this was likely to be a result of displacement from the High Street.
2. On-going problems with vandalism of motor vehicles were highlighted in the Bridewell Road area of Cherry Hinton.
3. A specific example was highlighted regarding the apparent reluctance of the Police to use private CCTV evidence regarding a theft of a cycle. The Sergeant explained the local police policy with regards to the enhancement of CCTV evidence.
4. In response to a question it was confirmed that there had been

no convictions for proxy purchasing of alcohol within the south area. It was also highlighted by the Police that during a recent test purchase operation no premises in the south area had failed for under-aged sales.

5. Concerns were expressed that if the enhanced levels of intervention on Cherry Hinton High Street were withdrawn, problems would return.
6. Significant concerns were raised regarding parking around schools and particularly inappropriate or dangerous parking. The concerns were acknowledged but it was explained that in Cambridge parking control issues were largely delegated to the County Council, and that the Police only had limited enforcement responsibilities. The Sergeant also agreed to address issues regarding the responsiveness of the PCSOs.

#### Priorities Adopted

1. Youth anti-social behaviour in Cherry Hinton, specifically the Rec and Mallets Road.
2. Anti-social use of mopeds
3. Police patrols around schools in Queen Ediths
4. Cycle Theft in Trumpington
5. Anti-social behaviour in Trumpington – it was agreed that this suggested priority would be refined post meeting to focus on ASB hotspots in Trumpington.

### **West Area Committee**

#### **Thursday, 12th April, 2012 7.00 pm**

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#### Issues Raised

1. Speed Enforcement in Support of the 20mph limit.
2. Anti-social cycling in the area.
3. Thefts of mobile phones from evening venues and events.

#### Priorities Adopted

4. Speed enforcement in support of the 20mph limit.
5. Anti-social cycling in the West Central area.
6. Mobile phone thefts from City licensed premises.

#### **Thursday, 5th January, 2012 7.00 pm**

#### Issues Raised

1. Speeding violation in the City Centre continue to be problem. Buses, coaches and taxis appear to be the worst offenders.
2. Alcohol and group related ASB in Grafton Centre area.
3. ASB associated with sex workers in Histon Road.
4. Cycle Theft in the area.
5. The police hold stolen cycles but do not record or advertise the serial numbers on line making it difficult for owners to recover their property.
6. Cambridge is no longer a pleasant place for pedestrians due to the inconsiderate and illegal actions of cyclists. Only 46 fixed penalty notices had been issued since April of this year. The Police take little enforcement action against cyclists.

#### Priorities Adopted

1. City Central: Speed enforcement activity to support the implementation of



- 20mph speed limit, including evening activity.
- 2. City Central: Alcohol and group related ASB in Grafton Centre area. Consider the Grafton Centre area as part of the wider problem currently under review.
- 3. City West and Central: To address anti-social cycling and to reduce the incidence of cycle thefts across the area.

## Appendix 2:

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Notes from partnership scanning meeting July 2012

### Board

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Liz Bisset (Chair)	Cambridge City Council (Customer & Community Services)
Tim Bick	Leader of the Council
Mark Freeman	Cambridge Council for Voluntary Service
Inger O'Meara	NHS Cambridgeshire
Neil Sloan	Cambridgeshire Constabulary
Andy Tucker	Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service
Kevin Wilkins	Cambridgeshire Police Authority

### Members

Mick Birchall	Cambridgeshire Constabulary
Michael Hendy	Cambridge Magistrates
Vicky Hornsby	Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)
Lynda Kilkelly	Cambridge City Council (Safer Communities Section)
Peter Lester	Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Michael Soper	Cambridgeshire County Council (Research & Performance Team)
Tom Kingsley (Notes)	Cambridge City Council (Safer Communities Section)

### In Attendance

Tom Jefford	Cambridgeshire County Council
Clare Rose	Cambridgeshire County Council

### 1. Introductions and context of the day

- 1.1 The Chair welcomed everyone. Introductions were made and it was noted that Tom Jefford was attending on behalf of Sarah Ferguson (as Board member) and Susie Talbot, and Clare Rose was attending on behalf of Simon Kerss.
- 1.2 Apologies were received from Board members, Sarah Ferguson and Baden Gooch (replacing Graeme Seddon); and from members, Adrian Boyle, Simon Kerss and Susie Talbot.
- 1.3 The Chair started with an over-view of the purpose of the day, which would very much focus on early scoping the Strategic Assessment for 2012, so that the final version would be ready for November and the new Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC). The Chair also wanted the Cambridge CSP to look at new ways of working in light of the fact that, as from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013, there would be no more community safety funding from the Home Office. The Board would also need to consider two requests to join the Cambridge CSP: from the Fire Authority and both Cambridge Universities.

### 2. The future of the Community Safety Partnership

- 2.1 A brief PowerPoint presentation from the Chair highlighted the Police Reform & Social Responsibility Act 2011 and the fact that, at this stage, the impact of the PCC was unknown. The shadow Police & Crime Panel would be meeting in July and it was known that key Police Authority personnel would still be in place to assist and ensure continuity of service (as that Authority would cease to exist once the PCC was in place). Revised ASB guidelines offered support for high-risk victims, something the Cambridge CSP was already offering under its previous priority. There would be further legitimisation of data sharing, especially when

“troubled families” were involved. The Cambridge CSP would need to be aware of the “community trigger”, where residents could hold the local authority and its partners to account to deal with ASB. The trigger was very small (a single person reporting an incident three times or a group of five reporting a single incident). The four Area Committee meetings already offered residents the forum for addressing concerns. With regards future funding, agencies within the Cambridge CSP would need to find novel ways to co-operate within existing resources. Task and finish groups could provide a way to tackle issues reactively. It was important that the existing Community Safety Plan gelled with the PCC’s Plan, which the incumbent would have to have in place by the start of the next financial year.

### **3. Trends and challenges**

- 3.1 Michael Soper facilitated the next section, which was an overview by each Lead Officer on the trends and challenges for their respective priority.
- 3.2 Neil Sloan reported that the task group for the alcohol-related violent crime (ARVC) priority was focused and valuable, and that overall violent crime was down by 9.1%, with violence against the person down by 10%. Alcohol-related incidents were down across all areas of Cambridge, except in the East wards; police were working to tackle this issue. Detection rates were currently running at 53.6 to 56.5%, which was positive. Addenbrooke’s A&E had reported fewer cases, which was held as being a result of the partnership working around this priority. A task & finish group was being set up for the Big / Olympic Torch Weekend. The identified challenges were the many events during the summer and the lack of financial resources for 2013/14. Operation Minnow was tackling the rise in mobile phone thefts.
- 3.3 Lynda Kilkelly reported that there was a relatively static caseload for anti-social behaviour (ASB). There was, however, a noted increase in the nature of ASB in that substance misuse and mental health issues were becoming more prevalent. Because of this, mediation was not proving to be very successful and there were challenges in settling “no fault” neighbourhood disputes. On a positive note, the number of cases involving ASB amongst young people was falling and this was attributed to the projects that both the City and County Council’s Children’s Services were running (some funded by the Cambridge CSP). Issues involving mopeds appear to be lessening too, which was due to the ASB Team’s ‘street surgeries’ raising awareness and increased police activity. Issues involving street life were, unfortunately, increasing, and despite real time reporting and action, it would appear that those with homes are returning there and causing ASB. This was not an issue that could be fixed quickly and required long term working with agencies dealing with street life and an improvement in support and housing needs services.
- 3.4 Neil Sloan reported that DV was more prevalent in the North of Cambridge, particularly Arbury ward. Detection rates were running around 50.5%. The police had created the Domestic Abuse Investigation Service Unit (DAISU), which allowed officers to work exclusively on DV cases, thereby developing expertise. At the County level, there was now an Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) dealing with young people. The challenges were centred on the resourcing for the DAISU and DV in general at the County level.
- 3.5 Mick Birchall reported that work on the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme was still progressing. It was known that around 10% of offenders are responsible for 50% of the crimes in Cambridge and surrounding area. The task of the IOM scheme was to break the cycle, the revolving door of offence and prison, and offer stability to persistent and prolific offenders. There were currently 46 offenders on the scheme. If offenders on the scheme chose to disengage, then specialist police teams (impact teams) would ensure that the offender re-engaged. Partnership working was paramount for the scheme to be successful and to secure future funding from the PCC. One notable success was highlighted: a persistent burglar was now a trusted assistant shop manager. Challenges focused on resources (both human and financial) with the number of IOM Co-ordinators covering all 5 districts of the county halved from 2 to 1.

### **4. Strategic Assessment: Next steps**

- 4.1 Michael Soper then gave a PowerPoint presentation on the scoping/scanning plans for the Strategic Assessment 2012, which looked at crime trends, victims and offenders and calendar

of hot spot events. Overall, crime trends in Cambridge are down and we are narrowing the gap with our peer group. It was noted that our bike crime is now lower than Oxford. No pressing issues have been identified, save theft from person (mobile phones), which the police and business partners are already working to address (Operation Minnow). With regards victims, it was noted that the 16-29 age group were predominant, though there was a 50/50 split along gender lines.

Following an interactive session the main lines of enquiry for the strategic assessment were selected.