



**Cambridge Community Safety Partnership**

**Strategic Assessment 2014/15**

**October 2014**

**Document Version: 2 (Final)**

## Document Details

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The document has been produced by the Cambridgeshire Research Group at Cambridgeshire County Council on behalf of Cambridge Community Safety Partnership and is available to download from Cambridgeshire Insight.

Title	Strategic Assessment 2014/15
Date created	24th October 2014 (Last revision: 11th December 2014)
Description	The purpose of this document is to provide the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of key community safety issues affecting the city.
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Geographical coverage	Cambridge
Time period	Data up to September 2014, plus historic data where appropriate.
Format	PDF
Status	Version 2
Usage statement	This product is the property of the Research and Performance team, Cambridgeshire County Council. If you wish to reproduce this document either in whole, or in part, please acknowledge the source and the author(s).
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## Section 1: Introduction

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This is the eighth strategic assessment produced by the Cambridgeshire Research Group for Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership since 2007. The end of this year will see the Partnership enter the second year of their three year rolling plan. Therefore, for 2014/15 the strategic assessment will look at the priorities within the three year plan, and any emerging issues that the Partnership should be aware of.

### Document Purpose

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The purpose of a strategic assessment is to provide the 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.

As in previous years, a variety of data sources were used in the analysis stage. These broadly covered; district ASB data, police recorded crime and incidents, fire service recorded arson, offending data from probation and the police, youth offending service (YOS), domestic violence data, health data (including A&E and Ambulance Trust), socioeconomic data and national reports such as the Crime Survey in England & Wales (CSE)<sup>1</sup>. See the appendices for precise data source information.

### Document Structure

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The strategic assessment document is set out in eight chapters:

- **Executive Summary** – this section provides a summary of the key analytical findings. This section also highlights any major developments that may affect activity and possible ways of working. It contains the recommendations for the partnership to consider at the development day.
- **Scanning** – this section presents the key findings of the scanning process undertaken at the beginning of the process. In particular the scanning phase shaped the choice of topics for analysis in the following chapters.
- **In-depth Analysis** – The following chapters provide the detailed analysis of the key topics
  - Personal acquisitive crime
  - Violence crime
  - Sexual Offences
  - Domestic abuse
  - Hate crime
  - Repeat victimisation
  - Anti-social behaviour (ASB) & community concerns
- **Local Support for Countywide Issues** – Analysis of the topics where the partnership is providing local support for Countywide programmes namely:

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<sup>1</sup> Formally known as the British Crime Survey

- Reducing re-offending (Integrated offender management - IOM)
- Road Safety

## **Additional Data**

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The Cambridgeshire Research Group has created an interactive community safety atlas, which can be accessed here <http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/crime/atlas.html>

It provides data for some of the main crime and disorder issues in the district at ward level. It is publicly available and shows 6 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.

The Cambridgeshire Research Group have also created the interactive Victim and Offender Pyramid for 2012 which can be accessed here

<http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/Crime/Pyramid/html%205/atlas.html?select=12UE>

This features the breakdown of victim and offenders for each district, by age group and gender in Cambridgeshire.

Previous strategic assessments can be downloaded from the Cambridgeshire Insight pages here. <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/community-safety/CSP/cambscity>

## Section 2: Executive Summary

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The focus for the partnership for the coming 12 months should be personal safety which includes within relationships, to cover domestic violence. There should also be a focus on violence against the person (low level violence), using the new powers to respond to anti-social behaviour and supporting countywide priorities.

### Key findings & Recommendations

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Below are the key findings under relevant headings, and recommendations for consideration by the Partnership are in italics.

#### Personal acquisitive crime

1. Personal acquisitive crime continues to reduce. There are seasonal patterns and occasional peaks in offences which require the partnership to act. Dwelling burglary may be an area the Partnership wishes to continue to focus its efforts on to reduce the volume of offences.

*It is recommended that the partnership continues with the priority of personal acquisitive crime and potentially have a focus on dwelling burglary including vulnerable properties such as student accommodation. This could include engagement with the Universities, Language Schools and Sixth Form Colleges to prevent students becoming a victim of personal acquisitive crime.*

#### Violent crime

2. The recent increase in police recorded violence against the person (VAP) is probably a mixture of changes in recording practices and an increase in VAP. However this is not supported by data from Ambulance call outs or attendances at Addenbrookes Accident and Emergency. The extent to which reductions will be achieved if the Partnership focuses only on the city centre and the night-time economy is unknown.

*The partnership should support the alcohol related violent crime group and its additional work in Market ward to reduce VAP in the forthcoming year.*

3. The figures show that the Partnership has made reductions in both the rate and volume of VAP in the last 5 years. It should be noted that VAP will also include non-alcohol related assaults and domestic abuse. Further work will be done to look at what domestic violence is recorded within VAP.

*Current work on the City Centre is now business as usual and therefore consideration should be given to other geographic areas which have high volume of violence such as the ward of Abbey and Kings Hedges. It will be important to consider what other issues are linked to violence in these areas.*

4. The data received from the East of England Ambulance Service is not the full dataset required, important location information is currently missing.

*It is also recommended that the Partnership continues to support full data sharing, and supports the work to find a solution for the current issues affecting the sharing of Ambulance Trust data.*

5. Police recorded sexual offences have shown an increase in the past year, with the volume and rate increasing. Out of every 10 victims who reported a sexual offence 7 victims reported an offence which had occurred within the last 6 months and 2 victims reported an offence which occurred more than five years ago.

*It is recommended that the Partnership consider preventative work around personal safety. Due to the increasing number of victims it is also recommended that the partnership assess that the right organisations are receiving support to ensure that as many victims and offenders are supported as possible.*

### **Domestic abuse**

6. Given the continued increase in reports of domestic abuse within the City it is clearly an issue that the partnership should continue to focus on.

*It is recommended that the Partnership has a focus on a local response to domestic abuse. In particular the need to reduce victimisation amongst vulnerable individuals. This would also involve ensuring that the victims have access to the right support.*

### **Anti-social behaviour**

7. The volume of ASB has reduced in Cambridge City, although there continues to be pockets of concern and some geographic hotspots. Issues with street-based ASB and cases involving vulnerable individuals continue to be resource intensive.

*It is recommended that the Partnership has a focused priority within ASB which develops new ways of working and includes the new ASB powers. The partnership should also support the new public space protection orders and provide any evidence to support them when required. It is also recommended that there is a review of E-Cins.*

### **Countywide support**

8. Given the continued level of domestic abuse and the offending within the City these are still pertinent issues for the Partnership.

*It is recommended that the Partnership continues to support the local and Countywide priorities of tackling domestic abuse and reoffending by prolific offenders.*

9. There are existing mechanisms for tackling road safety through either area committees for very local issues or the County Road Safety Partnership for countywide issues.

*It is suggested that the Partnership continues to work through these existing groups.*

#### **Other areas for consideration**

10. The details for the Hate crime identified as taking place within the City make for difficult reading however this should be balanced with the City scoring consistently well in surveys measure community cohesion. It should be noted that the number of recorded hate crime is still low in volume.

*It is recommended that the partnership take part in 'Open Data Challenge' work currently taking place in the County in order to improve the information available on hate incidents; particularly incidents of racist or other offensive graffiti recorded by the City Council.*

*It is recommended that the partnership focus its hate crime priority in promoting good community relations by working with community organisations. As well as targeting work with the 18-24 age group and younger.*



## Section 3: Scanning

The following section provides a brief overview of the scanning element of the strategic assessment process. It enables the partnership to understand which issues were considered by the Officer Support Group early on.

### Overview

It should be noted that Cambridge City has recorded good improvements in recent years in recorded crime levels. However some crime types have recorded increases this year. Total crime has increased by 3% comparing year ending August 2014 with the previous year. Violence against the person as recorded by the police has recorded a 43% increase in volume comparing year ending August 2014 with the previous year. There continues to be some good reductions across the City particularly in anti-social behaviour.

Table 1 (below) reveals the changes for a selection of crime types and provides some context for those categories by comparing performance to the most similar groups (MSG).

**Table 1: Overview of the trends in Cambridge City**

Police recorded crime types	Change: Year (Sept 13 to Aug 14)	VOLUME (Sept 13 to Aug 14)	Compared to MSG* (in the previous 12 months)	Comments
Total crime	UP 2.8% (286)	10,529	Position has deteriorated, from 11th to 12th. Therefore they have 4th worst position in their MSG.	After years of reductions, there appears to be a slight increase. This could be connected to the increase in violence.
Violence against the person**	UP 42.5% (464)	1,555	Position has deteriorated, from 3rd to 6th. Although their rate per 1,000 people has increased so has the MSG rate. City is still below the MSG average rate.	Change in recording practices since November 2013, has seen what is believed to be better recording of violent crimes. Although further research is been done to see if this is the case.
Sexual violence (All sexual offences)	UP 91.3% (95)	199	Position has deteriorated from 3rd to 6th. Their rate has increased but so has the MSG rate. City is still below the rate for the MSG average.	Small fluctuations. Often influenced by historic reporting and media stories.
Cycle crime	DOWN 1.2% (-24)	971	Stayed in 15 out 15 but the rate has declined.	High volume, showing small downward trend.
Theft from the person	DOWN 17.4% (-78)	369	Seen improvement from 14 to 13th position. Rate has seen a reduction as has MSG average.	Long term trend down
Dwelling burglary	UP 35.5% (126)	481	Position has deteriorated from 3rd to 10th. Rate has increased whereas MSG rate has seen a reduction.	Reductions in the long term trend, however increases are starting to show again for the past year.
Shoplifting	DOWN 2.1% (-25)	1,175	Position has improved from 12th to 10th.	Slow downward trend.

Criminal damage	DOWN 5.9%(-59)	942	Position has improved from 5th to 4th.	Seems to be a downward trend in the long term, although slight increase in the past 5 months.
ASB incidents	DOWN 10.9% (-541)	4406	N/A	Long term trend down.

*\*MSG refers to most similar group. These groups changed on the 16<sup>th</sup> October which was after scanning was complete. The new MSGs are in appendix 1.*

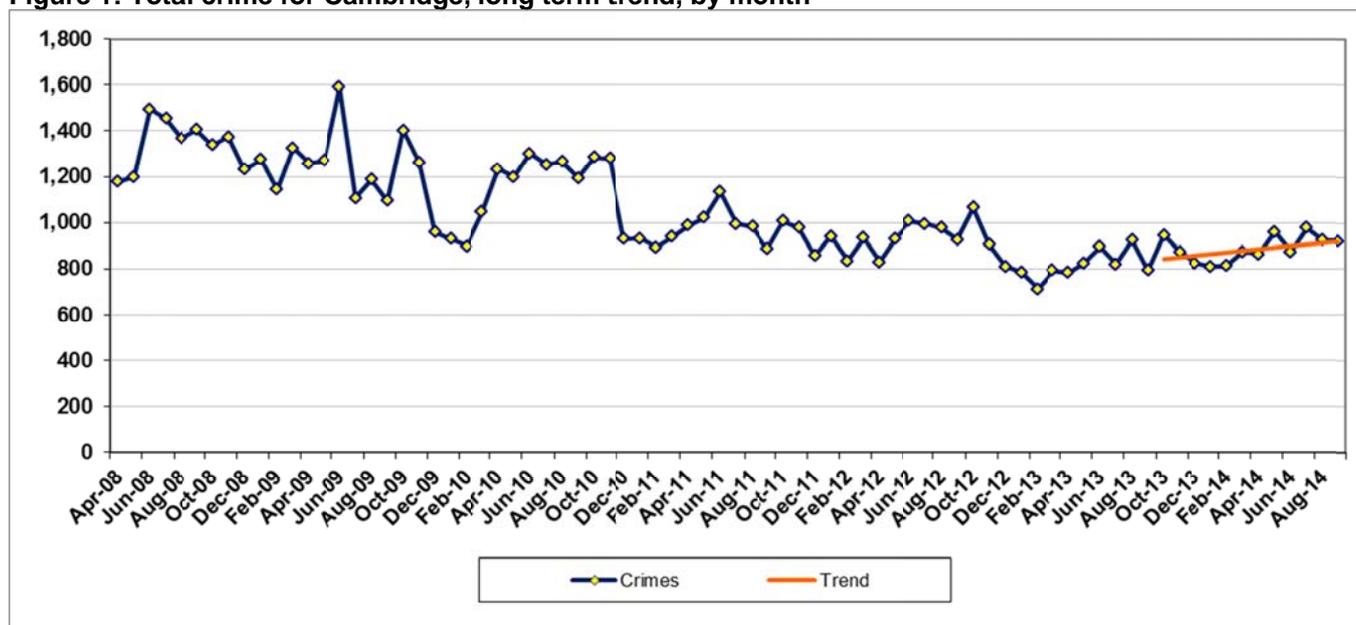
*\*\*Potential changes in recording standards may have influenced the increase in Police recording of violence against the person.*

## Scanning of Performance

Appendix 2 is provided for reference and shows the changes by police recorded crime type for Cambridge City in the past year. It should be noted that some percentage changes reflect very small numbers. Further the volume of recording of some crime types is heavily influenced by police activity and increases in some crime types can be seen as positive in these cases.

In the long term total crime has seen a reduction of 27% in the past 5 years. However in the past 12 months there has been a slight increase in total crime which is shown in figure 1.

**Figure 1: Total crime for Cambridge, long term trend, by month**



Source: CADET (Cambridgeshire Constabulary)

Overall the scanning revealed that high volume crimes remain as cycle crime, shoplifting, violence against the person and criminal damage. These crime types account for roughly half of all crime in Cambridge City. Shoplifting is not currently a priority for the Partnership, although the Partnership tackles crimes against business through their support of CMBAC<sup>2</sup>. Criminal damage has reduced by 38% in the last five years and has recorded year on year decreases.

<sup>2</sup> Cambridge Business against crime

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) has also seen a reduction in the long term. Although due to the new powers and new ways of working with ASB perpetrators it was felt that this area should be covered by the assessment.

Scanning showed that the number of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police had increased. Domestic violence continues to be a concern across the County and due to the partnership having a priority on this topic, then it was thought that further analysis should be done to ensure the partnership have a clearer picture.

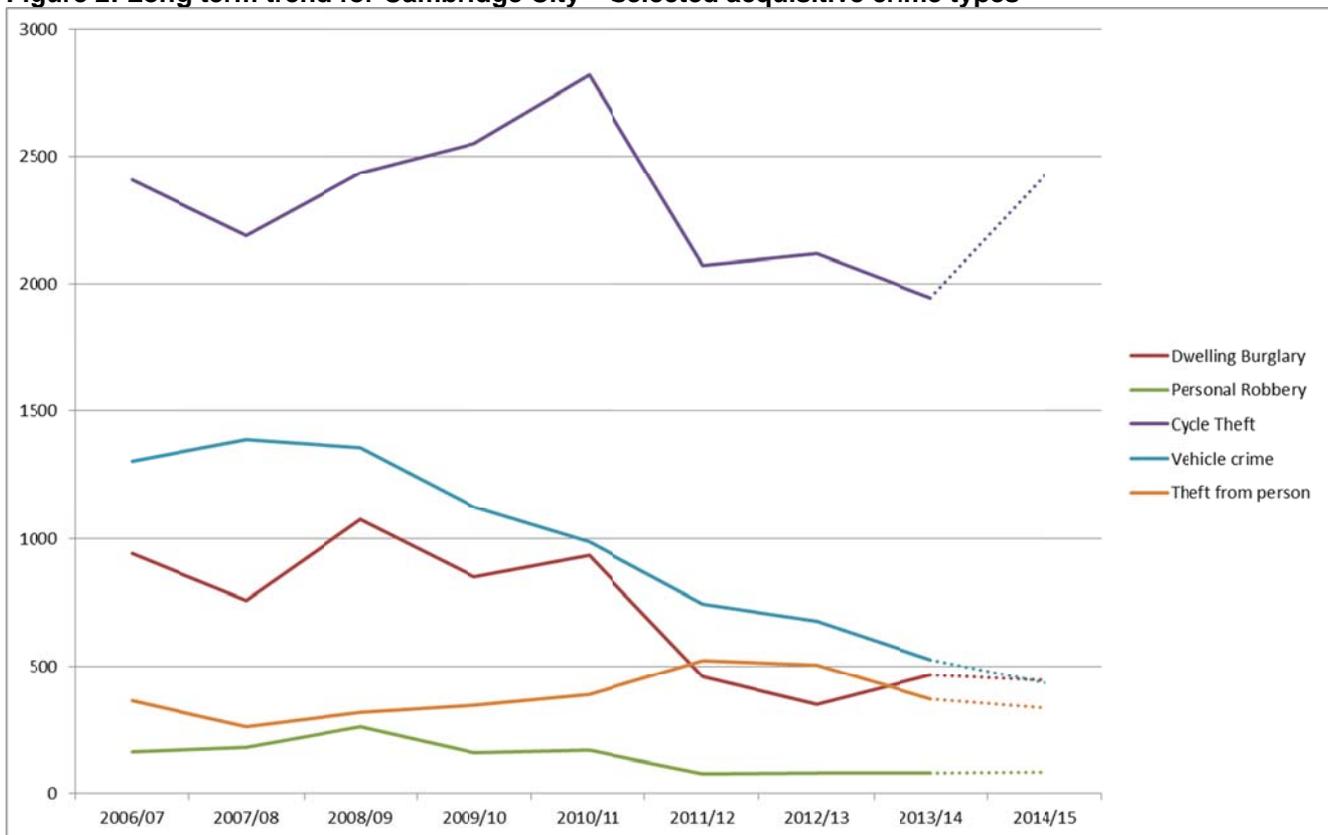
Some concern was also raised about hate crime and therefore it was agreed by the officer support group that analysis on this topic would be included within the strategic assessment.

## Section 4: Personal Acquisitive Crime

This section will outline the trends and patterns of personal acquisitive crime within the City. It will cover crime types where the victim was an individual rather than a business or community.

Overall most acquisitive crime types have recorded a reduction in the last eight years. This follows the pattern of overall reductions in crime. However, peaks have been seen in some crime types e.g. cycle theft and dwelling burglary. The figure below shows the long term trend of selected personal acquisitive crime. Projections have been used to calculate potential end of year figures for this financial year to show the potential trend. However they do not take account for any seasonality and therefore are only an estimate.

**Figure 2: Long term trend for Cambridge City – selected acquisitive crime types<sup>3</sup>**



### Cycle crime

Cycle crime remains the highest volume of this group of crimes as shown in the figure above. Cambridge City has long been associated with cycling and rates of cycling are the highest in the country. It can be seen from figure 2 above that over the last five years the volume has shown an overall reduction.

<sup>3</sup> Projections are based on the assumption that the second half of the year will record the same volume as the first half of the year.

However in the last 12 months there has been a 4% increase in police recorded cycle theft; this is an increase of 80 offences. Nationally the police recorded a 1% increase when comparing year ending June 2014 to the previous year.

The peak for cycle crime is October and a variety of preventative work is done by the Police and British Transport Police. If current trends continue then cycle theft will record an increase at the end of 2014/15.

### **Vehicle crime**

Vehicle crime recorded a reduction of 63% in the six years when the year ends September 2014. A smaller reduction was recorded nationally (38% reduction with year ending June 2014<sup>4</sup>). In the past 12 months there has been a reduction of 22% in vehicle crime recorded by the Police, which is larger than the 5% recorded nationally by the Police.

Year to date (April – September 2014) only 216 offences have been recorded, whilst in the same period last year 270 offences were recorded. If this trend continues another reduction will hopefully be recorded for 2014/15.

### **Dwelling burglary**

Whilst dwelling burglary has seen fluctuations over the years, the progress made on reducing the volume is substantial. The overall long term trend is a reduction of over 50% in the volume of dwelling burglaries in the last six years. However in the last 12 months there has been a 34% increase in dwelling burglary compared to nationally where there was a 7% reduction.

However when looking at the rate per 1,000 dwellings in 2009/10 the rate peaked at 18 per 1,000 dwellings and in 2013/14 it had reduced to 9 per 1,000 dwellings.

When looking at the average number of dwelling burglaries each month, it can be seen that in the long term there has been a reduction. In 2009/10 there were on average 76 dwelling burglaries each month. This average has continued to decline until 2013/14 when there 31 dwelling burglaries each month. However in the last 12 months the average has increased to 39 dwelling burglaries a month. There has been a lot of housing development in Cambridge City and since 2009/10 to 2013/14 there have been 2,787 new dwellings<sup>5</sup>.

The figure overleaf shows the monthly figures for dwelling burglaries and also shows which months were above the average for that 12 month period. Bars that are red are above the 12 month average figure, bars that are orange are in line with the 12 month average figure and bars that are blue are below the 12 month average figure.

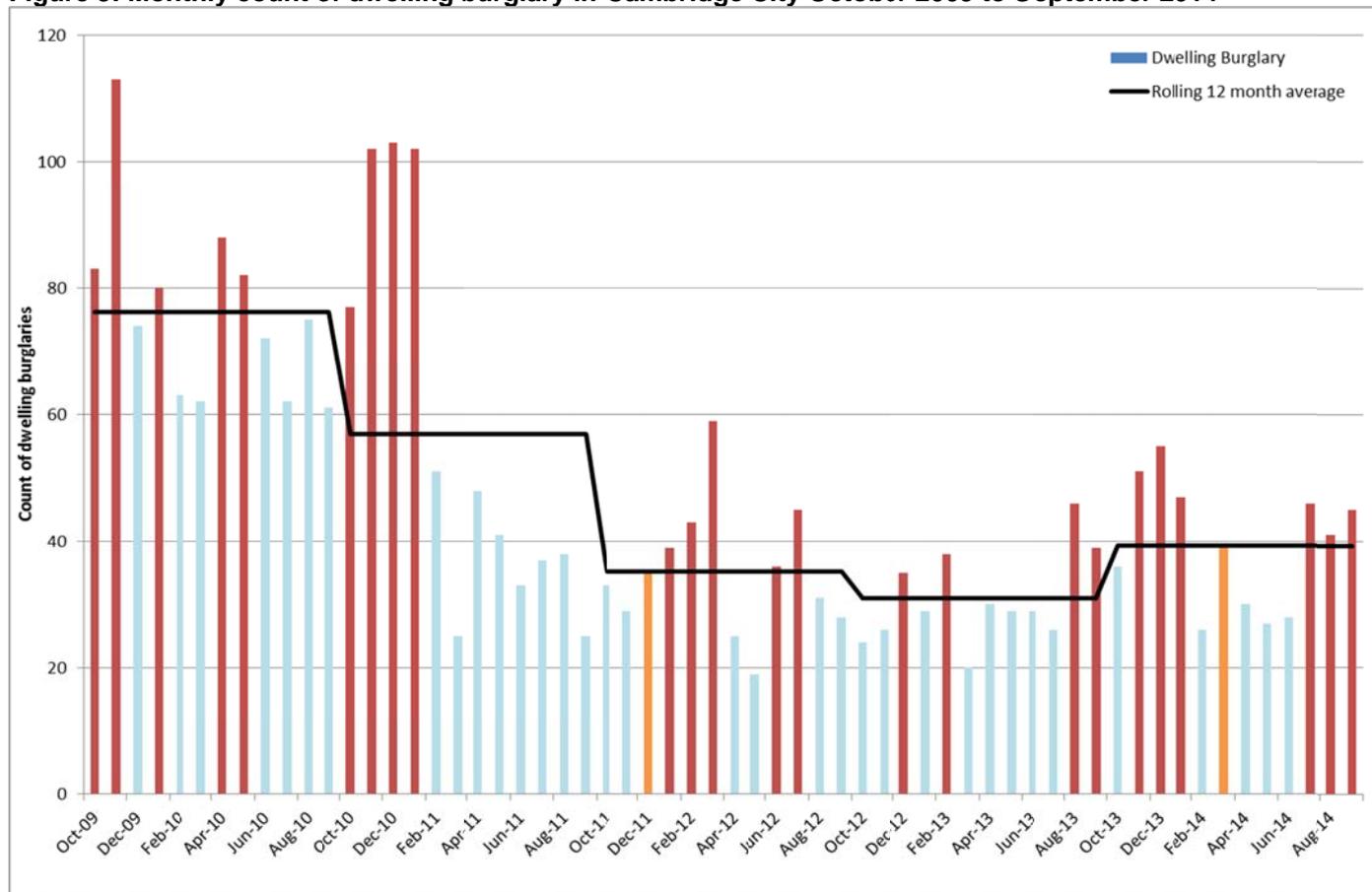
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<sup>4</sup> ONS- Year ending June 2014 [http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778\\_380538.pdf](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_380538.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20099/planning\\_and\\_development/234/planning/8](http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20099/planning_and_development/234/planning/8)

Months which are above the 12 month average are mostly in winter months. Although in the last year there were some peaks in summer months as shown in figure 3.

**Figure 3: Monthly count of dwelling burglary in Cambridge City October 2009 to September 2014**

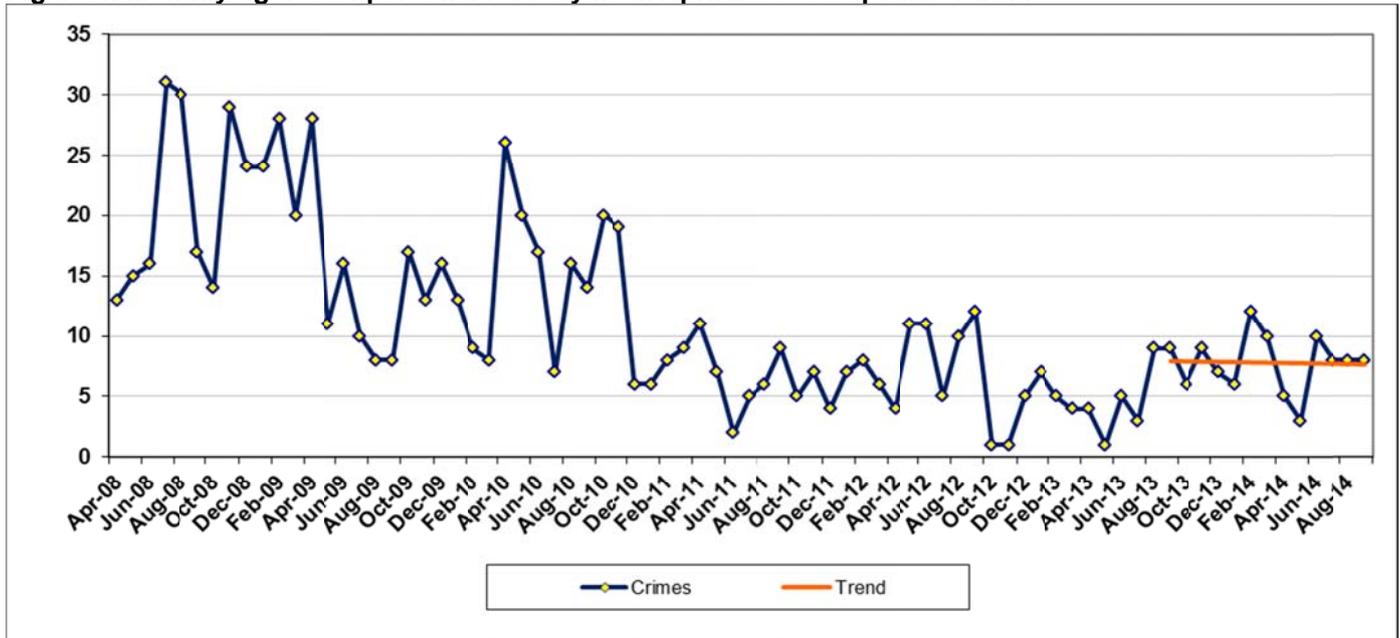


There were two small geographic hotspots that appeared when analysing dwelling burglaries from October 2013 to September 2014. The strongest hotspot was around some shared student flats off Hills Road. Here eight out of the nine burglaries occurred within September 2014. The other small hotspot was around Godesdone Road which is off Newmarket Road. There was no real pattern or particular month when these offences occurred. However several of the burglaries mentioned that entrance was gained via the kitchen at the rear of the house. The Partnership will need to be mindful of the successes to date when exploring any future options for tackling this crime type.

**Personal robbery**

The volume of offences of personal robbery per month remain low, however monthly fluctuations were recorded as shown in figure 4 overleaf. 2013 recorded very low monthly numbers as shown in figure 4. This has therefore meant that any increase this year has a very large percentage increase. In the last 12 months there were 92 personal robberies recorded compared to 54 in the previous 12 months, this is a 70% increase. The total annual figure has not exceeded the peak of 260 offences recorded in 2008/09.

**Figure 4: Monthly figures of personal robbery from April 2008 to September 2014**



Source: CADET (Cambridgeshire Constabulary)

**Theft from the person**

In the past 12 months (October 2013 to September 2014) there has been a reduction of 12% in theft from the person recorded by the Police. Nationally the Police recorded a 16% reduction in theft from the person.

Year to date (April – September 2014) 168 offences have been recorded, whilst in the same period last year 161 offences were recorded. If this trend continues then figures could plateau or a very small increase could be recorded.

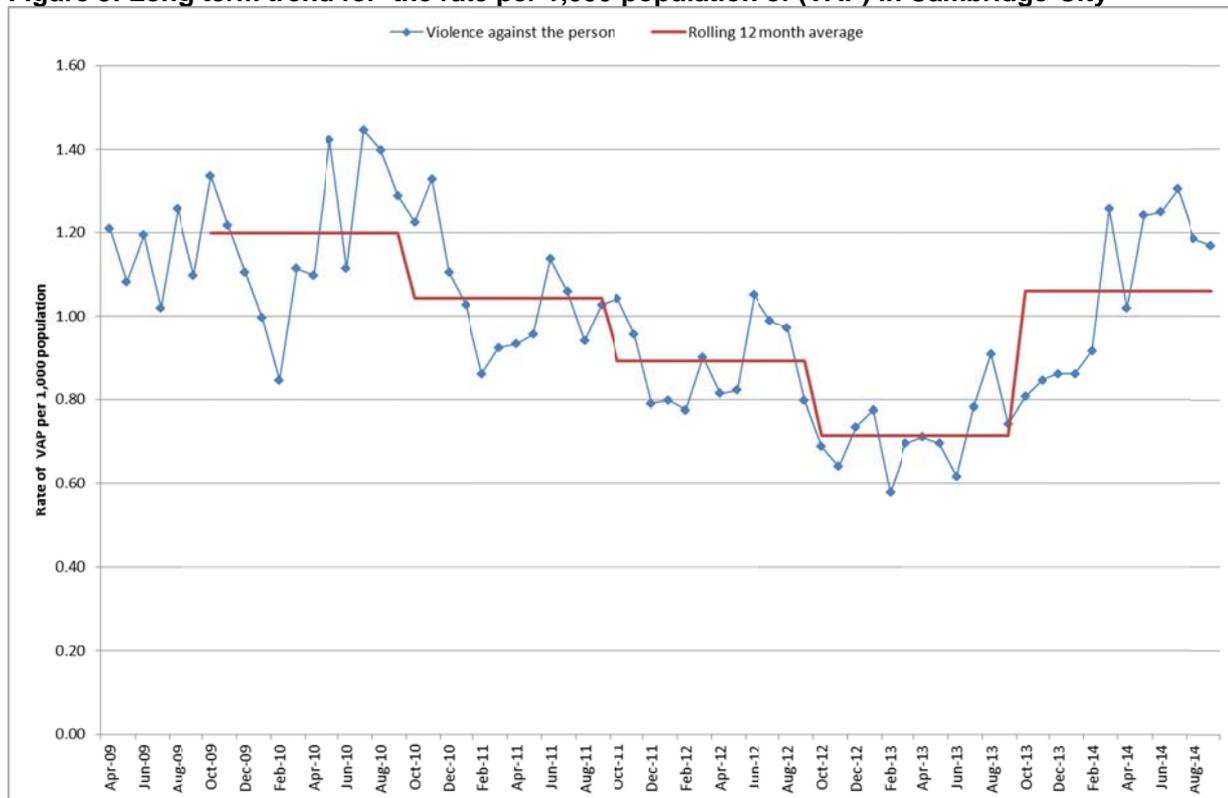
## Section 5: Violent Crime

This section will cover the priority area of alcohol related violence, but also includes analysis of violent crimes that are of importance to the Partnership when reviewing its priorities for the forthcoming year.

### Overall patterns of violence against the person

Over the long term, there is a reduction in violence against the person (VAP), 12% over the past 5 years in terms of volume. The rate of police recorded VAP per 1,000 population is shown on the figure below and also shows the long term reduction.

**Figure 5: Long term trend for the rate per 1,000 population of (VAP) in Cambridge City**



However in terms of trend, VAP has seen an increase of 48% over the last 12 months (October 2013 to September 2014 compared with October 2012 to September 2013). Nationally police recorded violence also saw an increase of 11% comparing the 12 months ending June 2014 with the previous 12 months. Therefore the level of increase seen in Cambridge City is far higher than that reported nationally.

The Office of National Statistics<sup>6</sup> says that the latest rise in violence against the person recorded by the police is in contrast to the falls shown by the Crime Survey and figures on attendances at Accident and Emergency departments due to violent assaults. Possible explanations for this rise include:

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778\\_380538.pdf](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_380538.pdf) ONS Statistical bulletin: Crime in England and Wales, Year Ending June 2014, page 25

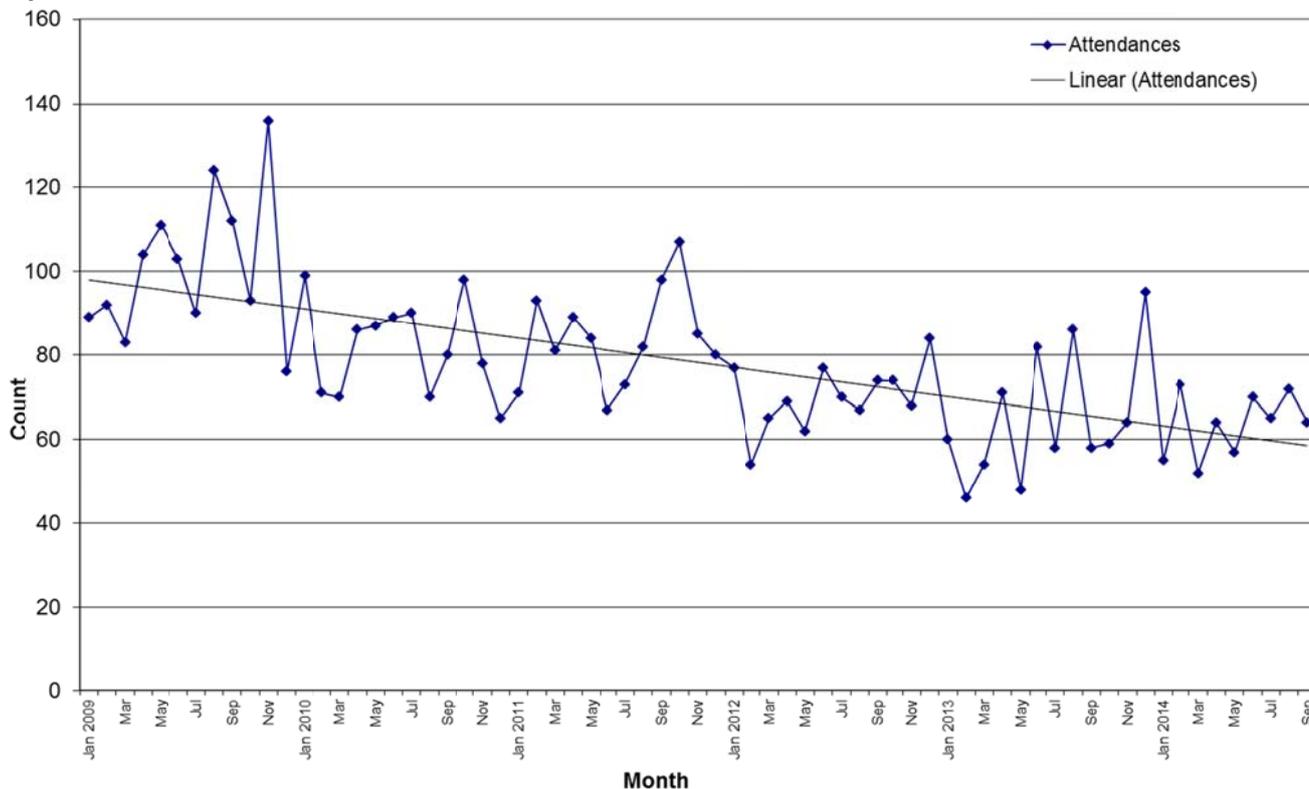


- It is known that violent offences are more prone to subjective judgement about whether to record. Therefore, action taken by police forces to generally improve their compliance with the national crime recording standards (NCRS) is likely to have resulted in an increase in the number of offences recorded.
- An increase in the reporting of domestic abuse and subsequent recording of these offences by the police. A recent HMIC inspection expressed concerns about the police response to domestic abuse but noted the majority of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC) were now showing a strong commitment to tackling it. The report noted just under half of PCCs had made a commitment to increase the reporting of this type of offence. It is thought that this renewed focus may have led to more victims coming forward and allegations treated more sensitively.

Evidence from the Crime Survey for England and Wales indicates that violent incidents has decreased by 23% for year ending June 2014, compared to year ending June 2013. This is self-reported victimisation and includes offences not reported to the police.

Data is also collected from Addenbrookes Accident and Emergency department for assaults presented at the department, in the long term they have recorded a 25% reduction in the past 5 years, as shown in figure 6. However unlike police recorded VAP, data from Addenbrookes hospital is not seeing an increase in attendances in the last year. In the last 12 months (October 2013 to September 2014) attendances have gone from 789 to 790. Although during this time Addenbrookes has become a major trauma centre for the region. Nationally the NHS has found that there has been a 5% reduction in hospital admissions for assault when comparing 2013/14 to the previous year.

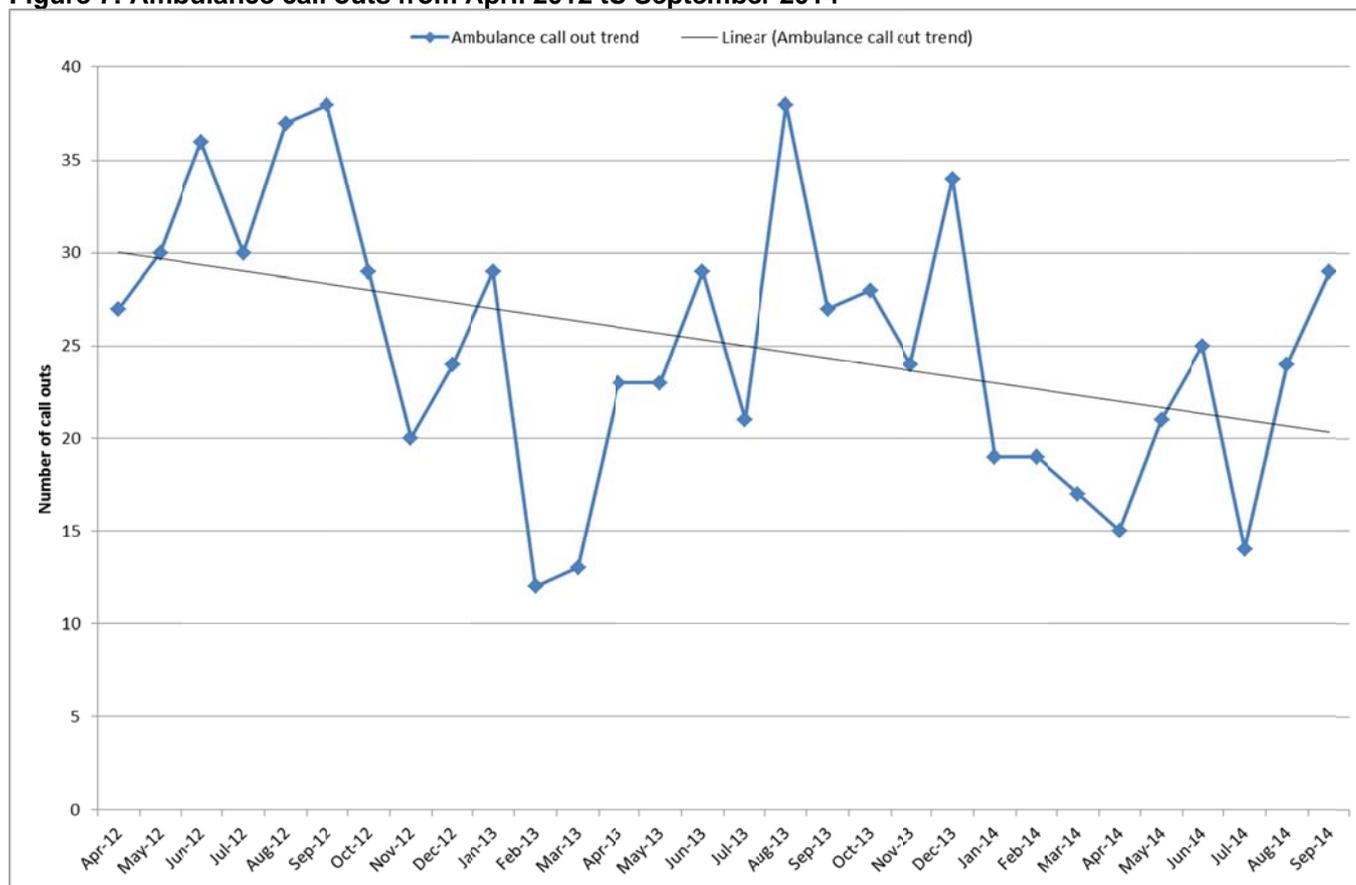
**Figure 6: Attendances at Addenbrookes A&E department reported as assault, by quarter January 2009 to September 2014**



Call outs for assault to the East of England Ambulance service is also used to look at the level of violence across the City. Since 2013/14 there has been limited location information received and therefore it is only possible to identify the district that the call out comes from. This is a regional problem and work is being done to address the problem it is hoped that there issue will be resolved in the near future.

The trend, as shown in the figure 7, shows a 7% reduction in ambulance call outs in the last year (October 2013 to September 2014) compared to the same period last year, which again is a contrast to the trend seen by police recorded violence against the person. There was an unusual peak in the number of ambulance call outs in September 2014.

**Figure 7: Ambulance call outs from April 2012 to September 2014**



## Section 5.2: Is there a real increase in violence in Cambridge City?

Alcohol related violent crime is a current Partnership priority and the Partnership has a well-established task group in place. The task group uses the Cardiff Model to review hotspots and problem premises’ on a monthly basis and this work is ‘business as usual’. The group recently commissioned a short problem profile to identify why there has been such a large increase in police recorded violence against the person and look at if changes in recoding practices were masking any ‘real’ trends in violent crime.

Cambridgeshire Police have reported<sup>7</sup> that there has been a focus by Her Majesties Inspectorate of Constabulary on improving the integrity of crime data<sup>8</sup>. In response the force, alongside all police forces nationally has changed its approach to recording violent crime and this has included the introduction of a crime data integrity working group, introduced in 2014.

In relation to the changes the Constabulary has been at pains to point out *“that it is important to understand that cases can still be appropriately dealt with and lead to successful outcomes whichever system they are recorded on but for the importance of transparency and ease they ought to be recorded as far as possible in the crime recording system”*.

<sup>7</sup> Presentation to Hunts CSP, Jan 2015

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.justiceinspectors.gov.uk/hmic/publication/crime-recording-in-kent/> & <http://www.justiceinspectors.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/crime-data-integrity-cambridgeshire-2014.pdf>

Some of the areas where violent crime recording have changed are as follows:

- Interpretation of the national standards for recording crime within 72 hours of report. In the past forces used these 72 hours to make an initial investigation of a report and didn't record a crime if insufficient evidence was available. Now all reports are recorded as crimes prior to investigation.
- Conversion of incident reports to recording crime. The HMIC examined a small sample of 75 incidents reported to Cambridgeshire police and found that a strict adherence to the crime reporting rules should have led to 58 crimes being recorded rather than the actual 41 (this is similar to the national picture).
- Crimes identified through other systems (not reported directly by the public) such as ECINS (primarily for recording anti-social behavior) and through DASH assessments of domestic abuse victims were not always being recorded.

Overall, it had proved incredibly difficult to identify the proportional impact of the above issues on the overall increase in violent crime.

To create the problem profile VAP data was looked at from March 2013 to August 2013 and then compared to March 2014 to August 2014 to try and identify why there had been such a large increase.

Overall VAP had increased by 61% when comparing March 2014 to August 2014 to the same period. This increase was not consistent across the City. Therefore to show variance in the percentage change in VAP it was mapped at lower super output area level (LSOA). The map is shown in figure 8 and shows the areas with the highest percentage increase in dark red, areas which saw a reduction in a light grey and areas which have no shading saw no change. The map also shows the volume of VAP in the 6 month period in 2014 to help put some of the percentage increases into perspective. For example there is one LSOA in Cherry Hinton which shows a very large percentage increase but its volume of VAP is very low. The LSOA in Market ward accounts for the largest volume of VAP and saw a percentage increase from 60 to 120%.

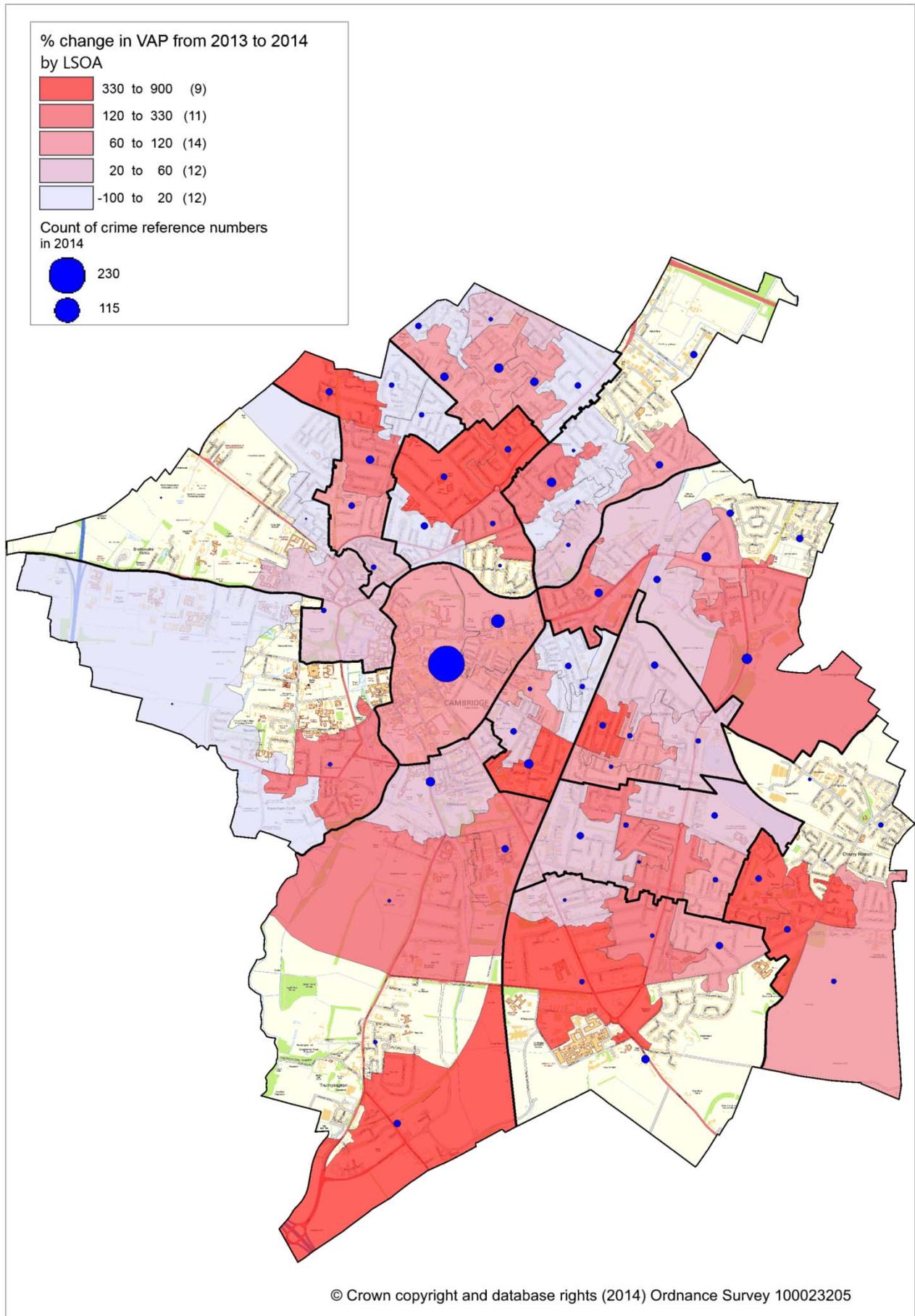
Due to the lack of a consistent increase across the City, it was felt that recording standards are potentially hiding an increase in VAP. This is because if recording standards were the only element behind the increase in VAP then there would be a more consistent increase across the City. However the fact that some areas saw decreases and others saw increases implies that there could be an increase in VAP in some areas in the City. Although recording standards could contribute to some of the increase in VAP, the true extent will never be known.

When looking at the percentage increases at ward level it shows that Cherry Hinton had the largest percentage increase but yet its volume was one of the smallest. Market ward has the highest volume and saw the third highest percentage increase in VAP. This information was taken to the alcohol related task groups and no particular issues with premises within Market ward were raised. It was agreed that a separate group would be created to tackle the increase in Market.

**Table 2: Change in VAP at ward level**

<b>Ward name</b>	<b>VAP March to August 2013</b>	<b>VAP March to August 2014</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>% change</b>	<b>Rate per 1,000 population (March to August 2014)</b>
Cherry Hinton	17	39	22	129.4	4.3
Trumpington	29	56	27	93.1	6.8
Market	141	265	124	87.9	37.4
West Chesterton	24	42	18	75.0	4.7
Romsey	24	41	17	70.8	4.3
Abbey	61	104	43	70.5	10.4
Petersfield	33	55	22	66.7	6.7
Queen Edith's	27	45	18	66.7	4.8
Coleridge	24	39	15	62.5	4.1
Arbury	43	61	18	41.9	6.6
King's Hedges	58	81	23	39.7	8.4
East Chesterton	49	60	11	22.4	6.2
Newnham	6	7	1	16.7	0.8
Castle	14	9	-5	-35.7	0.9

Figure 8: Map showing the percentage change in VAP by LowerSuper Output Area(LSOA)



When comparing the sub groups of VAP; violence without injury and violence with injury they both increased by 67% in the 6 month period (March to August) in the two years. However when looking at increases each month, it is varied and ranges from 22% to 130%. June recorded the highest percentage increase for both sub groups.

In 2013 more offences occurred on a Saturday however in 2014 more offences occurred on a Sunday. It appears that the Sunday increases are in the early hours of Sunday morning, therefore connected to the Saturday night time economy. There also appeared to be a slight increase in violence offences later in the evening on Saturday. In 2013 there were peaks at 12am and 1am, however in 2014 there were peaks at 2am and 3am.

To ensure the percentage increases was not masking a real increase in violence, hotspots of violence were compared between the two years as shown in figure 9. In 2013 the hotspots of violence focused on two areas within market ward: the area around market square and Regent Street. In 2014 the hotspot of violence is further stretched out and starts from the upper end of Regent Street down to the market square.

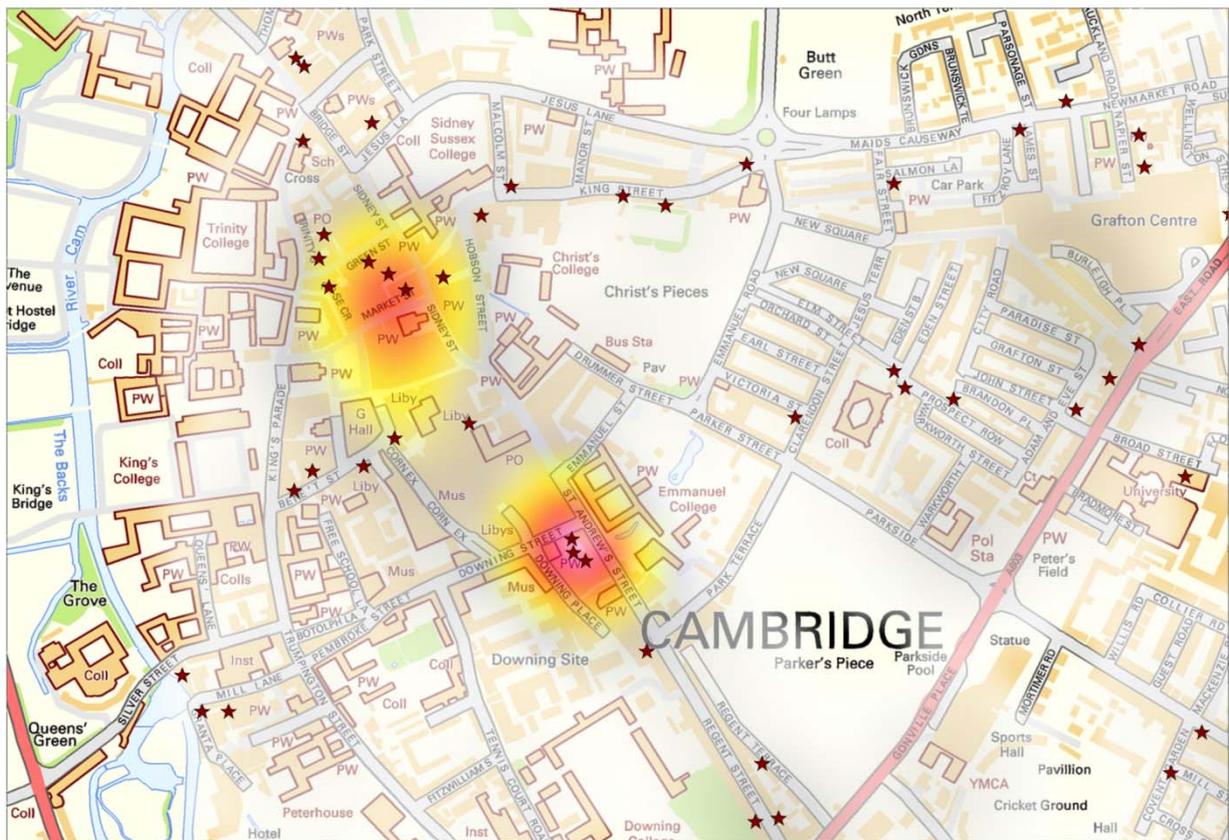
During the analysis it was noted that recording of offences was victim focused. There were several VAP offences recorded when there was one incident but several victims and therefore several crimes were recorded. For example there is one fight outside a pub where the offender assaults four victims in one assault. This could be recorded as four crimes as there were four victims but yet there was only one assault.

The wards which recorded the largest volume in 2013 and 2014 were Market ward followed by Abbey and then Kings Hedges. Market ward recorded an 88% increase and Abbey recorded a 70% increase whereas Kings Hedges recorded an increase of 40%. The ward of Abbey had a higher proportion of victims who had an alcohol marker, 13% of all victims in Abbey, compared to 10% of all victims in Kings Hedges. 25% of all victims in Market ward had an alcohol marker. Overall 17% of victims had an alcohol marker in 2013 and 2014. A quarter of offenders (25%) had an alcohol marker.

Overall a higher number of victims had a domestic abuse marker compared to alcohol marker. Abbey had the highest volume of victims with a domestic abuse marker however it only accounted for 38% of all victims of VAP. Kings Hedges had the second highest amount of victims with a domestic abuse marker and accounted for 47% of all victims of VAP in Kings Hedges.

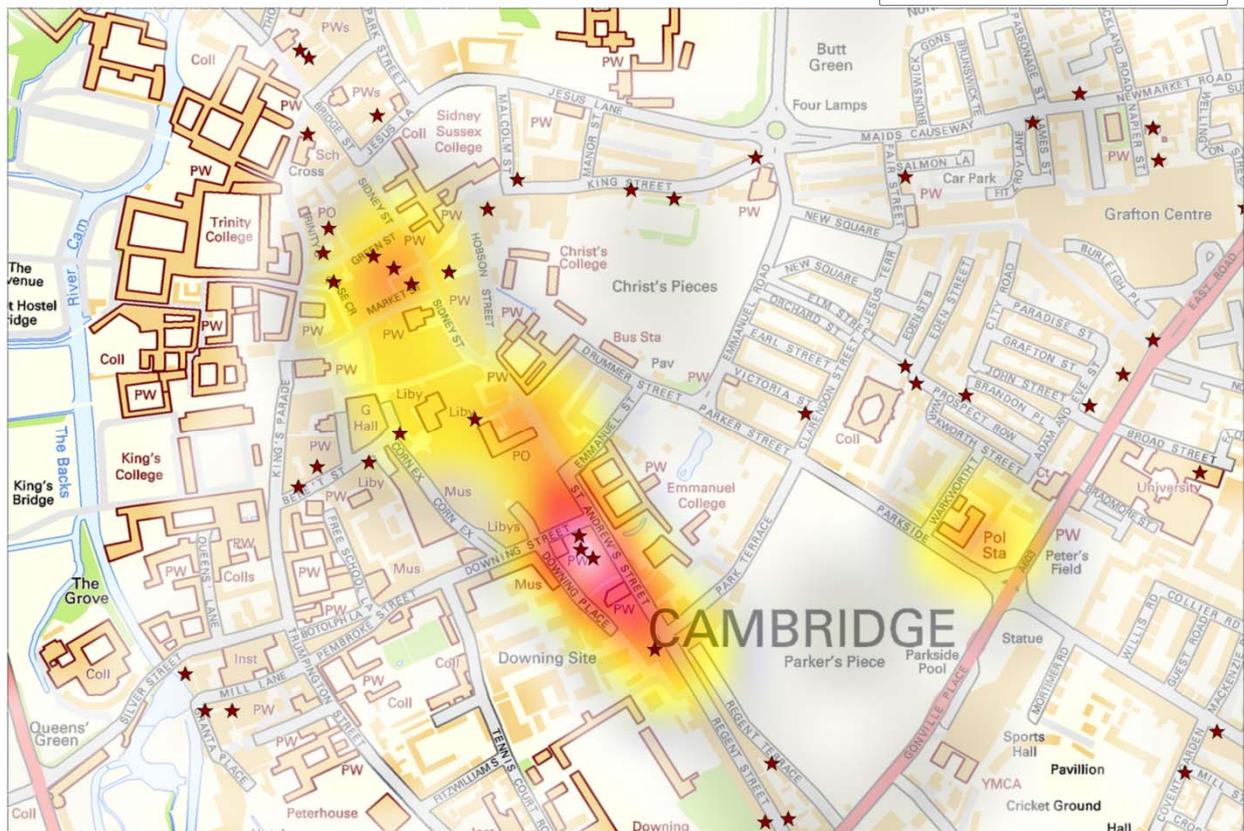
Figure 9: Hotspots of VAP in 2013 compared to 2014 in Cambridge City

2013 Violence against the person



2014 Violence against the person

Legend  
★ Licensed Premises



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There were no significant differences in victims between 2013 and 2014, there was an increase in victims of violence, which you would expect due to the increase in offences. 54% of victims were male and 46% were female. 20% of all victims were aged between 20 to 24 years old. 47% of all female victims were a victim of common assault, which is part of the category of violence without injury, compared to 38% of male victims. 41% of male victims were a victim of assault with injury, which is part of the category of violence with injury, compared to 36% of female victims. Therefore male victims were more likely to report being a victim of violence with injury and females were more likely to report being a victim of violence without injury.

When comparing the difference between offenders in 2013 and 2014, some small differences were found. In 2013 79% of offenders were male and 21% were female, compared to 2014 when there were a slightly higher proportion of female offenders 24% and 76% male offenders. There were 260 unique offenders in 2013 which accounted for 282 crimes and in 2014 there were 334 offenders which accounted for 362 crimes. In 2013 12%(32 offenders) of offenders committed more than one violent crime in 2014 it had risen to 15%(50 offenders) of offenders. Offenders were most commonly aged between 20 to 24 years old, in 2013 they made up 22% of offenders and in 2014 it had risen to 26% of offenders. 44% of those aged 20 to 24 were an offender of assault with injury. The second most common age group was those aged 15 to 19 years old and they accounted for around 19% of all offenders of VAP.

Overall it is thought there is an increase in violence. However as part of the increase is down to a change in recording standards the true extent will never be known. Therefore the alcohol related violence task group are creating two sub groups to try and tackle the increase in VAP in two areas. The first area is Market ward and the second area will either be Abbey or Kings Hedges.

## **Section 6: Sexual offences**

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Nationally and locally there has been an increase in sexual offences; therefore analysis was conducted on this topic.

There has been an increase in the force area (Cambridgeshire & Peterborough) in sexual offences, which mirrors the national picture. Sexual offences form a group of offences that are substantially under-reported; therefore typically increases in reporting of these crimes are seen as positive. It is difficult to obtain reliable information on the volume of sexual offences as it is known that a high proportion of offences are not reported to the police and changes in recorded figures may reflect changes in reporting or recording rates rather than actual victimisation. The number of recorded offences in Cambridge City is increasing and now accounts for 2% of all recorded crime compared to 1% last year.

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) believes there are two main factors behind the increase in police reported sexual offences.

- 1) An increase in willingness of victims to come forward and report these crimes to the police
- 2) An improvement in crime recording by the police for these offences

Under-reporting in sexual offences is still considered to be significant. The Crime Survey for England and Wales found that only 13% of women that had been victims of the most serious sexual offences in the last year stated they had reported it to the police. Frequently cited reasons for not reporting the crime were that it was 'embarrassing', they 'didn't think the police could do much to help', that the incident was 'too trivial or not worth reporting', or that they saw it as a 'private/family matter and not police business'.<sup>9</sup>

Table 3 provides the volume and rate of sexual offences for Cambridge City over the past five financial years and the last 12 months. Overall the rate has seen an increase; although so has Cambridgeshire's. However it remains higher than the rate for Cambridgeshire. In terms of volume Cambridge City has recorded an 89% increase in sexual offences in the last 12 months, that's an additional 97 offences. The Constabulary has recorded a 55% increase in the last 12 months whereas nationally a 21% increase was recorded with year ending June 2014.

**Table 3: Police recorded sexual offences in Cambridge City**

Year	Volume	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate for Cambridgeshire
2009/10	131	1.10	0.73
2010/11	126	1.05	0.78
2011/12	138	1.14	0.75
2012/13	104	0.89	0.63
2013/14	124	0.98	0.87
<i>Last 12 months (Oct 13 to Sept 14)</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>

The increase is likely to have been triggered by an increase in confidence in the reporting process following Operation Yewtree and other celebrity related cases. The constabulary indicate that local figures show peaks in reporting associated with key media coverage. It was initially thought in 2013/14 that an increase in sexual offences was due to historic reporting. However when looking at the date of the offence compared to when the victim reported the offence to the Constabulary it shows that 73% of sexual offences occurred within the last 6 months. 19% of offences occurred over five years ago. This means that out of every 10 victims, 2 reported historic cases (over five years ago) and 7 reported cases that occurred within the last 6 months.

Locally there have been various news stories relating to sexual offences in Cambridge City. One of which relates to a Doctor at Addenbrookes hospital<sup>10</sup> where the "offences were an appalling breach of trust committed against vulnerable victims who had been placed in his care" and were committed

<sup>9</sup> Sexual Offences in England and Wales year ending June 2013, Office for National Statistics

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-cambridgeshire-29206727>

between 2009 and 2013. This accounts for some of the increase in the volume of sexual offences but it does not account for it all.

The ward where the most sexual offences occurred was Queen Edith's, which contains Addenbrookes hospital and therefore connects to the cases involving the Doctor. The second highest volume was recorded in Market. 55% of offences in Market occurred between the hours of 6pm to 5am.

Services delivered within the Cambridgeshire Constabulary Force area to help victims of sexual offences include;

- The Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) services including Independent Sexual Violence Advocacy Service (ISVAS)
- Increase in Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service (IDVAS) provision for partner/ex-partner cases of abuse
- Use of Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour based Violence (DASH) risk assessment as a tool (Question 19 highlighting sexual violence)
- Introduction of Domestic Abuse Investigations and Safeguarding Unit (DAISU) leading to increase in disclosure of sexual offences.

## **Section 7: Domestic abuse**

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Domestic Abuse remains a priority countywide in Cambridgeshire, with work continuing to prevent future and support current victims. Last year the partnership took on domestic violence as a priority and therefore this section will outline the trend for Cambridge City.

The term 'domestic abuse' describes the context in which types of crime can occur, the abuse includes coercive and controlling behaviour as well as sexual and non-sexual abuse. It can be carried out by a partner, ex-partner or family member. The current Home Office definition applies to people aged 16 and over. In terms of abuse of older people and adults with disabilities or mental health issues, where the perpetrator is a family member, domestic abuse has close links with adult safeguarding.

The British Crime Survey 2011/12 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, they found that 7.3% of women and 5% of men had experienced domestic abuse in the last year.

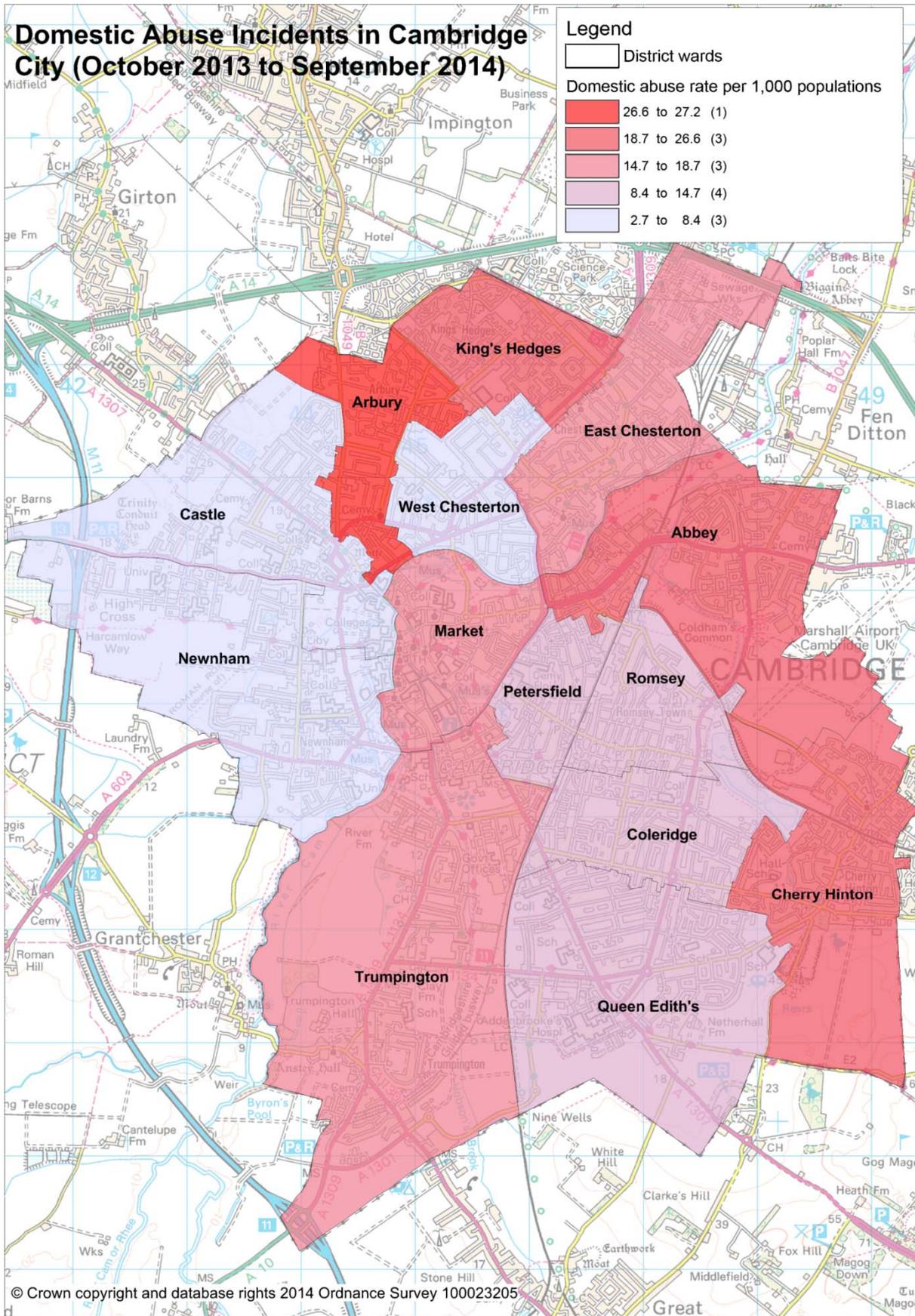
Due to the substantial estimated under-reporting of domestic abuse, the aim for Cambridgeshire has been to increase reporting. This would allow for more victims to be offered support and to provide a clearer picture of the level and type of need locally. Cambridge City continues to record the second

highest rate of police recorded domestic abuse incident rates in the county. Over the past five years the trend has followed the county pattern.

Year to date (April – September 2014) a total of 1,044 police recorded incidents have been recorded in Cambridge City, compared to 868 incidents in the same period in the previous year this is a 20% increase. This is in line with the current aim to increase reporting. Although it's not known if the increase is a result of awareness raising or if it's a result of more abuse occurring.

The map in figure 10 shows the rate for police recorded domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population for each ward. The north of the City shows higher rates than other wards. Arbury recorded the highest rate of domestic abuse incidents.

Figure 10: Map of police recorded domestic abuse incident rates per 1,000, October 2013 to September 2014

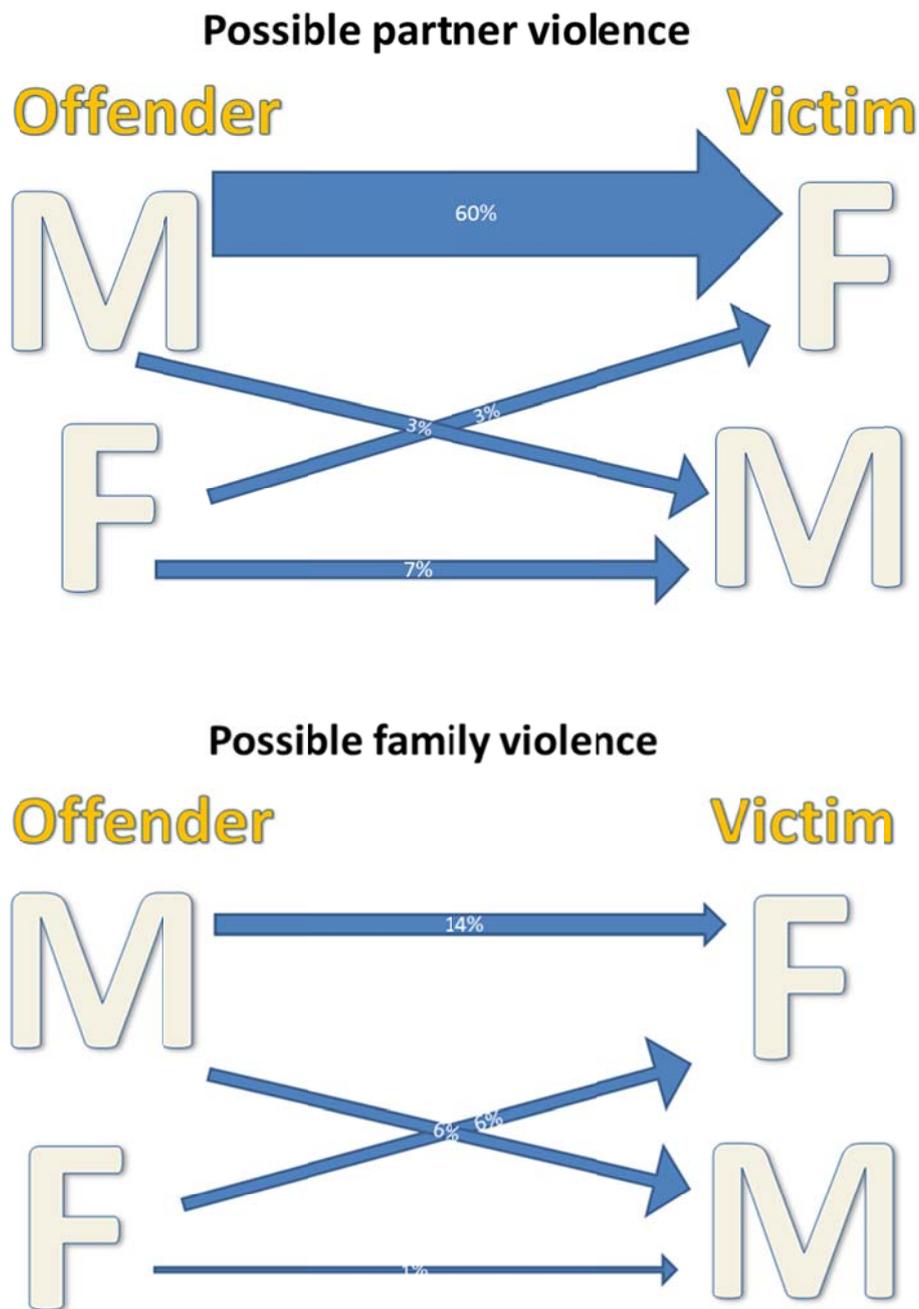


To try and understand more about domestic abuse in Cambridge City analysis was done on police recorded crime which had a domestic violence marker on either the victim or the offender. In all cases information had to be known about the victim and offender to complete the analysis. For Cambridge City this produced a cohort of 212 cases.

The graphic in figure 11 below shows the proportion of crimes which are domestic abuse related, with the relationship between the offender and the victim. These relationships were split into two categories either partner or family relationship. Possible partner violence was categorised as this when there was less than a 10 year age gap between the offender and the victim. Possible family violence was categorised as an age gap of more than 10 years between the victim and offender.

Previously the Constabulary had a marker which identified whether the domestic abuse was partner or family violence. However this is no longer available and therefore the method above was used as it was considered best fit.

Figure 11: Possible relationship of the offender and the victim of domestic abuse



Based on the assumption of age around 73% of cases are possible partner domestic violence. The figure shows that around 60% of all domestic violence cases are possible partner violence with a male offender and a female victim. Around 7% of possible partner violence have the female as the offender and the male as the victim. A further 6% of possible partner violence have the offender and the victim of the same sex. Around 14% of possible family violence had a male offender and female victim. 12% had an offender and victim of same sex, compared to only 7% of partner violence.

## Section 8: Hate crime

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'Hate' crime or incidents can be defined as:

'Any crime or incident where the perpetrator's hostility or prejudice against an identifiable group of people is a factor in determining who is victimised'<sup>11</sup>

A person does not have to be an actual member of an identifiable group to be a victim; the defining factor is the perpetrator's motivation. Generally incidents or crimes occur due to hostility or prejudice towards the following; a person's...:

- race or perceived race (racial group or ethnic background including countries within the United Kingdom and 'Gypsy & Traveller groups');
- religion or perceived religion;
- sexual orientation or perceived orientation;
- disability or perceived disability (including mental health, physical and learning disability);
- gender- identity including transgender;

Within the work of the Community Safety partnership hate crime can manifest itself as part of specific offences e.g. Violence against the person, as part of anti-social behaviour or as part of other incidents e.g. graffiti.

### Recorded Hate Crime Offences

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Data on the nature and type of recorded hate crimes is of poor quality. It requires indepth knowledge of police systems and databases in order to extract some useful information. By cross referencing the 'hate' marker on the police nominal (person) database with recorded offences we were able to identify:

- 105 recorded victims of hate crime in Cambridge City for the 12 month period September 2013 to August 2014 being the victim of 109 offences;
- 48 offenders recorded as having committed 57 offences;
- By far the most common offences were (together with examples):
  - Racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm or distress;  
"[Victim] was verbally abused, and filmed, whilst carrying out his duties of work. Racist language was used"
  - Racially or religiously aggravated common assault;  
"The victim was walking down the street and has asked a male to move who was blocking his path. The suspect has then said "EXCUSE ME THIS IS MY COUNTRY" and kicked the victim in the leg"

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<sup>11</sup> Based upon the Agreed Definition of 'Monitored Hate Crime' for England, Wales and Northern Ireland, TrueVision, [www.report-it.org.uk](http://www.report-it.org.uk)



- o Racially or religiously aggravated assault with injury;  
 “Two males were in the pub having watched an England match and became abusive with religious chants against Allah and shouting EDL. Males approached to leave. Male one has thrown bottle and glass at victim and punched him to the face.”

The profile for the victims of the identified hate crime is shown below:

- 68% male and 30% female (others unknown);
- The peak age group for being a victim was 31 – 40 years old (26% of all victims);
- The most frequent victim group were those of white British ethnic origin (21%) followed by those of other white background (18%). Other races were equally targeted, between 3% and 6% each.

The profile for the offenders for the identified hate crime is shown below:

- 67% of offenders were male and 33% female;
- The peak age for offenders was 18-24 years old (over 50% of all offenders);
- The overwhelming majority of offenders were white British (63%);

Incidents of racial abuse (with or without violence) are by far the most common type of offence. These are a combination of sudden unprovoked abuse directed at individuals on the street and abuse of those working within the night-time economy e.g. taxi drivers, police officers and restaurant workers. Hate offences were also committed alongside other offending, for example shop lifting or making off without payment.

## **Hate Crime as Part of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Case Work**

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Within the Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) section we've noted that the City Council managed 260 ASB cases within a twelve month period. A small number of these have clearly involved elements of hate crime. This was due to the victims being singled out a targeted due to their race or religion. One such case featured the following:

- Offensive graffiti written on the dwelling of the victim, relating to the victims religion.
- An extremely vulnerable victim;

The response provided included a very rapid clean-up of the graffiti, support from the City Council's Racial Harassment Officer and Housing Officers as well as an investigation by the police. In this case the victims requested that they be rehoused as a result of the offence.

Other allied work focuses on supporting different groups to be included more within the community. One such example was working with the Cambridge Refugee Support Group (CRSG) to enable access to City Council Leisure Savers cards and leisure facilities for asylum seekers (approximately 10 families and 60 single people).

## **Incidents of Hate Graffiti**

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The City Council was able to supply a list of all the incidents of graffiti that were classified as either offensive (s40) or detrimental (s41). In total there were 414 incidents recorded within the 12

month period October 2013 – September 2014 (inclusive). By no means would all of these be related to hate crime; however the quality of the data recording makes it difficult to discern the hate from the use of swear words. In particular the nature of the graffiti is not recorded in the majority of the cases and what follows is what can be discerned from reading the 'free text' field of the street-cleaning team records.

- During early January 2014 anti-Muslim graffiti was sprayed on the builders hoardings at the site of a new mosque on Mill Road.
- Twice in December 2013 and again in June 2014 anti-Jewish graffiti was sprayed in the Coldham's Lane area and in Chesterton.
- During February 2014, three items of graffiti were removed that referred to the British National Party (BNP) or the English Defence League (EDL) and were also accompanied by racist language. These were in various locations across the city.
- There were three incidents of offensive graffiti that targeted specific individuals. One related to a case of domestic violence; one compared the victim to Jimmy Saville and another featured the swastika symbol being sprayed on a house where the householder would find the symbol particularly offensive.

**Figure 12: Example of Hate Graffiti "Hang Muslim Scum" from September 2014, Removed by the City Council within 24 hours of reporting**



In each of the cases listed above the offensive items were removed within 24 hours of them being reported. This is in line with current rapid response procedures. Forensic evidence is collected prior to removal by the Police. However the poor quality of the data received for this strategic assessment does not allow for the Community Safety Partnership to consider the incidents strategically and take further action to reassure communities.

It is recommended that the partnership and the City Council consider this to be an area that would benefit from 'Open Data Challenge' funding that is currently available in the County. This money can be used to improve data recording, developing schemas for data as well as recording methods in order to unlock good quality data that could be released as Open Data (whilst meeting data protection guidelines). This would make this area of work more transparent and provide the partnership with better quality data for its work.

## Section 9: Repeat victimisation

The Cambridgeshire Research Group is currently completing additional analysis<sup>12</sup> on repeat victimisation for those who are a victim of crime on behalf of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

The research split victimisation into two categories, those who had been victimised more than four times in the past three years and those who have been victimised between two and four times in the past three years. It's important for the partnership to be mindful of these victims as they are some of the most vulnerable victims in the district and ones who might need additional help and support. The table below shows the wards which had the highest proportion of repeat victimisation in it.

**Table 4: Repeat victimisation by ward**

Ward name	Repeat victimisation (less than four times)	Repeat victimisation (four or more times)	Total repeat victimisation	Rate per 1,000 population
Abbey	11%	3%	14%	39.0
East Chesterton	9%	3%	12%	34.2
King's Hedges	10%	1%	11%	32.1
Arbury	9%	1%	10%	29.9
Romsey	7%	1%	9%	24.7

Abbey accounted for 14% of all repeat victimisation (greater or equal to been a victim twice or more in the past three years) in Cambridge City. Abbey recorded a rate of 39 per 1,000 population of repeat victimisation, compared to the district rate of 22 per 1,000 population. Abbey also has the highest proportion of repeat victims who have been victimised between 2 and 3 times as well as the highest amount of repeat victims who have been victimised four or more times in three years. In Abbey victims were most likely to be a victim of violence against the person, perhaps this connects to domestic violence, although it is not known how many are victims of domestic violence from this data. When looking at the demography of those who have been a victim of repeat victimisation more than or equal to two times, we can see that 54% of them had been a female victim.

<sup>12</sup> Repeat victimisation in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

## Section 10: Anti-Social Behaviour and Community Concerns

This section covers recorded anti-social behaviour by the Police and City Council.

### Section 10.1: Overview

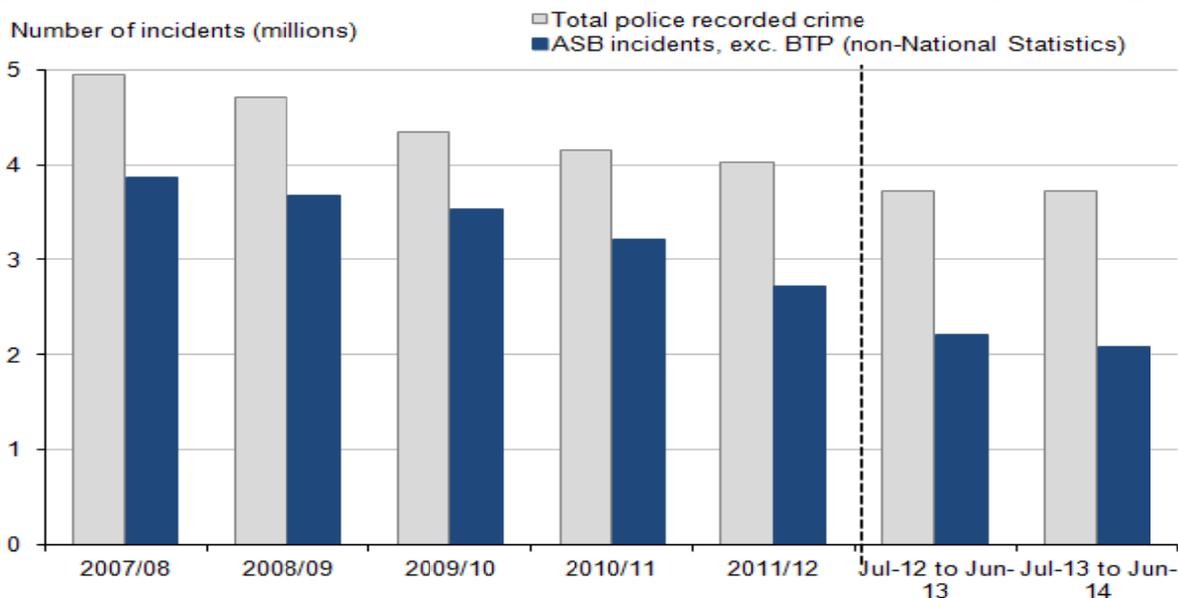
Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) does not occur uniformly across the City and geographic hotspots exist. Heavily used areas are prone to higher levels of ASB particularly when used by a variety of groups of people. Cambridge City has a large number of green spaces which are popular with residents and tourists. ASB is affected by an individual's perceptions and experiences. What is considered anti-social to one person is not by another.

### National summary

Nationally, a steady decline in anti-social behaviour has been observed in recent years. The reasons for this decline are not obvious, and not much speculation is available at either a national or local level. The data demonstrating the downward trend seems consistent but there are questions regarding the accuracy of the data.

The volume of police recorded crime and ASB show year on year decreases since 2007/08 (refer figure 9)<sup>13</sup>. In the last year police recorded anti-social behaviour has reduced by 6%. However, ASB incident data are not an accredited national statistic because of well-known problems; the data is not subject to the requisite level of data assurance, there are problems with multiple reporting of a single incident, and inconsistencies exist between constabularies regarding reporting.

Figure 13: Police recorded crime and anti-social behaviour incidents, 2007/08 to year ending June 2014



Source: Crime in England and Wales, year ending September 2013.

<sup>13</sup> The Crime in England and Wales Report Ending June 2014

## Local trends for police recorded ASB

Cambridge City has recorded year on year reductions in total ASB incidents, as shown below. There appears to be further decreases in recording in the most recent year. This gives Cambridge City a reduction of almost 39% in ASB since 2009/10.

**Table 5: Police recorded ASB counts – long term trend Cambridge**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Last 12 months <sup>14</sup>
Cambridge City	6,928	7,075	6,355	4,910	4,674	4,261
Year on year reductions		+2.2%	-10.2%	-22.7%	-4.8%	-8.8%
Reduction compared to 2009/10			-8.3%	-29.1%	-32.5%	-38.5%

Looking at the trend for Cambridge City, in 2009-10 the rate was 58 per 1,000 people in the latest financial year 2013-14; it has dropped to 36 per 1,000 people. This is a 33% reduction of ASB incidents since 2009/10. The latest set of 12 month data, shows a further decrease in the rate of 33 incidents per 1,000 people. Cambridge City still has a higher rate of ASB per 1,000 people than the County (33 and 25 per 1,000 people retrospectively). Both rates for 2014/15 seem to still be showing a slow downward trend, although at some point it is expected to plateau.

**Figure 14: Long term trend of police recorded ASB rate per 1,000 people for City and County<sup>3</sup>**



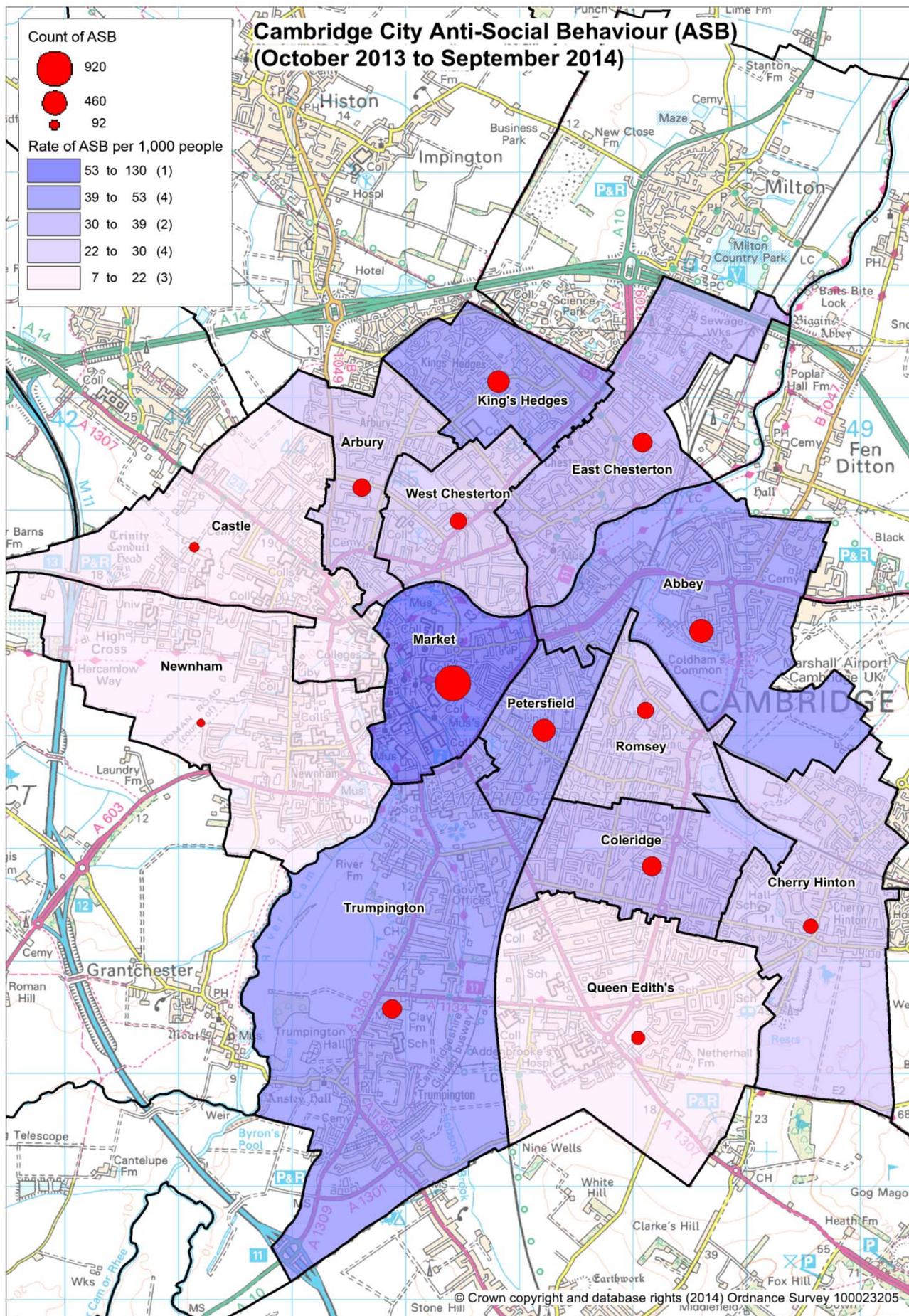
<sup>14</sup> Last 12 months refers to Oct 12 to Sept 13

## **Police recorded incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour**

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The top 5 wards with the highest rate are highlighted in the darker shades of purple (see figure 15). Market is the ward with the highest rate and volume of ASB which is expected when you consider the pub clusters and the amount of visitors to that area in the city. The second highest rate was Petersfield, with a rate of 52 per 1,000 population, this is an increase in the rate compared to 12 months ago when the rate was 49 per 1,000 population. Trumpington is another ward which has seen an increase in rate in the last 12 months, it was 28 per 1,000 population in 2012/13 and now has recorded a rate of 39 per 1,000 population. It is thought this is due to the large residential developments and the increase in population this has brought with it.

Figure 15: Rate of anti-social behaviour in Cambridge City October 2013 to September 2014



## Street-based ASB

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Street drinking and street-based ASB is a problem faced in other locations across the country. Street drinker is a term that is used to homogenise a diverse range of people. Additional commissioned analysis was completed in August 2013<sup>15</sup> and presented to Cambridge Community Safety Partnership in October 2013 as part of a wider report examining resourcing to homeless and street based ASB issues. The research examined street-based ASB within Cambridge City and from the key findings there has been a different approach to working with street drinkers looking at different management strategies to work with individuals based on need and engagement.

Street drinking and potential street related anti- social behaviour is now monitored each quarter.

- ASB associated with selected keywords has seen a small reduction this year. The keywords begging, homeless, drunk, alcohol and abusive language accounted for 42% of all ASB within the 'extended city centre area'<sup>16</sup> in April 2014 to September 2014 compared to 47% in 2012/13. This covers the City centre itself, Mill Road, Mitchams Corner, the Grafton centre and key green space.
- ASB associated with just begging and homeless accounted for 13% of the total ASB within the extended city centre area' in April to September 2014 compared to 16% in 2012/13. This reduction might account for the overall reduction in street-based ASB.
- Some of the street drinking is clearly linked with individuals that have a street-based lifestyle. Not all members of the street life community are homeless and not all members of the groups mentioned are causing disruption.

Due to the diverse range of individuals involved in street-based ASB; there may be methods of engagement that are more suitable for some people than others. An individual's needs should be taken into consideration to achieve the most appropriate outcome; this may be support, enforcement or a combination of both.

## Cambridge City Council Anti-Social Behaviour cases

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From the 1<sup>st</sup> of August 2013 ASB case work information is recorded on E-CINs which is used as an effective data sharing tool between professionals about the ASB cases. However, obtaining performance data out of E-Cins is rather complex and can produce misleading information. Therefore the decision was made to include the headline information from E-Cins.

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

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<sup>15</sup> Estimating the scale and nature of street based anti-social behaviour in Cambridge City, August 2013

<sup>16</sup> As shown in Appendix 3



or other personal issues. In the last 12 months (October 2013 to September 2014) there have been 260 ASB cases recorded on E-Cins. Out of these 151 were still open.

The cases was provided with the following categories

- Environmental 32% (85 cases)
- Nuisance 32% (85 cases)
- Personal 32% (85 cases)
- Other 4% (5 cases)

The 'other' category included cases on hate crime and vulnerable persons.

## **New ASB powers**

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As of the 20<sup>th</sup> October 2014 the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014<sup>17</sup>, came into power. It contains some wide ranging reforms around a number of previous acts and can be used by local authorities and the police to tackle anti-social behaviour. The new ASB powers contain measures designed to give victims and communities a say in the way ASB is dealt with. These measures include the Community Remedy and Community Trigger. The reform covers the provision of six new powers which replace 19 that were previously available.

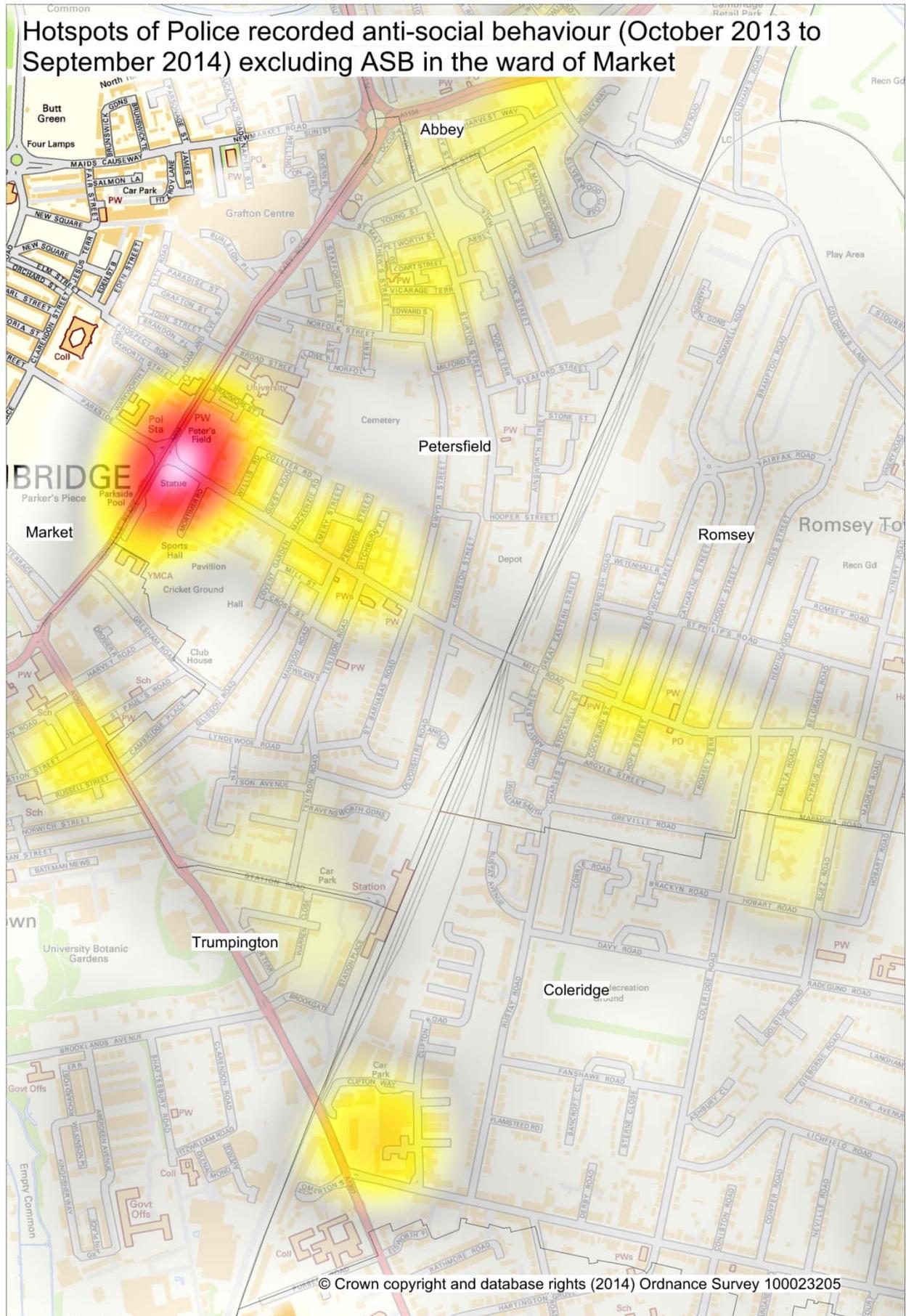
One power is the public space protection order (PSPO). The PSPO is designed to stop individuals or groups committing ASB in a public space. This is done by the local authority putting restrictions in these areas which are deemed suitable for a PSPO. Therefore limiting the effect of ASB on the local community.

At area committees some areas have been suggested for having a PSPO. These include Mill Road, including the Cemetery and Bath House Play area, Cherry Hinton High Street Recreation ground and Green End Road or Campkin Road/ Nunns Way area. The map below shows hotspots of police recorded anti-social behaviour that has occurred across the City but excludes the ward of Market, which is a well-known hotspot of ASB. The map below shows several hotspot areas and includes the area around the Cineworld Leisure Park, two sections of Mill Road one before the bridge and the other after the bridge. Before the introduction of an individual PSPO, it will require careful consideration, through the collection of evidence and consultation.

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<sup>17</sup>[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/352562/ASB\\_Guidance\\_v8\\_July2014\\_final\\_\\_2\\_.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/352562/ASB_Guidance_v8_July2014_final__2_.pdf)

Figure 16: Map of hotspots of ASB excluding the ward of market in Cambridge City



## **Section 11: 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 initiative to tackle repeat offending. It also highlights information around road safety.

### **Integrated Offender Management**

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Previous analysis has shown that the Cambridgeshire Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Scheme is effective at reducing offending amongst a selected group of persistent offenders<sup>18</sup>. Within the June 2013 analysis of the IOM scheme it was identified that 47% of the cohort of persistent offenders did not reoffend within the six month performance period. Further 76% of the cohort demonstrated a reduction in the frequency and seriousness of their offending.

At the time of this analysis eleven of the fifty-one members of the cohort analysed were from Cambridge<sup>19</sup>. Looking at the offending history of this group, six had previously committed the offence of dwelling burglary. Within the six month evaluation period that followed two of the six committed further burglaries.

Looking at more recent cohort data supplied by the IOM team<sup>20</sup> and focusing on the six month 'winter' period (when we know that burglaries are normally at their highest in Cambridge<sup>21</sup>). In September 2013 there were 29 offenders in the whole Cambridge cohort, of whom 19 weren't in prison on Sept 1st. During the following six months the members of the cohort are only recorded as committing two dwelling burglaries (although it should be noted they are recorded as committing eight commercial burglaries).

Given that the IOM cohort are carefully monitored it appears unlikely that this group of known offenders are responsible for the recent increase in dwelling burglary in Cambridge, albeit many have an offending history of committing burglary.

### **Section 11.2: Road Safety**

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Road Safety reports are produced by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Road Safety partnership annually. The 2013 report<sup>22</sup> shows that Cambridge City accounted for 14%(379) of all traffic accidents in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. 35%(131) of the casualties were aged between 16 to 25 years old. Work continues to tackle road safety through local area committees and the County Road Safety Partnership. The full report can be found at [http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20081/roads\\_and\\_pathways/136/road\\_safety](http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20081/roads_and_pathways/136/road_safety).

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<sup>18</sup> Cambridgeshire Integrated Offender Management Scheme, Performance Report: September 2012 cohort, Cambridgeshire Research Group, June 2013

<sup>19</sup> The selection criteria for the study being that they were not in prison on Sept 1st 2012

<sup>20</sup> IOM Team, Cambridgeshire Police, noted cohort offending, Sept 2013 to March 2014

<sup>21</sup> See previous Cambridge CSP strategic assessment documents

<sup>22</sup> [http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20081/roads\\_and\\_pathways/136/road\\_safety](http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20081/roads_and_pathways/136/road_safety)

## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Most similar groups

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The most similar groups changed on the 16<sup>th</sup> October 2014. The most similar groups are used to compare the performance of Cambridge City Community Safety Partnership to similar authorities. The new and old most similar groups for Cambridge City are listed in this table below. There are 6 new authorities within Cambridge City's most similar groups. The ones in italic are new authorities.

<b>Old Iqanta Most Similar Groups</b>	<b>New Iqanta Most Similar Groups</b>
Cambridge	Cambridge
Avon & Somerset - Bristol	Devon & Cornwall - Exeter
Devon & Cornwall - Exeter	Dorset - Bournemouth
Dorset - Bournemouth	Gloucestershire - Cheltenham
Gloucestershire - Cheltenham	<i>Hertfordshire - Hertsmere</i>
Hampshire - Southampton	<i>Hertfordshire - Watford</i>
Hertfordshire - Welwyn & Hatfield	Metropolitan Police - Hillingdon
Kent - Canterbury	<i>Metropolitan Police - Kingston upon Thames</i>
Metropolitan Police - Hillingdon	<i>Metropolitan Police - Richmond upon Thames</i>
Metropolitan Police - Hounslow	North Yorkshire - York
North Yorkshire - York	Surrey - Runnymede
Surrey - Runnymede	<i>Sussex - Brighton &amp; Hove</i>
Sussex - Eastbourne	<i>Sussex - Worthing</i>
Thames Valley - Oxford	Thames Valley - Oxford
Thames Valley - Reading	Thames Valley - Reading

## Appendix 2: Crime year ending August 2014 compared to the previous year

Cambridgeshire Constabulary - Recorded Crimes						
Cambridge City						
If inaccurate dates are entered in the period searches (e.g. if the end date precedes the start date) all cells will display zeros.	Earlier Period		Later Period		Numeric Change	Apparent Change
	From	To	From	To		
	Sep-12	Aug-13	Sep-13	Aug-14		
All Crime	10,243		10,529		286	+ 2.8%
All Crime (excl Action Fraud)	10,177		10,529		352	+ 3.5%
Crimes with a vulnerable victim	0		609		609	No Calc
Child Abuse	0		57		57	No Calc
Child Sexual Exploitation	0		0		0	No Calc
Domestic Abuse	481		617		136	+ 28.3%
Human Trafficking	0		0		0	No Calc
Safeguarding of Vulnerable Adults	0		14		14	No Calc
Victim Based Crime	8,948		9,308		360	+ 4.0%
All Violence Against The Person	1,091		1,555		464	+ 42.5%
Homicides	0		0		0	No Calc
Violence with injury	464		665		201	+ 43.3%
Violence without injury	627		890		263	+ 41.9%
All Sexual Offences	104		199		95	+ 91.3%
Serious Sexual Offences	78		158		80	+ 102.6%
Rape	31		56		25	+ 80.6%
Sexual Assaults	42		94		52	+ 123.8%
Other Serious Sexual Offences	5		8		3	+ 60.0%
Other Sexual Offences	26		41		15	+ 57.7%
All Robbery	63		97		34	+ 54.0%
Robbery (Business)	6		4		-2	- 33.3%
Robbery (Personal)	57		93		36	+ 63.2%
Theft Offences	6,689		6,515		-174	- 2.6%
Burglary Dwelling	355		481		126	+ 35.5%
Burglary Non Dwelling	392		392		0	No Calc
Burglary Shed/Garage	227		215		-12	- 5.3%
Burglary Commercial	165		177		12	+ 7.3%
Aggravated Burglary Non Dwelling	0		0		0	No Calc
Shoplifting	1,200		1,175		-25	- 2.1%
Theft from the Person	447		369		-78	- 17.4%
Theft of Pedal Cycles	2,057		2,033		-24	- 1.2%
Vehicle Crime	613		495		-118	- 19.2%
Vehicle Taking	78		83		5	+ 6.4%
Theft from a Vehicle	513		386		-127	- 24.8%
Vehicle Interference	22		26		4	+ 18.2%
All other theft offences	1,625		1,570		-55	- 3.4%
Making off without payment	69		78		9	+ 13.0%
Theft in a Dwelling	143		143		0	No Calc
Other theft offences	1,413		1,349		-64	- 4.5%
All Criminal Damage	1,001		942		-59	- 5.9%
Criminal Damage to Dwellings	239		208		-31	- 13.0%
Criminal Damage to Other Buildings	86		82		-4	- 4.7%
Criminal Damage to Vehicles	414		377		-37	- 8.9%
Criminal Damage Other	235		244		9	+ 3.8%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	5		4		-1	- 20.0%
Arson	22		27		5	+ 22.7%
Other Crimes Against Society	1,229		1,221		-8	- 0.7%
All Drugs Offences	726		645		-81	- 11.2%
Drugs (Trafficking)	88		99		11	+ 12.5%
Drugs (Simple Possession)	632		539		-93	- 14.7%
Drugs (Other Offences)	6		7		1	+ 16.7%
Possession of Weapons Offences	47		37		-10	- 21.3%
Public Order Offences	336		438		102	+ 30.4%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	120		101		-19	- 15.8%
All Racially Aggravated Crime	81		117		36	+ 44.4%
All Racially Aggravated Violence	73		111		38	+ 52.1%
All Racially Aggravated Harassment	3		2		-1	- 33.3%
Racially Aggravated Criminal Damage	5		4		-1	- 20.0%
Hate Crime	96		143		47	+ 49.0%
Violent Crime (excl Serious Sexual Offences)	791		1,210		419	+ 53.0%

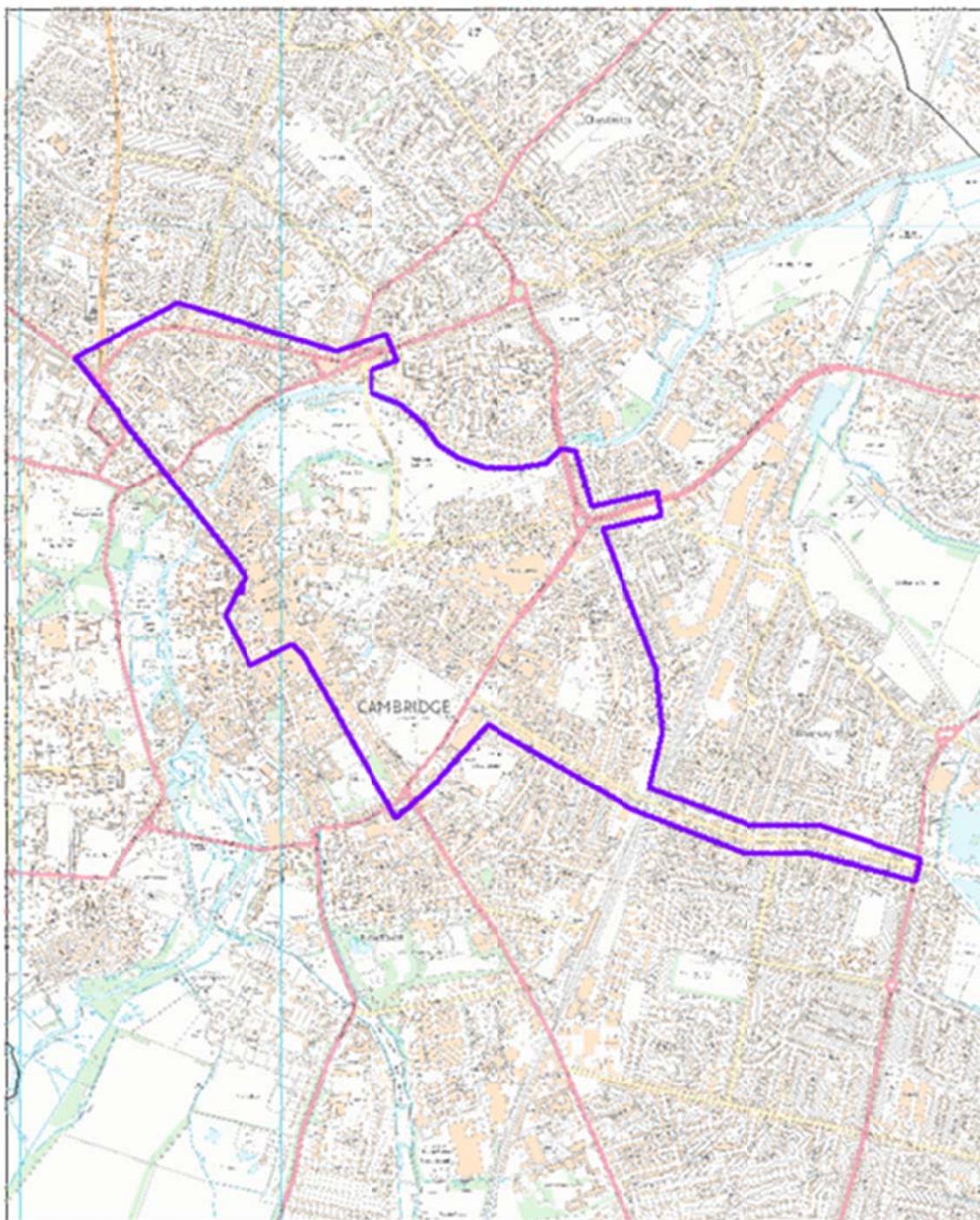
Categories coloured white constitute a breakdown of the category in grey immediately above it.

corporateperformancedepartment

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## Appendix 3: Map of extended town centre for examination of street based ASB

"extended town centre" for examination of street based ASB



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### About the Cambridgeshire Research Group

The Research and Performance Team is the central research and information section of Cambridgeshire County Council. We use a variety of information about the people and economy of Cambridgeshire to help plan services for the county. The Research and Performance Team also supports a range of other partner agencies and partnerships.

Subjects covered by the Research and Performance Team include:

- Consultations and Surveys
- Crime and Community Safety
- Current Staff Consultations
- Data Visualisation
- Economy and The Labour Market
- Health
- Housing
- Mapping and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Population
- Pupil Forecasting

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