



East Cambridgeshire's Community Safety Plan

2008-2011

The East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership is committed to making this strategy widely available and as accessible as possible. The partnership is always ready to listen to the views of local people and partner organisations. If you wish to comment on any aspect of this strategy, or would like any of the documents mentioned, please contact:

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Members of the partnership will always endeavour to respond to your comments and include suggestions in future copies of the plan.

If you require this document in different formats (e.g. Braille, large print, audiotape/CD) or other languages please contact the Council's main reception or e-mail translate@eastcambs.gov.uk

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Acknowledgements

The East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Strategy is a partnership document.

The Partnership has recently also become a sub-group of the East Cambridgeshire Community Strategic Partnership.

The statutory partners (in no order of importance) are:

- Cambridgeshire County Council
- East Cambridgeshire District Council
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary
- Cambridgeshire Police Authority
- East Cambridgeshire and Fenland Primary Care Trust
- Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service

Other organisations are invited members of the Partnership Board:

- The National Probation Service, Cambridgeshire
- Sanctuary Hereward
- Voluntary & Community Action East Cambridgeshire
- Cambridgeshire Connexions
- Cambridgeshire Youth Offending Service
- Neighbourhood Watch
- Cambridgeshire Association of Local Councils
- Office of Children and Young People's Service
- Drug and Alcohol Action Team

Many other agencies, voluntary and community groups and individuals contribute to the success of the Community Safety Partnership and its Priorities.

This document represents the collective efforts of these organisations and members.

Introduction

The East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership (“the Partnership”) has existed for a number of years. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 made this type of partnership one of the primary ways for local organisations to reduce the impact of crime and disorder in their area.

Since 1998, the Partnership has worked through three 3-year strategies to deliver an improved quality of life for the citizens of East Cambridgeshire, by reducing crime and the fear of crime. This document is the fourth such strategy.

Since 1998, additional legislation has become available to help partner organisations act to reduce crime and disorder. Particularly important changes include the Police Reform Act 2002, the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003, and the Licensing Act 2003. The Partnership intends to use the provisions of these Acts to reinforce the good community safety work already taking place.

SUCSESSES 2005 - 2008

- The Partnership is on target to meet the demanding overall crime reduction target of 13.5% for 2005 – 2008 set by national government. Final figures will be presented in the Annual Review document.
- Successful management of anti-social behaviour through the development of procedures, good information sharing and enforcement. This includes the use of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) and the Guardian Awareness Programme (GAPs), to deal with anti-social behaviours before they escalate onto established patterns of behaviour.
- Funded Detached Youth Workers to engage with groups of young people in the district.
- Worked with Sports and Arts Teams to increase the diversionary activities available to our young people
- Provided specialist parenting help via the Youth Offending Service
- Close working between the Police and the CCTV Team to respond to over 150 incidents of alcohol related violence recorded on the Ely & Soham CCTV system.
- Providing a targeted Police response to ‘hotspot’ areas of alcohol related violence.
- Produced the third edition of the ‘Domestic Violence Directory’, which provides details of local and national services for people affected by domestic abuse.
- Continued to fund the Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service that provides support to victims of domestic abuse
- Produced DV education packs and training for secondary schools, with work almost complete on the early years packs.

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- Set up a 12 week 'Freedom Programme' designed to help women become free from fear and abuse.
 - Held a DV Awareness Day for local agencies to raise awareness about DV issues and provide a better service to those affected by DV.
 - Developed 3 areas of work within the Prolific and other Priority Offender (PPO) project: Prevent and Deter; Catch and Convict and Resettle and Rehabilitate. 675* crimes saved due to PPO interventions – calculated from using the Crime Saved Estimator Tool (* figures as of Dec 2007).

In addition, members of the Partnership have attended numerous events throughout the district to promote its work and inform other agencies about the importance of partnership working in tackling community safety issues.

Background to the Plan

Purpose of the Plan

This Plan represents a coordinated partnership effort to address crime and disorder issues within East Cambridgeshire.

The major purpose of the Plan is to identify community safety priorities within the district.

Having identified these priorities, action plans are developed that work on prevention, intervention and enforcement.

The overall purpose of the Community Safety Partnership Plan is therefore to “add value” to the work already being carried out by the separate partner organisations.

There is a range of national government legislation and initiatives around community safety that inform the background of the plan. Some of the key legislation is outlined below;

Crime and Disorder Act Review

The Crime and Disorder Act (CDA) 1998 requires district councils to work in partnership with other agencies to develop and deliver a Plan for reducing crime and disorder in their area.

The district council is a statutory partner in the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) as are the County Council, Police, Fire and Rescue Service, Primary Care Trust and National Probation Service. Other partners represented include Sanctuary Hereward Housing, the Youth Offending Service, Connexions and Voluntary and Community Action East Cambridgeshire.

The partnership working provisions in the Act have been subject to a Home Office Review. The legislation required to drive the implementation of the review is contained in the Police and Justice Act 2006. The implementation of the review commenced in April 2006 and the key legislative amendments affecting Community Safety Partnerships (CSP's) are summarised in [Appendix B](#).

Links to other strategies and plans

There are many links between the Community Safety Plan and other existing Plans and Strategies. The most important links are noted below;

- ❑ East Cambridgeshire Sustainable Communities Strategy 2008-11 (multi-agency)
- ❑ Cambridgeshire Local Area Agreement (LAA)
- ❑ Cambridgeshire Alcohol Strategy (Cambridgeshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team - DAAT)
- ❑ Drug Interventions Programme (delivered through the DAAT)
- ❑ Implementation Strategy for the Prolific and Priority Offender Programmes in Southern and Central Cambridgeshire
- ❑ Cambridgeshire Community Safety Agreement (Cambridgeshire Community Safety Strategic Board)
- ❑ Cambridgeshire Policing Plan (Cambridgeshire Constabulary)
- ❑ Corporate Performance Plan (Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service)

The Community Safety Plan has been developed with close reference to the Sustainable Community Strategy – the key document of the East Cambridgeshire Strategic Partnership. To further align the work of these partnerships, the Community Safety Partnership has been invited to formally become a sub-group of the Strategic Partnership and provide regular reports of performance against the Community Safety Plan.

Some targets within the Plan are shared with other organisations or partnerships. In some cases, these targets have yet to be agreed with the relevant government department. Where this applies, these targets will be updated as soon as possible and the Community Safety Partnership will adopt the targets agreed.

In addition, new central government initiatives influence the delivery of policing and community safety work “on the ground”. A summary of the most recent national community safety initiatives is included at [Appendix C](#).

Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a duty on partner agencies to consider the crime and disorder implications of all their day-to-day operational decisions.

The next section looks at how the legislative and strategic background has driven the development and implementation of the Plan.

Developing the Plan

Priority Setting

The priorities contained within this Plan have been adopted after a thorough prioritisation process. The Community Safety Partnership has formulated a list of priorities that fairly reflects the concerns of local agencies and local residents and is aligned with the full range of national and local priority setting forums available (Neighbourhood Panels, Strategic Assessments, Parish Plans, Anti-Social Behaviour Surveys, national government priorities, The Local Area Agreement and National Performance Indicators).

Each priority has a lead officer who is responsible for developing and reviewing an action plan for that priority. This process has been adopted to ensure that each priority has an accountable person and that the process is as robust as possible.

The setting of priorities in the new Plan has largely been informed by a six monthly comprehensive analysis of crime and disorder in East Cambridgeshire (a Strategic Assessment).

Strategic Assessments

The strategic assessment is an update of statistics on various crimes that have occurred in the Southern policing division for the previous six months. The Southern Policing division includes South Cambridgeshire District, Cambridge City and East Cambridgeshire District.

The County Crime research team rigorously analyses crime statistics and highlights priority areas. The following table is from the September 2007 Strategic Assessment (East Cambridgeshire profile):

Topic heading	Volume crime	Violent Crime	Anti Social Behaviour	Other
Priority Topics	Burglary Dwelling. Theft of Vehicles.	Violence against the person. Domestic Violence.	Criminal damage. Behaviour that adversely affects the environment.	Ely Wards. Soham South. Littleport East. Roads Policing.
Key themes and Areas	Prolific and Priority offenders.	Alcohol.	Neighbourhood management.	Speeding.
	Deprivation and Vulnerable Localities Index.		Young People.	Parking.
			Substance Misuse.	Community Cohesion.

The Strategic Assessment also flagged up the following intelligence gaps/threats/opportunities:

- A need for partnership working to tackle criminal damage.
- A need to engage young people in the Neighbourhood Panels process.
- A need for improved recording and greater sharing of information relating to ASB and behaviour that adversely affects the environment.

National Indicators

As well as the national government priorities outlined in legislation and new initiatives, there is a new set of national performance indicators to address performance across all service areas. The key measures for Community Safety are contained in APACS (Assessments of policing and Community Safety). APACS national indicators are heavily focussed around anti-social behaviour, re-offending, alcohol and substance abuse and domestic violence. Each priority in this Plan makes reference to national indicators that will be used to measure its performance.

National Priorities

The East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Plan 2008-11 has taken into account all the relevant national legislation and initiatives in defining its own six priorities. [Appendix D](#) shows the links between national and local priorities.

Consultation

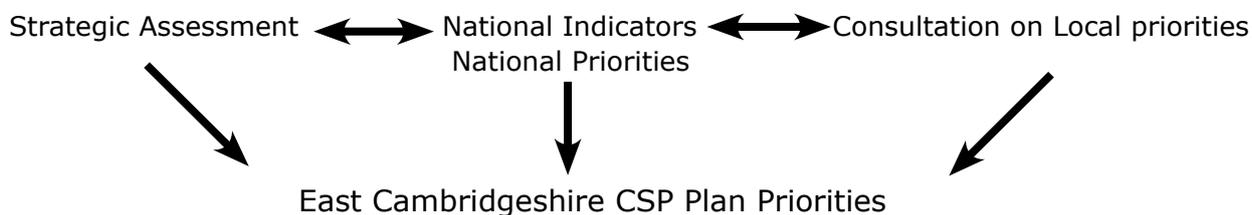
After using the strategic assessment to prioritise key areas, an on-line survey was used to seek the views of East Cambridgeshire residents. The survey was advertised in the local press and parish magazines, as well as a targeted mail-out to all ECDC elected members, local businesses, village colleges, doctors' surgeries and libraries. The CSP End-Term Review was released to coincide with the survey, and highlighted the partnership's success over the last 3 years. Seven hundred surveys were distributed in the East Cambridgeshire area.

Based on the responses a score was calculated for each priority to show how concerned people were about that priority. The higher the score the more concerned people were about that issue. Of the priorities presented, the district's residents assessed alcohol related ASB, burglary of homes and vehicle crime as the most important.

Developing Our Priorities

– A Summary

The Plan is the result of comprehensive and robust procedures, from both the national and local perspective. These may be summarised as;



The priorities identified by the partnership are set out in table form. Each priority is given some background context and an overall objective for what the partnership wishes to achieve with the priority.

This is followed by a series of targeted actions designed to achieve the objective.

How the partnership will measure the performance of its actions on each priority, using national and local indicators is given under 'Managing our Performance'.

Finally some of the potential difficulties involved in measuring performance for each priority are highlighted.

Cross-Cutting Themes

In addition to the six priorities, we have also identified 2 "cross cutting themes". These are things we will consider – and ask our partner organisations to consider – whenever we plan work.

The partnership will also be considering these two broad "themes" as part of every other action plan, wherever this is possible.

These themes are

Substance Misuse

Substance misuse impacts strongly on each of the partnership priorities identified. In order for the partnership to address the priorities, it is essential to have an effect on substance misuse issues. Both alcohol and drug misuse among young people in East Cambridgeshire is a current area of concern, and therefore engaging with young people will be vital in meeting the partnership's aims.

The Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) work closely with the Police, Trading Standards and treatment services to educate and prevent drug and alcohol misuse by young people, liaise with police to disrupt the supply and availability of drugs, and work with the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) team to target class A adult drug users in Cambridgeshire to get them into treatment and out of crime.

The East Cambridgeshire Drug and Alcohol Community Safety Group will provide a link between the DAAT, the East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership, and partner agencies tackling drug and alcohol misuse in the community. It will prevent, reduce and effectively tackle the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse in East Cambridgeshire, through a multi-agency approach, in line with national strategies and in response to local need. The group will also monitor and oversee the drug and alcohol targets within the East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Plan.

Young People - Promoting the positive involvement of young people in the community.

The Cambridgeshire Local Area Agreement Vision 2007-21 includes significant reference to the well-being and welfare of children and young people. Throughout the 5 themes of the Local Area Agreement, the needs of children and young people are highlighted.

Children's and Young People's issues in Cambridgeshire are dealt with by the Children's and Young People's Strategic Partnership. There are close links between the priorities of this partnership and the aims and objectives of the Sustainable Community Strategy, and, therefore the Community Safety Plan. It is primarily through these links that this theme will be promoted.

Priority 1 – To reduce anti-social behaviour, especially that caused by alcohol

BACKGROUND	East Cambridgeshire is a relatively safe place to live. In a national listing of CDRPs, East Cambs was no. 307 out of 375 – in the lowest 18%. Nevertheless, and reflecting local and national concerns, ASB is a key priority. The Neighbourhood Panel process (five Panels in East Cambridgeshire) invariably identifies ASB as one of the two top priorities.
OBJECTIVE	To achieve a reduction in anti-social behaviour in the district, especially that caused by alcohol, through a targeted range of preventative, intervention and enforcement initiatives.
ACTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify ASB priorities • To Communicate ASB actions to the Community via a combination of media and promotional campaigns and feedback through Neighbourhood Panels, Neighbourhood Watch Groups and Councillors. • To focus on the misuse of alcohol as a factor in ASB, by reducing the availability of retail alcohol to juveniles by Test Purchase activity and robust follow-up action to consider the suitability of “failed” outlets; • To effect Community Engagement via ASB Surveys • To set up individual protocols of responses to ASB problems in specific hotspot locations. • To build up intelligence on ASB patterns via anonymous surveys and information sharing with other agencies. • To have effective School Liaison Programmes to address potential ASB, building on contact between the ASB Co-ordinator and the 4 Village Colleges within the East Cambridgeshire area. • To continue the effective use of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs), the Guardian Awareness Programme (GAPs) and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs).
MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE	<p>National Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions of anti-social behaviour (Cambs Quality of Life Survey –based on PSA 23, NI 17) • Percentage of the public who perceive drunk and rowdy behaviour to be a problem in their area (PSA 25, NI 41) <p>Local Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of ASB perpetrators who continue after ASB interventions • Specific ASB issues raised at Neighbourhood Panels and addressed. <p>Acts of ASB tend to be random rather than planned, and so it is difficult to control events. The more successful we are at dealing with ASB, the more victims will be encouraged to report incidents in the expectation that there will be a successful resolution. For alcohol-fuelled ASB, much depends on Government education around alcohol as a problem drug and overall pricing policy by retailers and the hospitality trade. The CSP will be working closely with the Cambridgeshire DAAT to develop effective performance measures around alcohol misuse.</p>

Priority 2 – To reduce household burglary

BACKGROUND	Burglary currently accounts for 6% of all crime, and has risen across the District reflecting a County trend. Levels of distraction burglary are of concern, as these crimes affect the most vulnerable members of our community, the elderly and infirm.
OBJECTIVE	To achieve a reduction in household (dwelling) burglary and increase awareness among residents about pro-active measures to guard against the likelihood of burglary.
ACTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify and target burglary hotspots. • To lead intelligence-based activity to apprehend, or restrict the activities of, suspected offenders. • To keep communities informed on how to make homes more resistant to burglary and personal behaviours less liable to distraction techniques. • To launch regular media and promotional campaigns to convey the message about Burglary and Distraction Burglary. • To Identify and refer properties for security improvements to the homes of older and vulnerable residents. • To ensure dedicated PCSO support of Neighbourhood Watch groups, Neighbourhood Panels, and Parish Councils. • To reduce reported Dwelling Burglary to below 2007-08 level
MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE	<p>National Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of serious acquisitive crimes (PSA 23, NI 16) <p>Local Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly crime statistics, comparing crimes per 1,000 residents, based on police recorded crime statistics. • Neighbourhood Panels. <p>A large number of burglaries can be committed by one individual. Identifying and catching such individuals often requires a great deal of investigative work before any action can be taken. However, when successful such work can lead to a significant reduction in burglary offences.</p>

Priority 3 – To reduce vehicle crime

BACKGROUND	Vehicle crime comprises theft from, and theft of, a vehicle. This type of crime has been recognised at successive Neighbourhood Panels as a district-wide concern. Our Strategic Assessment identified that there has been a rise in both types of vehicle crime reflecting a countywide trend, particularly in rural areas.
OBJECTIVE	To achieve a reduction in vehicle crime in the district through a targeted range of preventative, intervention and enforcement initiatives.
ACTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To target hotspots for vehicle crime, using both prevention and enforcement. • To target Prolific and Priority Offenders of vehicle crime. • To communicate vehicle crime reduction messages to the community via a number of media and promotional campaigns. • To keep communities informed, and raising awareness, via the Neighbourhood Panel process. • To support the East Cambridgeshire District Council campaign to remove abandoned vehicles (an incentive to further vehicle crime). • To reduce reported vehicle crime to below 2007-08 baseline level .
MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE	<p>National Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of serious acquisitive crimes (PSA 23, NI 16) <p>Local Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly crime statistics, comparing crimes per 1,000 residents, based on police recorded crime statistics. <p>Reducing vehicle crime requires a significant contribution from vehicle owners, as many thefts from vehicles are opportunistic in nature.</p>

Priority 4 – To reduce re-offending

BACKGROUND	It has long been recognised within the policing and criminal justice sector that a small number of offenders commit a disproportionate number of crimes. Reducing re-offending is a key priority reflected nationally and locally. It is Priority Action 2 and 4 in the national policy guidance "PSA Delivery Agreement 23: Making Communities Safer".
OBJECTIVE	To reduce crime by focusing on the most prolific offenders in the locality, according to local priorities. To ensure effective management of prolific offenders, and engagement with those at risk of offending.
ACTIONS	<p>Three types of work are instrumental in tackling re-offending. These form the basis of the Prolific and Priority Offender programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Prevent & Deter" seeks to identify those at risk of increased offending and working proactively with them to reduce their likelihood of offending. • "Catch and Convict" aims to actively tackle those who are already prolific offenders by closely monitoring their behaviour and taking them through the criminal justice system swiftly. • "Resettle and Rehabilitate" works with identified prolific offenders to stop their offending by offering a range of supportive services, often following a custodial sentence. Research shows that employment and access to housing, for example, are vital in reducing offending.
MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE	<p>National Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NI 30 Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders <p>Local Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular meetings of the Prolific and Priority Offenders Task Group will monitor all individuals targeted by the three strands of the scheme to ensure a multi-agency approach to tackling their offending behaviour. • Quarterly CDRP monitoring reports • Quarterly crime statistics, comparing crimes per 1,000 residents, based on police recorded crime statistics. <p>The needs of each individual are very specific and so it is difficult to plan exactly what resources may be required to complete an action plan. The nature of the offending behaviour means that the individuals targeted by the scheme are likely to have chaotic lifestyles, so a range of interventions is often necessary to achieve a success.</p>

Priority 5 – Domestic Violence

<p>BACKGROUND</p>	<p>Domestic violence is a very under-reported crime. This means that many victims do not receive the help and support they need. It also means that organisations find it difficult to measure the true extent of domestic violence in the district. By encouraging victims to report incidents, agencies will be in a better position to help prevent further domestic violence. This will also help organisations to bring the perpetrators to justice, and to work with them to ensure that they do not re-offend. Domestic violence is often an ongoing problem for victims, and gets worse with time. Therefore stopping domestic violence at an early stage will have a significant effect in reducing abuse.</p>
<p>OBJECTIVE</p>	<p>To increase the reporting of domestic violence and reduce repeat victimisation.</p>
<p>ACTIONS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the domestic violence directory of services is updated for republication. • To plan a series of events, such as exhibitions and open days to promote services available to victims. • To support efficient referral processes between the various agencies. • To support Housing Associations in any eviction procedures they undertake to remove perpetrators from their premises. • To support a rehabilitation programme for perpetrators. • To bring offenders to justice and challenge their behaviour.
<p>MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE</p>	<p>National Indicators: NI 32 Repeat incidents of domestic violence PSA 23.</p> <p>Local Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of police recorded domestic violence incidents. • Domestic Violence Resource Directory updated and delivered to key stakeholders and available on request. • Number of events held in the district promoting services available to victims. <p>Tackling Domestic Violence is a multi-agency function. To achieve success requires good communications between partners and a co-ordinated approach.</p>

Priority 6 – Communities together (improving the perception of community cohesion)

BACKGROUND	The National Community Safety Plan 2008-11 outlines government's commitment to community cohesion under Public Service Agreement 21 (PSA Delivery Agreement 21). "The government's objective through this PSA is to build cohesive, empowered and active communities that maximise the benefits of diversity rather than fear it, where individuals are empowered to make a difference both to their own lives and the communities and wider environment in which they live, and where individuals are enabled to live active and fulfilled lives". This National definition of 'community cohesion' is focussed around empowerment and inclusion of individuals and communities.
OBJECTIVE	To promote community cohesion through a range of initiatives encompassing the whole community, with a focus on hard to reach groups (young people, older people and minority communities).
ACTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the Neighbourhood Panels process as a means of promoting community cohesion. • To support local communities in producing Parish Plans through partnership working with East Cambridgeshire District Council and the Third Sector • To support East Cambridgeshire District Council's Sports Development Team in delivering integration project to unite the wide range of migrant communities and travelling communities within the district. • To support Arts Development East Cambridgeshire (AdEC) with Arts Development Projects aimed at building safer, stronger and culturally diverse communities • To work with the Third Sector (Care Network East Cambs) in supporting cohesion through Good Neighbour Schemes targeting the elderly and vulnerable in the community
MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE	<p>National Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NI 1 - % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area PSA 21 • NI 4 - % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality PSA 21. • NI 7 - Environment for a thriving third sector. <p>Local Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community engagement through Neighbourhood Panels and Parish Plans. <p>Delivery of projects around community cohesion themes involves partnership working with a wide range of stakeholders, often coordinated by Third Sector organisations. To achieve success, partners will need to maintain good communications and target their resources effectively.</p>

Implementing the Plan

Performance Management

The Community Safety Partnership will develop action plans around the priorities described in this document. The action plans will be constantly updated and will be monitored regularly to check progress. This will be reported to the Partnership Board, so that action can be taken if progress is falling short of expectations.

The action plans will also be subject to an annual review and will include reference to feedback and response from consultation such as Neighbourhood Panel priority setting.

To develop targets for these action plans, the partnership will work closely with the Government Office for the Eastern Region (GOEast). The strategic targets that are developed will be negotiated and agreed with GOEast and therefore represent what the Partnership feels are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timely).

In setting the priorities, lead officers have taken account of the strategic assessments, legislative updates and the new Government Crime Strategy and Community Safety Plan.

Funding

The partnership is allocated central government funding for its work, which is distributed via the Cambridgeshire Area Based Grant (LAA). The Partnership uses part of this allocation to fund an Anti Social Behaviour Coordinator and a Partnership Support Officer. The work of these two posts is instrumental to the success of the partnership's core business.

The partnership has decided that a smaller number of larger-scale projects will be more likely to bring real reductions in the levels of crime and disorder in the district. The partnership will be much more pro-active than previously, by "commissioning" work to tackle identified areas of need, in line with the aims of the strategy.

Accountability

The Community Safety Partnership will report the progress of its action plans to the Local Strategic Partnership and will act as a formal sub-group of this wider body.

The partnership will continue to be required to demonstrate to GO East that its projects have achieved some real benefits in order to claim this money. Each funded project needs to mark its progress against initial objectives, through quarterly performance reports to the Partnership Support Officer.

Communications

The Plan is available both in hard copy format and for download from the East Cambridgeshire District Council website, www.eastcambbs.gov.uk

Partnership Improvement

The Partnership is continuously seeking to improve the way it works. Instrumental in achieving this will be marking progress against the Hallmarks of Effective and Successful Partnership's ([Appendix B](#)).

Appendix A – Glossary of Terms

ABCs	Acceptable Behaviour Contracts: are voluntary agreements between (normally) young persons responsible for anti-social behaviour and their parents and other representative agencies (e.g. the police, schools, housing associations)
APACS	Assessment of Policing and Community Safety: this is the name of the performance management framework, which will provide the Home Office and its partners with the capability to monitor and assess performance in policing and community safety. APACS are heavily focussed around anti social behaviour, re-offending, alcohol and substance abuse and domestic violence.
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour: Serious nuisance behaviour that causes harassment, alarm or distress.
ASBOs	Anti-Social Behaviour Order: designed to prevent serious and persistent anti-social behaviour.
Community Cohesion	Strong and positive relationships where different backgrounds and circumstances appreciated & positively valued. A common <i>vision</i> and a sense of belonging.
Community Safety Plan	A document which demonstrates how local organisations and agencies will work together to improve community safety in their area.
County Crime Research Team	The team is a partnership between Cambridgeshire County Council, Cambridgeshire Constabulary and the five district councils. The team provides research support for the Community Safety Partnerships, prepares audits and assists with monitoring and evaluation.
DAAT	Drug and Alcohol Action Team. The organisation responsible for co-ordinating drug and alcohol education and treatment work within Cambridgeshire.
DIP	Drug Interventions Programme. The national programme to provide effective drug treatment for offenders, accessed via the Criminal Justice system.
DV	Domestic Violence: This is emotional abuse, physical abuse, or sexual abuse between people who have at some time had an intimate or family relationship.
East Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy	A strategy produced by the East Cambridgeshire Local Strategic Partnership, a group of organisations whose aim is to “add value” to the existing work being carried out in the district by the organisations individually.
ECDC	East Cambridgeshire District Council
EC CSP	East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership: Statutory local partnership which develops and implements strategies to tackle crime and disorder. Community Safety Partnerships are also known as Crime and Disorder Partnerships (CDRPs).
ECSP	East Cambridgeshire Strategic Partnership: A single body that brings together different parts of the public sector as well as the private, business, community and voluntary sectors at a local level.

GAPs	Guardian Awareness Programme: A letter sent from the Police to the parents/guardian of young people found involved in or committing acts of anti-social behaviour. It is designed to bring to the attention of the parent/guardian that there is an issue, which may be resolved by taking parental responsibility. This is the first warning and generally no further action is taken.
GOEast	The Government Office for the Eastern Region, representing central government (primarily the Home Office and the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister). Responsible for negotiating strategic aims with local government on behalf of central government.
Hotspots	Identified areas of higher crime.
LAA	Local Area Agreement: A three-year agreement between central government and the local area. For Cambridgeshire, the County Council is the lead local authority.
LPSA	Local Public Service Agreement for Cambridgeshire – an agreement between a number of organisations to work jointly in key areas of service to the public. If targets negotiated with central government are met, extra finances are awarded.
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership: A single body that brings together different parts of the public sector as well as the private, business, community and voluntary sectors at a local level. East Cambridgeshire Strategic Partnership is the ECSP for East Cambridgeshire.
NHP	Neighbourhood Panel: Panels set up in East Cambridgeshire consisting of three tiers of local Government and co-opted community members. The Panels meet with local service providers to discuss and prioritise the issues that affect the local community.
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NIs	National Indicators: a set of indicators to address performance across all service areas. The key measures for Community Safety are contained in APACS (Assessments of Policing and Community Safety)
PCSO	Police Community Support Officer. A trained community police worker with some powers of seizure and the ability to issue some fixed penalty notices.
PCT	Primary Care Trust – The sector of the National Health Service that is responsible for improving community health by developing community health services and links with GPs, commissioning hospital services and working closely with partner organisations to plan services.
PPO	Prolific and Priority Offenders – refers to a small number of offenders who are responsible for a disproportionate amount of all crime. The PPO Programme focuses on these offenders to reduce crime.

PSA	Public Service Agreement: The PSA's set out national government's strategic objectives for delivery of public sector services.
Quality of Life Survey	Quality of Life survey: A public survey to assess quality of life. It covers a range of topics including noise, fear of crime, travel and satisfaction with services.
SCS	See East Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy
Section 17	Part of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 that places a responsibility on all the statutory members of the Community Safety Partnership to consider the community safety implications of their day-to-day operational decisions.
Strategic Assessment	The strategic assessment is an update of statistics on various crimes that have occurred in the Southern policing division for the previous six months. The Southern Policing division includes South Cambridgeshire District, Cambridge City and East Cambridgeshire District.
Substance Misuse	Use of alcohol or drugs in a way which is damaging to the individual or community
Third Sector	Non-governmental organisations which are values-driven and which principally reinvest their surpluses to further social, environmental or cultural objectives. It includes voluntary and community organisations, charities, faith groups, social enterprises, sports groups, arts groups, cooperative and mutual organizations.
VLI	Vulnerable Localities Index – a statistical measure derived from crime and demographic data, used to identify areas that may have an increased likelihood of community cohesion issues

Appendix B – Summary of Crime and Disorder Act Review 2006

Community Safety Partnerships: Area of Work	Changes required from the review
CSP structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That CSPs separate their strategic and operational functions in order to focus accountabilities amongst partner agencies. • A requirement to undertake at least six monthly strategic assessments and a 3-year rolling Community Safety Plan. • Introduce duties for responsible authorities to share depersonalised data, which is relevant for community safety purposes
CSP Governance and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend Overview and Scrutiny Committees remit to include the work of CSPs. • CSPs should consult with and report back regularly to their communities.
CSP's and Community Safety Mainstreaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend Section 17 to include anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and environmental crime.
CSP's and National Standards	<p>In 2007 the Home Office published 'Delivering Safer Communities – A guide to effective partnership working for Community Safety Partnerships (also called Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships). Partnerships will be expected to work towards assessment against the 6 Hallmarks of Effective and Successful Partnership's identified in the guidance. The six Hallmarks are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Empowered and effective leadership: <i>To ensure there is the right level of representation and involvement.</i> ❖ Intelligence lead business processes: <i>To ensure decision-making is based on good, up to date information.</i> ❖ Effective and responsive delivery structures: <i>To enable partnerships to respond quickly and effectively to the needs of their communities.</i> ❖ Community engagement: <i>To ensure that local people are informed, consulted and involved.</i> ❖ Visible and constructive accountability: <i>To make Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) and their decisions accountable to local people.</i> ❖ Appropriate skills and knowledge: <i>To consider the personal skills and knowledge required to meet objectives in the three-year plan.</i>

Appendix C – National Community Safety Initiatives

National Programme	Outline of the Programme	Key Provisions
<p>The Government's Crime Strategy, Cutting Crime – A New Partnership 2008-11.</p>	<p>In July 2007, the Government published <i>Cutting Crime: A New Partnership 2008-11</i> (The Crime Strategy), which lays out a revised way of tackling crime and ensuring community safety. This document is the government's overarching strategic framework for crime and community safety for the three years 2008-11.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on violent crime • Continued pressure on anti-social behaviour • Designing out crime • Continuing to reduce re-offending • Greater sense of national partnership • Freeing up local partners, building public confidence • Renewed focus on young people
<p>Public Service Agreements</p>	<p>In October 2007, Government published a new set of Public Service Agreements (PSAs) also covering the period 2008-11. The PSAs set out Government's strategic objectives for delivery of public sector services, including a PSA 23, entitled <i>Make Communities Safer</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence. • Continue to make progress on serious acquisitive crime through a focus on the issues of greatest priority in each locality and the most harmful offenders – particularly drug-misusing offenders. • Tackle the crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour issues of greatest importance in each locality, increasing public confidence in the local agencies involved in dealing with these issues. • Reduce re-offending through the improved management of offenders
<p>The Government's National Community Safety Plan 2008-11</p>	<p>The new National Community Safety Plan (NCPS) 2008-11 was drawn up to ensure that it is line with the Crime Strategy and the PSAs. The NCPS is primarily a tool to inform the work of Community Safety Partnerships by offering best practice case studies and reference to performance management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the most serious violence • Reduce the most serious acquisitive crime. • Reduce Re-offending • Tackling local priorities; increasing public confidence.

Appendix D – Links between National and Local Priorities

National Crime Strategy 2008-11 (Key Areas)	East Cambridgeshire CSP Plan 2008-2011	National Community Safety Plan 2008-2011
Focus on violent crime	To increase the reporting of domestic violence and reduce repeat victimisation	Reduce the most serious violence
Continued pressure on anti-social behaviour	To reduce anti-social behaviour – especially that caused by alcohol	
Designing out crime	To reduce household burglary To reduce vehicle crime	Reduce the most serious acquisitive crime
Continuing to reduce re-offending	To reduce re-offending	Reduce re-offending
Greater sense of national partnership	To improve the perception of community cohesion	Tackling local priorities; Increasing public confidence
Freeing up local partners, building public confidence		
Renewed focus on young people		
* Public Service Agreement 23 – Making Communities Safer for all crime related priorities.		
* Public Service Agreement 21 – Building cohesive and empowered communities for all community cohesion priorities.		