



TILLEY AWARDS 2012 APPLICATION FORM

Applications made to this year's Tilley Awards must be submitted electronically to the Tilley Awards mailbox at TilleyAwards2012@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

All sections of the application form must be completed.

Please **ensure that you have read the guidance before completing this form**. Guidance is available at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/tilley-awards/>. Annex A of the guidance provides useful advice on how to complete this form.

By submitting an application to the awards, entrants are agreeing to abide by the conditions set out in the guidance. Failure to adhere to the requirements set out in the 2012 Awards Guidance will result in your entry being rejected from the competition.

All entries must be received by 1:00pm on Wednesday 27th June 2012. Late entries will not be accepted. Hard copies of the application form are not required.

Any queries on the application process should be directed to Darren Kristiansen who can be reached on 0207 035 3228 or Norah Kugblenu who can be reached on 0207 035 0050 or to the Tilley Awards Mailbox at TilleyAwards2012@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Project Name: Making Cotgrave Smile

Location and region: Cotgrave Electoral Ward, Rushcliffe Borough, South Nottinghamshire, East Midlands

Postcode(s) project covered: NG12 3

Theme Addressed: Projects led by non-police agencies

PART ONE – PROJECT SUMMARY

Information contained within this section is not assessed as part of identifying this year's national finalists and overall top three entries received in the 2012 Tilley Awards.

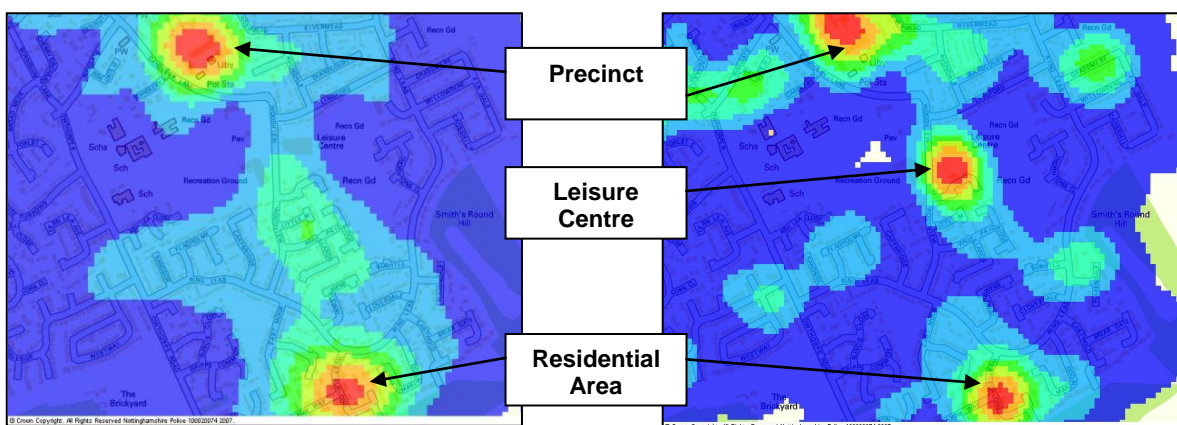
This section should be used to describe your project in **no more than 400 words**. Advice about how to complete this section is contained within the 2012 Tilley Awards guidance. This section should be used as your social marketing opportunity and provide information that summaries your project in plain English.

FOUR HUNDRED WORDS SUMMARY

Making Cotgrave Smile was launched in April 2009 to tackle ongoing crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) in an area of South Nottinghamshire.

Cotgrave, once a thriving mining town, had declined following the closure of the pit. The sense of community that had once been strong was weakening as people struggled to find work and young people had little or no aspirations. Many turned to crime and ASB and this led to it having one of the highest rates in South Nottinghamshire. Negative media headlines served to increase the poor public perception and the area became increasingly isolated.

Analysis identified problems with repeat victims and offenders, youth offending and also high levels of ASB & environmental issues. The precinct area and a small residential area were disproportionately affected by crime and ASB.



ASB hotspots

Crime hotspots

It was clear that a 'one size fits all' approach would not be adequate. The project set out to engage with partner agencies and the community to tailor responses to the problems identified.

The objectives of the project:

- To reduce crime and ASB by 10% in the financial year 2010-11 (57 fewer crimes and 51 fewer ASB incidents on the 2008-09 baseline) and then further reductions year on year.
- To improve public perceptions

At risk youths were identified and engaged in diversionary activities as well as intergenerational projects.

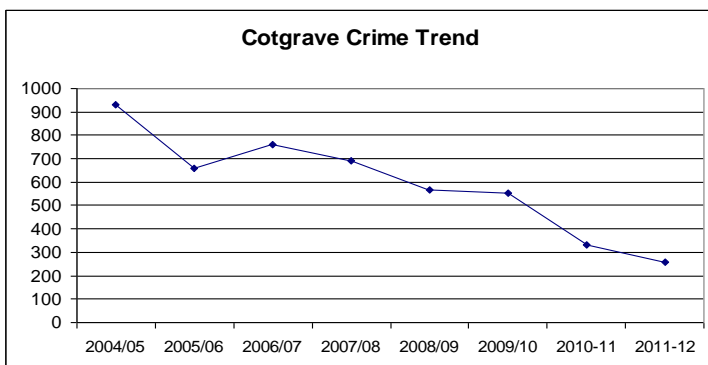
Youth Services, Positive Futures and the Leisure Centre worked together to deliver School Holiday programmes.

A gating order, demolition of problem garage sites, a dog fouling campaign and regular visual audits were aimed at reducing criminal damage and ASB.

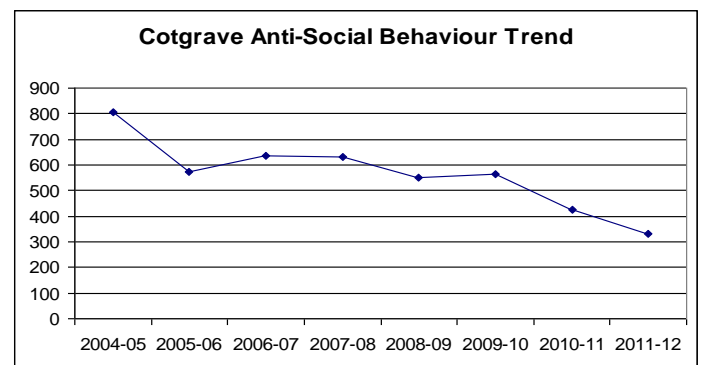
The police have used funding to target repeat offenders in the area and monitor the 'Cotgrave most wanted' on a regular basis.

Much work has been done to engage with the public including consultation, community events, awareness raising and keeping them informed through email and articles in a local magazine.

At the end of 2011/12 the area had experienced a 55% reduction in crime (297 fewer crimes) and a 40% reduction in ASB (218 fewer incidents). A public perception survey also found that 82% of residents felt that the area had improved over the last couple of years. These significant reductions were better than any other area in Nottinghamshire and the work done is now seen as best practise across the county.



Data shown is Home Office recordable crime (Source: Nottinghamshire Police)



Data shown is Nottinghamshire Police recorded ASB

The community spirit is returning to the area as the project really has made Cotgrave smile.

PART TWO - EVIDENCE

Information contained within this section of the application form is assessed for the Tilley Awards.

Describe the project in **no more than 4,000 words**. Full details on how to complete this section of the application form is contained within the 2012 Tilley Awards Guidance.

Introduction

Cotgrave is an ex-mining town with a population of approximately 7,500 and is situated within the Rushcliffe Borough of Nottinghamshire. It is one of 71 ward areas covered by the South Nottinghamshire Community Safety Partnership (CSP). Originally a village, Cotgrave expanded in the 1960s with the development of a colliery. This closed in 1993 affecting 1,500 Cotgrave families. Cotgrave has the highest levels of deprivation in the borough with approximately 47% suffering above average deprivation.



The pictures show Cotgrave in relation to Nottingham and also the layout of the town

Historically, Cotgrave has suffered consistent top-10 crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) volume levels within South Nottinghamshire and had attracted negative media headlines:

'Plea for more support for youths' (October 2007)

'A gang of about 10 youths have attacked a 59-year-old Nottinghamshire man who confronted them after a brick was thrown at his car' (August 2008)

'Street fight man seriously hurt'

A range of approaches had aimed at tackling crime and ASB but despite this, the problem was not improving and public perceptions were very poor. A housing survey highlighted that half of those who were offered rented social housing in the area rejected it.

Scanning

Place survey (2008)

Cotgrave was rated significantly worse for a range of ASB types when compared to other areas within the borough and this included teenagers hanging around, litter and vandalism.

Community Consultation

The consultation took place in May-09 through interviews and questionnaires and involved 606 residents. Residents generally felt unsafe when walking around Cotgrave, especially the precinct area which was highlighted as the area that residents most feared and attributed this to young people hanging around. Residents identified problems with all types of ASB and felt that activities for young people, police patrols and teenage play facilities would help to solve the problems

Youth consultation

This involved 90 young people from local secondary schools. Young people didn't like gangs and lack of activities in Cotgrave and requested football as an activity.

Visual Audit

The first audit took place in March 2009 and involved partners from the Borough Council, Metropolitan Housing Trust (MHT) and the Police. Problems with graffiti, criminal damage and litter were identified across 23 locations and some garage sites & alleyways were highlighted as particular problem areas*.



Photos from visual audit March 2009

Partnership Agency Data

Initial scanning took place with data from a range of agencies including police, education and probation. The key issues highlighted in the scanning process were:

- High levels of all crime and ASB

Ward Name	04/05	04/05 Rank	05/06	05/06 rank	06/07	06/07 rank	07/08	07/08 rank	08/09	08/09 rank	Total	Total rank
Eastwood South	1238	1	1125	2	1325	1	1132	1	891	2	5711	1
Netherfield & Colwick	1036	2	1174	1	1098	2	837	2	950	1	5095	2
Daybrook	1003	4	958	4	945	4	757	3	733	4	4396	3
Trent Bridge	971	5	957	5	946	3	733	4	667	5	4274	4
Beeston West	951	6	842	7	821	7	676	9	642	7	3932	5
Carlton	810	11	829	8	833	6	714	5	735	3	3921	6
St Marys	819	10	866	6	863	5	688	7	645	6	3881	7
Cossall And Kimberley	873	8	1021	3	759	9	678	8	499	13	3830	8
Cotgrave	933	7	657	12	760	8	693	6	568	8	3611	9
Nuthall East&Strelley	1010	3	826	9	642	12	510	13	438	17	3426	10

All Crime Volume- HO recorded crime extracted from Nottinghamshire Police Crime Recording System – shows ward rankings in South Nottinghamshire CSP area (71 ward areas) – Cotgrave consistent top 10 for crime

- High levels of Youth Crime
- Repeat offenders (high numbers of supervised adult offenders) and Repeat victims
- The precinct area and a residential area 'West Furlong / Hickling Way' were identified as hotspots for crime and ASB
- The main types of crime were criminal damage (36%); Violence (18%) and theft (17%)

ANALYSIS

This section considers Routine Activity Theory* in the form of the problem analysis triangle (PAT). It considers crime and ASB data for the 5 years leading up to 2009.

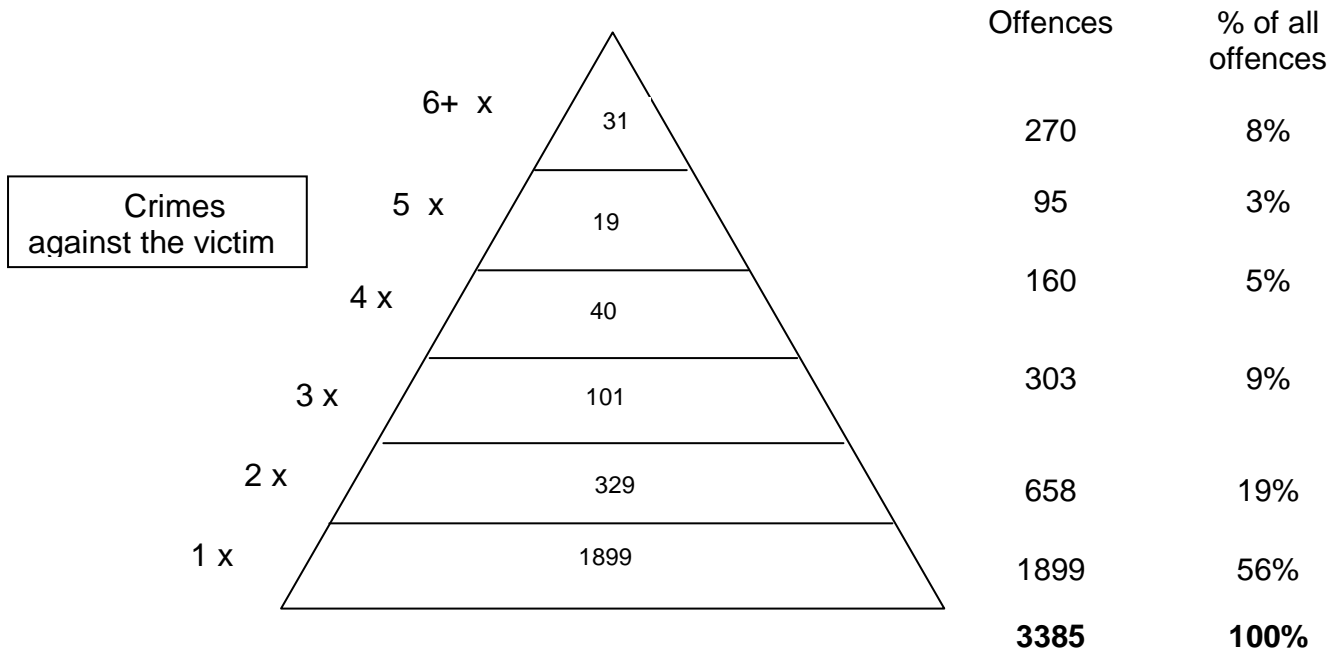


Victims

There was an even gender split which varied slightly by crime type. Repeat victimisation was highlighted as an issue (see below). There was also repeat victimisation with ASB. Some demographic types were disproportionately affected by crime and this was prevalent in the Hickling Way area. Businesses were also affected, particularly on the Precinct. Some youths were victims and highlighted that they didn't feel safe.

Repeat victimisation:

Total victims: 2419



Offences against repeat victims (22%) accounted for 44% of all offences

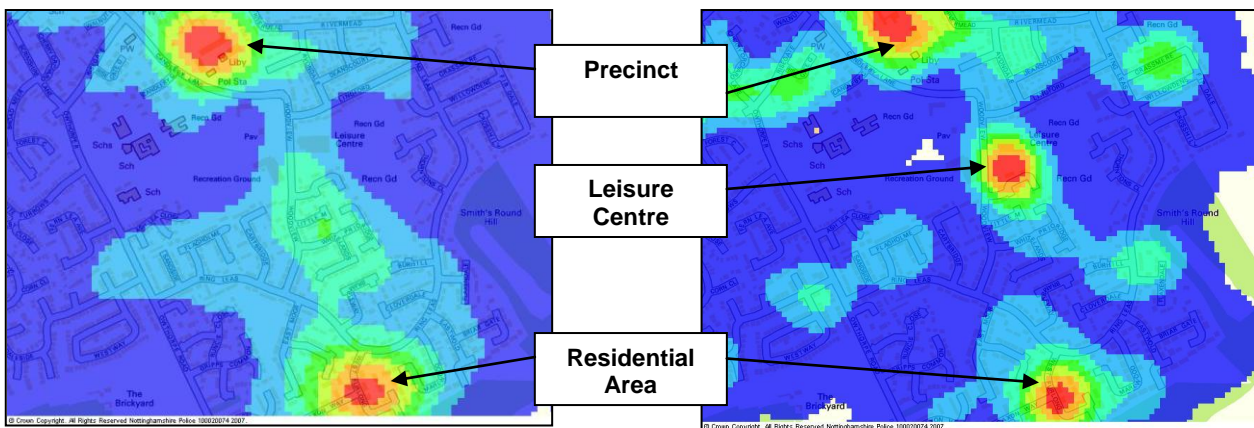
Offenders

The majority were male and more than a quarter were aged <18 years and 27% aged 18-24 years. Nearly all were residents of Cotgrave with Hickling Way being the top offender street. 36% of offenders were repeat offenders and committed 72% of all offences. Youths were highlighted as a problem and associated with crime / ASB. These were identified as mainly males who were either at the local secondary school or had finished school. There were several families where there was more than one offender.

School	Number of offenders	Offences
Not applicable or left school	75	177
Dayncourt	73	147
South Wolds	12	41
Toot Hill	6	7
Manvers Junior School	6	19
Perm excluded	<5	27

Location*

Scanning identified 2 hotspots for crime and 3 for ASB. There were also a number of garage sites identified which were not in use and were attracting youths to congregate in these areas and this was resulting in graffiti and litter.



ASB hotspots

Crime hotspots

Precinct

This area was a hotspot for all crime and ASB, including alcohol and youth related crime, particularly in the evenings / weekends. This area is a natural congregation point and attracts people due to the shops. It was also easily accessible through alleyways and one particular alleyway was the cause of many complaints as residents were being repeatedly victimised. There were reports that a take-away on the precinct had been serving food out of trading hours which could have been attracting people to the area. Intelligence suggested older youths were obtaining alcohol on behalf of younger youths in the group and this was leading to ASB.

West Furlong / Hickling Way

Repeat victimisation / offending were comparatively high in this area and there were a number of repeat addresses for violence, domestic abuse and criminal damage. Analysis showed this area to have a high concentration of social housing provision and a number of households with more than one victim / offender and multiple ASB incidents which indicated 'problem families'.

Leisure Centre

This emerged as a hotspot in 2008/09 for ASB. This was mainly youth related rowdy behaviour caused by youths hanging around outside the location which was intimidating customers resulting in complaints being made.

Other Analysis of note:

Exclusions from school (2007-08 and 2008-09 academic year)

Levels in Cotgrave were the highest in the borough. Just over half related to Dayncourt School and were mainly for verbal / physical assault and disruptive behaviour. This related mainly to males aged 13-15 years. Anecdotal evidence indicated that some of the excluded pupils were also responsible for crime / ASB in Cotgrave.

Council ASB (2004/05 – 2008/09)

Cotgrave had the highest volume in the Borough. Reports were mainly graffiti; fly-tipping; litter and dog fouling and there was a peak in 2007-08 with over 400 reports. More recently there had been problems with graffiti and vandalism.

Further Scanning & Analysis

There is a constant scanning process with crime and ASB in Cotgrave monitored on a monthly basis.

Flaxendale - This Street emerged as a problem location in 2011-12 through reports to the police by a resident. Analysis showed that nearly all complaints related to youths hanging around and causing a nuisance. A site visit showed that there were steps and a wall that were providing a convenient place for groups of young people to gather and this was leading to rowdy behaviour and graffiti.



Steps where young people were congregating and causing ASB

Summary

Victims and offenders were generally residents of Cotgrave and mainly suffered from criminal damage, violence, theft and domestic abuse. Those living around Hickling Way were being disproportionately affected by crime. Persistent crime and ASB, including groups of youths congregating around the Precinct area had led to residents feeling unsafe and in fear. Youths were commonly cited as causing the problems. Due to Cotgrave having a high volume of young people and being in a rural location the young population remained in the area in evenings and weekends. The lack of the activities for the young people had led to boredom and in some cases escalated into ASB and crime. Another factor that was highlighted in the analysis was problem families, particularly in the Hickling Way area and also a number of repeat offenders who were responsible for committing a high proportion of all crime.

Many 'quick fix' approaches have been tried in the past e.g. an intensive week of action in 2008, dispersal zones and police patrols but these have had no sustainable impact upon crime/ASB. A town centre manager was employed in 2007 and a number of action groups have been set up over the years. Although Cotgrave had always been identified as a problem area, it had never received any co-ordinated long-term projects or initiatives focussed on reducing crime.

Objectives

An Officers group under the Community Safety Partnership and led by the Project Officer from Rushcliffe Borough Council was set up in April 2009 and meets on a 6-weekly basis. The group consists of officers from a range of different agencies:

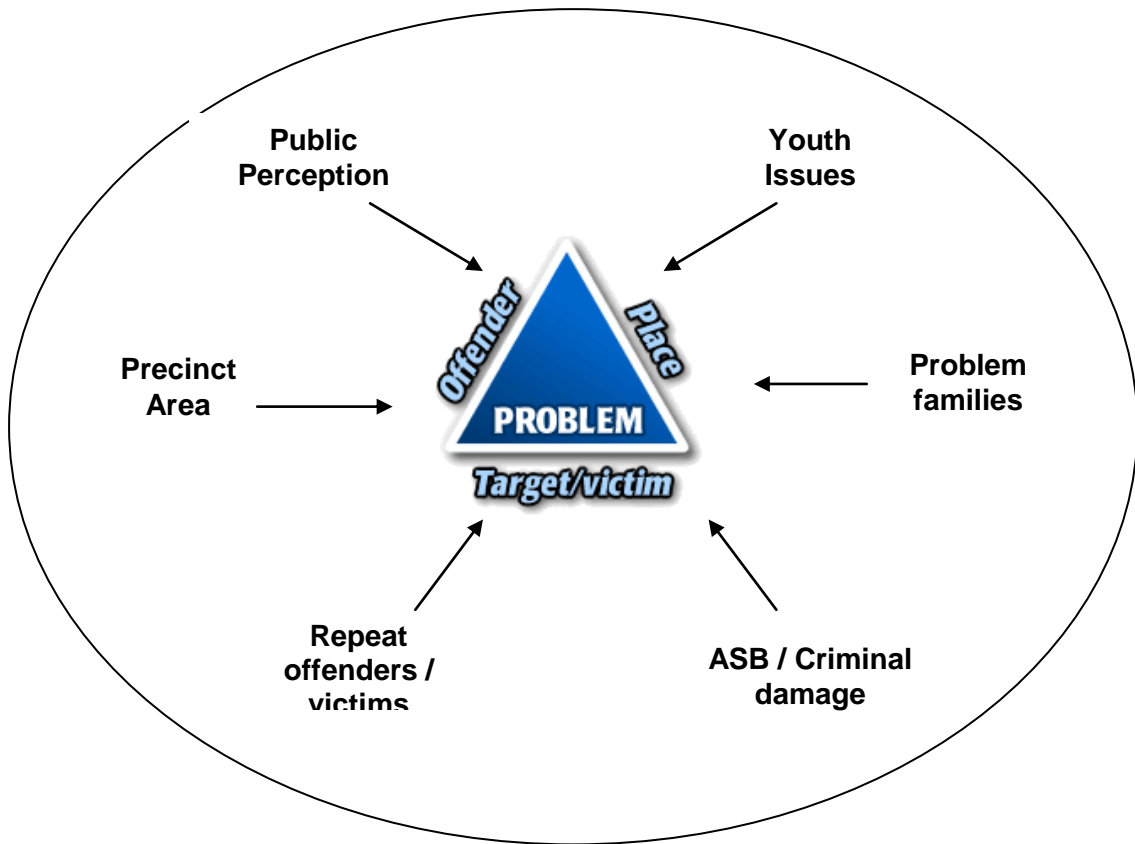


The specific objectives were:

1. To reduce crime and ASB by 10% in 2010-11 (57 fewer crimes and 55 fewer ASB incidents on the 2008-09 baseline) and then further reductions year on year. This would be measured through recorded crime and recorded ASB (police data). No target was set for 2009-10 as this was a transition period where projects were being set up etc
2. To improve public perceptions. A questionnaire was carried out during the scanning phase and this would be repeated two years later. Resident feedback at events / engagements would also be used as

RESPONSE

The responses aimed to tackle all 3 sides of the PAT.



A range of different responses were tried and considered:

Problem	Previous responses	Alternative Responses considered	Actual responses
<p>Youth issues / precinct There were problems with youths congregating around the precinct / leisure centre and reports of underage drinking. This was intimidating members of the public. Analysis showed that there were a high proportion of exclusions from the local school and that many of these young people were those that were involved in ASB and some criminality. Young people highlighted that they were bored and had nothing to do and through consultation requested football as an activity.</p>	<p>Football session – the youth service ran football sessions at a local school for a period of 10 weeks. Schools project – a term of PSHE was delivered to the inclusion unit at the local school – this was very resource intensive for Youth Services. Youth Forum – this was to represent the youth population of Cotgrave but was mainly made up of females so not reflective of the population. ABCs / warnings - These were issued to young people who were involved in ASB. Police Patrols – the police were regularly patrolling the hotspot areas. Banning orders – young people causing problems at the leisure centre were banned from the premises but this led to further ASB. CCTV around the precinct area – this covers the precinct area but is not monitored and the quality was not sufficient to make out individuals etc. Test purchase operations – these were run on a periodic basis.</p>	<p>The youth service looked into running a permanent 5-a-side league but the facility at the school was expensive to book on a Friday evening due to the fact that a caretaker would need to be paid overtime (where the demand was) – young people were asked to contribute towards this but soon lost interest and expressed a preference for more informal play. There was a consideration to have volunteers to monitor the CCTV from the police station but there were a number of data protection concerns. There was a consideration to ban bikes from the precinct area but it was decided that this wouldn't be fair on other residents and may lead to displacement but not get rid of the problem. There were also considerations to remove street furniture from the precinct to make the area less desirable to hang around in but it was felt that the negative impact to other residents visiting the area would outweigh any potential benefits.</p>	<p>A youth worker worked in the inclusion unit within the local school to engage with young people. Leisure centre project – instead of banning the young people they were included in a project. Those highlighted as at risk from ASB etc are highlighted at the ASB working group and /or referred to Positive Futures which is a social inclusion project. ABCs remains a tool which is available but there is no need for this at present. Cotgrave Sports Space – this is a community facility and so no payment is required – this is well used by many different community members. Licence conditions of the takeaway were reviewed and challenge 25 was implemented as out of hours food and availability of alcohol were likely attractors to the area. Young people were diverted away from this location to the Positive Futures project, Sports space and the Youth club which is now open 3 nights a week and attracting 40+ young people rather than just a small targeted group. The Positive Futures project now hosts a youth forum with a more representative sample of young people.</p>

Problem	Previous responses	Alternative Responses considered	Actual response
<p>ASB / Criminal damage Through visual audits and reports there were a number of sites highlighted and these included an Alleyway on Scotland Bank which was being used as a cut through to the precinct and attracting ASB; disused garages that had been damaged and were attracting ASB / graffiti and at a later date a site on Flaxendale where young people were hanging around and this was leading to ASB and some environmental issues.</p>	<p>Residents were asked to keep a log of activity in the alleyway at the side of Scotland Bank. There were also regular patrols by police and clean ups in this area. At the garage site fencing was put up to try and prevent young people getting access to the garages and hanging around there but this was not successful and they climbed over the fencing. There were also regular patrols of this area by police. The site where young people were hanging around on Flaxendale had decoy CCTV fitted (but was vandalised within a week), 100% attendance for police calls and also regular patrols to the area.</p>	<p>One consideration was additional lighting / CCTV in the alleyway but this was expensive and it was felt that the additional lighting may attract young people to the area. Restricted use to the alleyway was considered i.e. only residents as keyholders or it being locked only in the evenings but when residents were consulted they were in favour permanent closure. There were no alternative considerations at the garage site due to health & safety issues and the garages were not in use so it was decided that it would be more appropriate to demolish the garages. One consideration was to switch the lighting off on Flaxendale to prevent young people coming to the area (less desirable) but this would create a safety issue due to the area backing onto woodland.</p>	<p>Permanent Gating Order was applied to the Alleyway on Scotland Bank (leading to precinct) The vandalised Garages were Demolished On Flaxendale the path was rerouted away from the victims house and the steps were removed to make the area less desirable to hang around in. Young people hanging around at this site were diverted towards the youth club. There are regular visual audits to monitor the locations and also identify any emerging problem areas. Positive Futures have developed a community pride project which involves young people taking pride in their community with the aim of preventing them causing any criminal damage / graffiti etc.</p>

Problem	Previous responses	Alternative Responses considered	Actual response
<p>Problem families There were a number of problem families in the area and a disproportionate amount of crime in the Hickling Way area. There were high levels of repeat victimisation and repeat offending in this area and also issues with Anti-Social Behaviour from particular families.</p>	<p>Parenting Orders have been put in place. There have been ABC / warnings issued by the social housing providers. There have been regular Police patrols in the Hickling Way area. There has been mobile CCTV installed on Hickling Way but this is only a short term solution. There has been no specific approach to repeat victims and repeat offenders other than mainstream activity e.g. victim support where taken up.</p>	<p>The Family Intervention Project was requested for Cotgrave but due to the borough as a whole not being considered as an area in need, funding was not made available for this resource. Outreach for victims of domestic abuse was considered but there were concerns that because of the fact that it was a small town, people may see who is going there and report back etc so there were concerns for safety.</p>	<p>The Sensitive Lets policy was integrated into mainstream resources and allowed a degree of flexibility when allocating housing in specific areas. The rationale was to eliminate problem streets i.e. where there were a number of repeat victims / offenders and ASB issues all on the same street. Enforcement and warnings have continued in this area where necessary. The police and housing association have worked together to prevent repeat offenders moving back to the area after serving prison sentences. Operation Bagreef has focussed on reducing repeat offending. A Freedom Programme has been run in the area, aiming to reduce repeat victimisation. Cases have been discussed as part of the ASB working group. This response aimed to utilise an existing process / group and use existing multi-agency relationships and skills to put action plans in place. The Family Intervention Project now operates in Rushcliffe and cases are referred through the ASB Working Group.</p>

Problem	Previous responses	Alternative Responses considered	Actual response
<p>Public Perception Public perceptions of the area as a whole were poor. People were fearful of the precinct area and feared for their safety.</p>	<p>In the past there had been an online forum but this had to be closed down due to the nature of some of the discussions which were often very negative and abusive. Attempts were made to set up a community group but at the time there was a lack of interest from residents.</p>		<p>Weeks of Action. Engagement at community events. Articles written in the Cotgrave Connections magazine. Update emails sent to community contacts. 'You said we did' campaign. Since then there has been the development of the Community Website. This was community led and so far is extremely positive with an increasing membership. There has also been the development of a Neighbourhood Watch.</p>

After consideration, the following responses were deemed most appropriate:

Youth Issues

Positive Futures Programme – This intervention was implemented due to Cotgrave having the highest levels of youth crime and ASB in the borough. It aimed to engage with those at risk of getting involved in criminality and actively prevent and divert them away from crime/ ASB. This is a social inclusion programme that started in May 2009 to work with socially excluded groups, young offenders and those identified as at risk of becoming victims of crime. Referrals were welcomed from a range of agencies e.g. police, schools, youth service. The programme worked with a set cohort of 18 young people aged 12-14 years in the 1st year and an increased cohort in the 2nd year (24 and a cohort of 10 young people aged 16-19). The programme includes engagement through sport and other activities on various nights of the week but also includes input from other agencies on key issues such as substance misuse (NHS Lets Build) and has been supported by the police and county youth services. 2 of the 1st cohort have been prevented from being permanently excluded from school and are now in Further Education.

Work in local school – A youth worker was employed to work in the inclusion unit and sessions were delivered over the period of one term. Work took place here because a large proportion of young people who committed crime in Cotgrave attended this school and so they were able to actively engage with some of these. Anecdotal evidence from the youth service and school suggested that there was more active engagement from some young people both in school and in the community following this engagement.

Leisure Centre project - an emerging problem with youth ASB around the leisure centre was putting off customers and intimidating staff. Free courses were offered by Parkwood Leisure to young people to try and engage with them, resulting in 91 new young people accessing the leisure centre facilities. The aim was to engage with those that were causing the problems and divert them away from ASB which was successful.

Youth Club – This was opened more nights as a facility for young people to go to and engage with other services and be diverted away from crime and ASB opportunities. This is now open 3 nights a week and regularly attracts 40+ young people.

Cotgrave Sports Space –community facility opened in February 2011 which is covered by CCTV and provides a safe play environment for sports. This was funded and supported by a range of partners – this was something that the young people and adults had requested through consultation so aimed to show the community that their voices were being heard as well as providing a diversion away from crime / ASB. This facility is well used by community members.



Cotgrave Sports Space (Multi-use games area)

ASB / Criminal Damage*

A **Gating order** was completed by Rushcliffe Borough Council following consistent complaints about ASB in an alleyway, this aimed to prevent people hanging around in the alleyway and using it as an access route to the precinct, which was an ASB hotspot. Previous methods of trying to reduce ASB in this area included regular patrols / residents logging activity and regular audits but these were not sustainable methods. Residents were supportive of this method and there have been no complaints since the closure.



Site of gated alleyway leading to the precinct

Following extensive damage MHT had **garages demolished**. The garages were highlighted as a problem area through the visual audit and had also generated ASB reports involving graffiti and young people hanging around. They were also a safety issue so demolition was deemed the most appropriate solution as they were no longer in use.



Demolition of garages

12 **visual audits** have been carried out by the council, police and MHT since the project began and a total of 55 problem sites have been identified. Resources are then directed to these areas to ensure graffiti / litter is removed promptly so no gain was experienced by those committing the criminal damage.

The **steps and wall were removed and graffiti cleared** on Flaxendale. There was concern over the gradient of the path and so this was rerouted away from the victim's house. The response aimed to make the area less desirable to hang around in and reduce repeat victimisation from ASB. This response was completed 5 months ago and there have not been any complaints since and the resident has praised the work that has been done.



Crime Prevention by environmental design – the steps have been removed and the path altered to still allow for disabled access

Problem Families

ASB Group –22 cases relating to Cotgrave have been discussed over the last 2 years at the Multi-Agency group and action plans have been put in place to deal with and monitor problems. This has included extra patrols, referrals to Positive Futures, mediation, enforcement and support around domestic abuse.

Sensitive Lets – MHT has implemented a policy whereby if a ‘problem family’ leaves an area (or is evicted) then they will let the property ‘sensitively’ so as to not have the same problems again and works to provide more of a balance of social renters in a particular location. This works to reduce the number of ‘problem families’ on a particular street and has been utilised on Hickling Way.

Warnings/ Enforcement -MHT has evicted one family for ASB and served 2 section 21 notices for ASB. There were also 9 Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) served to tenants and 1 parenting order over this period. 4 of these relate to Hickling Way (hotspot). This is a suitable method and an enforcement tool which is the last resort when people fail to comply with their tenancy agreements.

Repeat offenders / victims

Operation Bagreef (Police) – Cotgrave had one of the highest repeat offending levels in South Notts and so this method aimed to reduce repeat offending and crime in general by targeting the most prolific offenders and hotspot locations. The project started in 2010 using the principles of Integrated Offender Management to offer repeat offenders pathways out of offending and when this is not taken up, enforcement tactics are used. One such approach included preventing an alcohol related violent offender obtaining alcohol from the area by working with the local off-licence premises. This was intensive initially, utilising special constables and overtime but this has been reduced to funding through mainstream delivery. The Police work with the local housing provider to ensure those that have previously caused problems in the area are not housed there upon release from prison etc. There is currently a caseload of individuals monitored as ‘Cotgrave’s Most Wanted’ through daily tasking.

Domestic Abuse

There were high levels of repeat offending / victimisation in Cotgrave and work has taken place with young people through the youth forum/ school programmes / events to raise awareness of domestic abuse to try and prevent those becoming victims / offenders in future. Research has shown that young people who witness domestic abuse are at a higher risk of social problems which is why they were targeted for this intervention. Support has been offered to victims through a Freedom project in Cotgrave and also outreach work with survivors. This has included alcohol focussed work and has been led by the Domestic Violence co-ordinator at the Borough Council.

Precinct Area

Challenge 25 - Concerns were raised about street drinking and intelligence suggested older youths were obtaining alcohol on behalf of younger youths. This response sought to reduce the availability of alcohol and reduce ASB.

Review of licence at the takeaway – the licence was reviewed after reports of out-of-hours sales. The 11pm licence condition was enforced. This response aimed to reduce the reasons for being in the precinct late at night and so to reduce opportunities for crime/ASB

Public Perception

Engagement / communication

Members of the action group have attended and organised events in Cotgrave to engage with members of the community and provide opportunities for advice and raise awareness. The Project Officer has also kept people informed about what has been done in the area through attendance at events, articles, leaflets and emails. Recent work has been the launch of Neighbourhood Watch & Community Speed Watch. These responses aimed to engage with the community while keeping them informed about activity taking place.



Community involvement in improving the local park and picking litter

'You said, we did'

One issue remained around engagement with the public in the area and so the Project Officer set up a communication strategy called 'you said, we did'. This was to ensure that the public were aware of partnership activity and that their concerns were being listened to in order to gain public confidence.

South Nottinghamshire Community Safety Partnership
Working together to make Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe safer

You Said, We Did!

As part of Colgrave's Area based initiative a patch walk was conducted in March to identify areas for improvement.

You said:



You were unhappy with the amount of graffiti and damage in some areas particularly on fencing around the allotments. Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

We did:

We spoke to the Probation Service and got the Community Payback scheme to paint fences and railings in the area. We will continue to look at other work they can get involved with in the future. We hope you are happy with the improvement works and that they have addressed your concerns.



Want to comment?
If you have any comments (good or bad) about what we did then please complete and return the form below, ring us up on 9819911, or go online at www.rushcliffe.gov.uk.



You Said, We Did- Comments Form

- Name: _____
- Address: _____

- Comments: _____

Please return your completed form to: Community Safety Team, Rushcliffe Pavilion Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 5FE
Thank you

South Nottinghamshire Community Safety Partnership
Working together to make Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe safer

You Said, We Did!

As part of the Making Colgrave smile project we are working together to tackle identified concerns of anti social behaviour.

You said:



A garage site on King Leas was badly vandalised and bricks were being thrown of neighbouring properties and into the allotments.

We did:

We worked together with the Police, Spillo and the Borough Council to make the garages safe as soon as possible. Due to the extent of the damage and the associated danger these garages have now been demolished.



Want to comment?
If you have any comments (good or bad) about what we did then please complete and return the form below, ring us up on 9819911, or go online at www.rushcliffe.gov.uk.



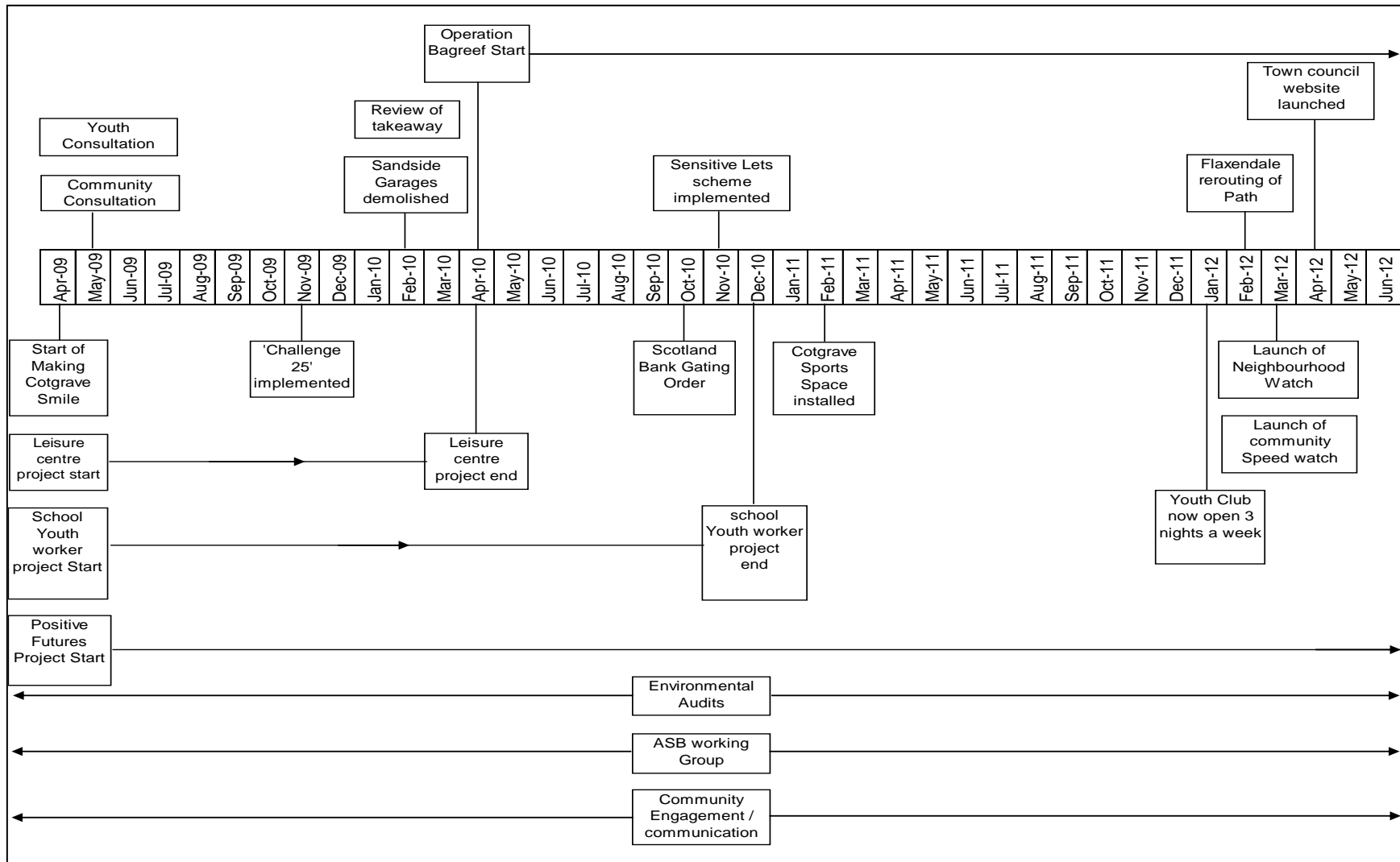
You Said, We Did- Comments Form

- Name: _____
- Address: _____

- Comments: _____

Please return your completed form to: Community Safety Team, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Pavilion Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 5FE
Thank you

Responses Overview



Assessment

OBJECTIVE: To reduce crime and ASB by 10% in the financial year 2010-11 (57 fewer crimes and 55 fewer ASB incidents)

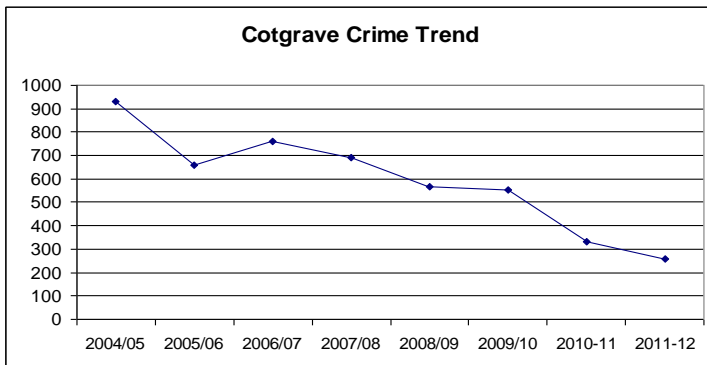


**Crime - 41% reduction by 2010-11 (235 fewer crimes)
55% reduction by 2011-12 (297 fewer crimes)**

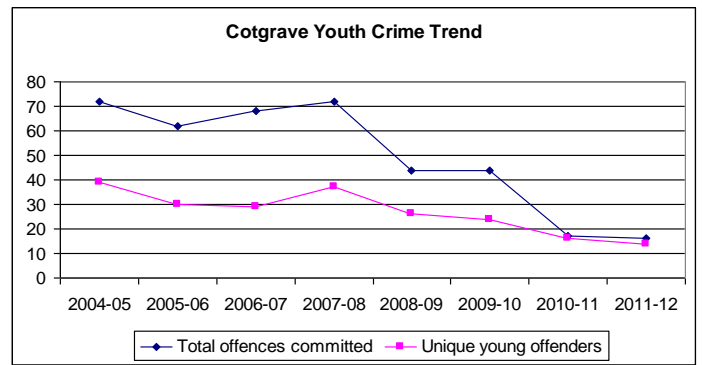


**ASB - 23% reduction by 2010-11(124 fewer incidents)
40% reduction by 2011-12 (218 fewer incidents)**

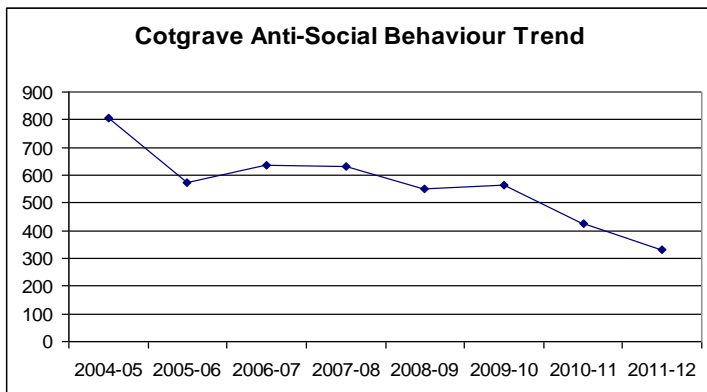
The charts below show the crime, youth crime and ASB trend in Cotgrave over the last 8 years and the table below right shows the changes over the last 3 years on the 2008-09 baselines:



Data shown is Home Office recordable crime (Source: Nottinghamshire Police)



Data shown is Home Office recordable crime (Source: Nottinghamshire Police)



Data shown is Nottinghamshire Police recorded ASB

	2009-10 change	2010-11 change	2011-12 change
Crime	-3% <i>Rushcliffe -8.6%</i> <i>CSP -11.7%</i>	-41% <i>Rushcliffe -20.5%</i> <i>CSP -23.0%</i>	-55% <i>Rushcliffe -33.7%</i> <i>CSP -30.4%</i>
Youth Crime	No change <i>Rushcliffe -2.4%</i> <i>CSP -5.9%</i>	-61% <i>Rushcliffe +73.2%</i> <i>CSP +14.1%</i>	-64% <i>Rushcliffe -28.7%</i> <i>CSP -9.9%</i>
Anti-Social Behaviour	+2.5% <i>Rushcliffe -0.3%</i> <i>CSP +0.5%</i>	-23% <i>Rushcliffe -14.3%</i> <i>CSP -11.0%</i>	-40% <i>Rushcliffe -31.8%</i> <i>CSP -23.5.7%</i>

Changes on the 2008-09 baselines over the last 3 years (2009-10 – 2011-12) with Borough and CSP changes over the same period

There were little achievements in the first year when setting up the project but in the 2 years following this there have been large reductions in crime, youth crime and ASB and these exceeded the Borough and CSP reductions. In addition, Cotgrave has gone from a persistent top 10 crime ward for volume to being ranked 16th in 2010-11 and 23rd in 2011-12, out of 71 wards in the CSP area. There have also been reductions in youth related ASB and ASB reported to the council over the same period that exceeded the borough and CSP reductions.

OBJECTIVE: To improve public perceptions



Improved perceptions in: Safety, Crime, ASB



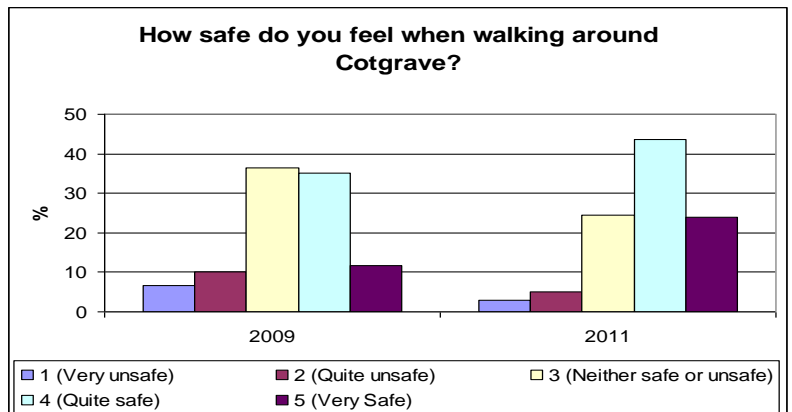
82% agree that there had been an improvement in crime and ASB in Cotgrave over the last 2 years

Survey results

Over 600 community members were surveyed in 2009 and in 2011 this was lower at 373 due to fewer resources being available. The survey was in a questionnaire format and a number of questions from the first survey were repeated.

Perceptions of Safety

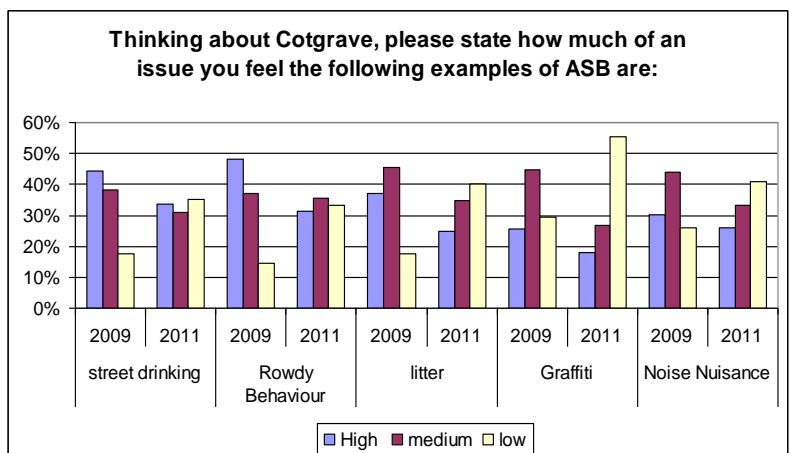
In 2011, 67% of people surveyed said they felt safe when walking around Cotgrave (this was 47% in 2009).



Perceptions of Crime / ASB

In the 2011 survey, a lower proportion thought house burglary, shed burglary, car crime, assaults and muggings were issues. Drug dealing and speeding vehicles remained the top issues but the perceived extents of the issues were reduced, showing positive improvements in perceptions.

There were improvements in perceptions of all types of ASB, as shown in the table to the right:



Results from public consultation surveys in 2009 and 2011

Public/ Partner Consultation

The following comments were made at community events in 2011-12:

"I have lived here for 40 years and it is the best it has ever been"

Plumtree Road resident

"The ABI and Rushcliffe Borough Council have been instrumental in brining all partners together and ensuring that each partner is accountable for their area of expertise, they have supported the Positive Futures project by sharing information at these meetings so that there is a holistic approach to the young people committing anti social behaviour. They have funded several projects that the young people of Cotgrave have undertaken and without their support in general Cotgrave would not have seen such dramatic reductions in ASB and youth crime.

Mark Clifford (Positive Futures Coordinator)

Mr Chatterton has phoned to pass on thanks for the fantastic job the young people in the orange jackets working on Owthorpe Road today. He says they have done a fantastic job!

(Local resident in Response to litter picking in Cotarave)

The achievements and crime reductions in Cotgrave show that when the Community have confidence in the local Policing teams and partners they pass on information regarding crime ,The criminals are then unable to function and effect local peoples way of life or standard of living.'

Phil Hallam (Neighbourhood Policing Inspector)

"Cotgrave in 2012 is a pleasant village which is becoming a sought after area in which to live. In the last two or three years, crime has been driven to an extremely low level and this is a result of police and partner action and community awareness. Recently a neighbourhood watch scheme has been launched and following the inaugural meeting, some 25% of the village has been covered. Community events are now being held on a regular basis and a feeling of unity is apparent throughout Cotgrave. The future is exciting with plans for improvements within the shopping centre and the community are working together to improve and extend the social facilities available to all."

Ian Shaw (Chair of Cotgrave Town Council)

'One of my younger brothers is part of the Positive Futures project and this is really positive and will keep him out of trouble'
Whitelands Resident

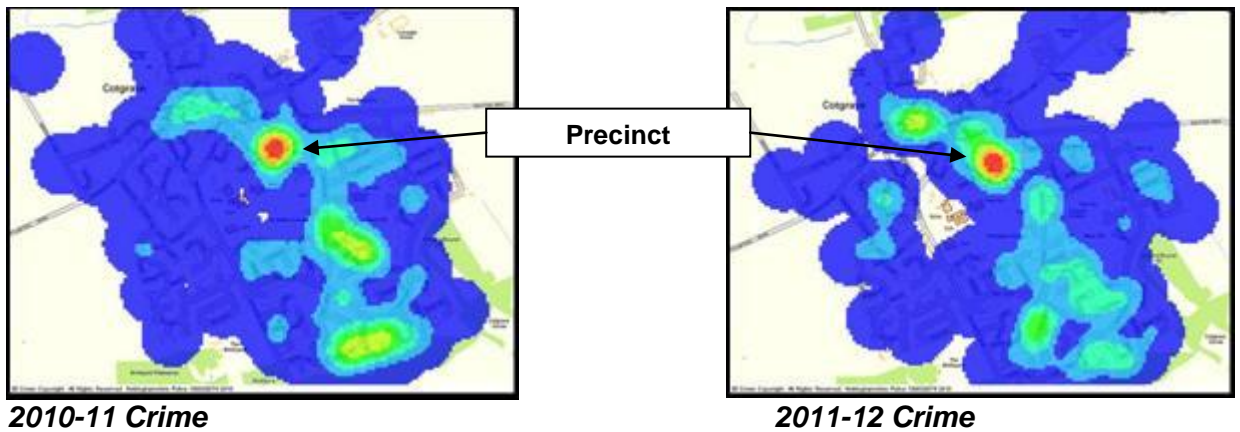
There have also been improvements in:

Repeat offending:

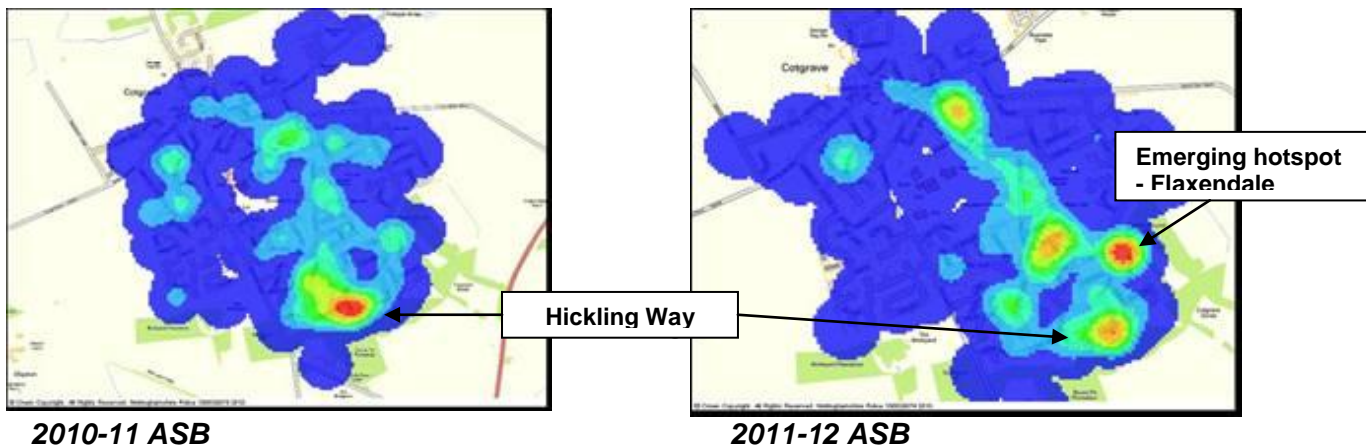
The analysis showed that 36% of offenders were repeat offenders and committed 72% of offences. By 2011-12, 14% of offenders were repeat offenders and committed 27% of offences which is a large reduction.

Hotspots

in 2010-11 and 2011-12 the residential area was no longer a hotspot for crime. Although the precinct is still the overall hotspot for all crime in 2010-11 and 2011-12 there have been reductions in the volume of offences (25 down to 20).



The precinct was no longer a hotspot for ASB and neither was the leisure centre in 2010-11 but the area around Hickling Way was (but had a 33% reduction in all ASB). There were further reductions in offences at this residential area in 2011-12 and it was no longer a hotspot but instead a new hotspot emerged around Flaxendale (hotspot bottom right).



Volumes of offences have reduced in the key areas that have been targeted which are the precinct, leisure centre and Hickling Way. An intervention has also been put in place in the new hotspot area and this should be eradicated by 2012-13.

Environment

38 of the 55 issues identified through the 8 visual audits have been permanently resolved.



The garages on Ring Leas identified through the visual audits had suffered from vandalism & graffiti but have been removed



The picture to the right shows fencing covered in graffiti and this was identified through the visual audit. The photo to the left shows the same fencing 18 months later, more than a year after the graffiti has been removed.

Displacement?

Cotgrave is within a rural area that is surrounded by non-residential areas and so there is no evidence of spatial displacement. All crime types have reduced so there is no evidence of displacement by crime type.

Diffusion of benefits?

There were previously empty units on the shopping precinct but these have now been taken up by businesses. There have also been notable benefits of targeting the ringleaders of ASB as this has resulted in reduced ASB by other members of the groups.

Cost / Benefit?

The table below left shows the breakdown of the £446,713.52 that has been spent in Cotgrave over the last 3 years, in addition to mainstream activity. The table below right shows the estimated costs of crime* in the last 3 years compared to the previous 3 years.

	Funding amount	Crime Group	2006-07 to 2008-09	2009-10 to 2011-12	Estimated cost per unit	2006-07 to 2008-09 Estimated Cost	2009-10 to 2011-12 Estimated Cost	Change
CSP funding	£9,963.20	Assault with Injury	210	100	£8,056	£1,691,760	£805,600	£886,160
Leisure Centre Project	£25,350.20	Autocrime (Theft of)	197	69				
Youth Worker in School	£11,136.00	(Theft from)	51	21	£4,138	£211,038	£86,898	£124,140
Positive Futures	£60,000.00	Burglary Other	146	48	£858	£125,268	£41,184	£84,084
2009-10 Total	£106,449.40	Criminal Damage	92	101	Not known			
CSP funding	£5,000.00	Drugs	738	382	£866	£639,108	£330,812	£308,296
Multi Use Games Area	£191,648.86	Dwelling Burglary	74	61	Not known			
Positive Futures	£60,000.00	Fraud & Forgery	98	63	£3,268	£320,264	£205,884	£114,380
2010-11 Total	£256,648.86	Most Serious Violence	13	18	Not known			
CSP funding	£23,615.26	Other Crime	13	11	£21,442	£278,746	£235,862	£42,884
Positive Futures	£60,000.00	Other Violence (Common Assault)	46	20	Not known			
2011-12 Total	£83,615.26	Robbery (Personal)	170	95	Not known			
Total Spend	£446,713.52	(Commercial)	60	44	£1,440	£86,400	£63,360	£23,040
		Sex	16	7				
		Theft (ex shop)	14	7	£7,282	£101,948	£50,974	£50,974
		(Shop theft)	2	0	£5,000	£10,000		£10,000
		Grand Total	551	333		£4,083,912	£2,213,660	£1,870,252

Estimated cost per unit: Home Office Estimated Costs of a range of crime types – Used in the IOM value for money toolkit. Not all offences have an estimated cost so this is a guide.

The estimated cost of crime has reduced by £1,870,252 over the last 3 years. The benefits Cost ratio is 4.2 indicating a substantial return on invested costs.

Sustainability

Sustainability has been an integral part of the project since it began. The Officers involved wanted to ensure that what is achieved is not just a short term fix.

Many responses have either become mainstream activity or community led. Some examples are:

Operation **Bagreef** this is integrated into daily tasking

Sensitive Lets is now a policy adopted by MHT for properties in hotspot areas of Cotgrave.

Neighbourhood watch and **Community Speed Watch** now have community members volunteering to lead them. This demonstrates confidence amongst community and a willingness to engage.

The Cotgrave **sports space** is utilised by a significant number of young people for informal play. The local schools also use the facility for P.E. lessons.

The **youth club** now charge 30p per session and this will be used to buy new games and equipment for the young people. A youth council is also being established who will seek to obtain funding to support the work in the future if required.

The positive Futures Programme has developed a **work club** which will be led by a volunteer in the near future. To date they have supported over 70 people and have created 15 new CV's, updated 9 CV's and supported 5 people into work/training.

The **gating order** and **environmental improvements** e.g. Flaxendale are permanent changes that have had a significant impact on the residents in the area.

The new Town Councillors have set up a **community website** and through that various groups are forming including a **clean-up group**. They will be provided with litter picks and are committed to conducting regular community clean ups.

ASB working group – meets monthly to discuss cases and now has input from the **Family Intervention project** with a Cotgrave family referred to the project

The **visual audits** continue on a quarterly basis through mainstream resourcing.

Cotgrave will be seeing significant changes over the coming years with plans in place for the redevelopment of the existing town centre. The Borough Council will be ensuring that the developer partner carries out extensive consultation with the whole community about the new town centre area and this will mean that everyone has a real opportunity to influence the future of Cotgrave, to ensure it is a safe place to be.

Conclusions

Cotgrave had been a persistent problem area for crime and ASB and attempts made in the past had focussed on short-term issues. Analysis highlighted that a long-term problem solving approach would be required, focussing on the underlying causes. The responses have focussed on all aspects of the problem solving triangle, with policies & procedures becoming integrated into mainstream delivery to ensure long-term sustainability. Community engagement is something that has been focussed on more recently (last year) and the development of Neighbourhood watch and community speed watch has demonstrated community engagement and commitment. The crime reductions and improved community perception have demonstrated the success of the coordinated actions. These reductions have been maintained for more than a 2-year period.

PART THREE – PROJECT DETAILS

Project name: Making Cotgrave Smile

Project location: Cotgrave Electoral Ward, Rushcliffe Borough, Nottinghamshire

Postcode/s covered: NG12 3

Dates and location of project

Start date: April 2009

End date: Ongoing

Please indicate whether the project is:

Ongoing Completed Current

CSP name: South Nottinghamshire Community Safety Partnership

CSP area or region¹: East Midlands

Type of area²: Rural

What were the financial costs of your project? £446,713.52

What resources required for your project (people)? Mainstream activity from council, police, youth service, leisure centre, PCT,
The Officers in the Officers group are those who are responsible for day to day delivery of the work and the Project Officer coordinates the work.

How did you secure resources for your project? For example did you access specific funding?

South Nottinghamshire Community Safety Partnership allocates funding to the high crime areas and so Cotgrave has received funding from them each year.

Home Office / Football Foundation funding was secured for delivery of the Positive Futures project.

External funding was secured from a number of sources by Cotgrave Town Council for the sports space that was completed in February 2011.

South Nottinghamshire Community Safety Partnership and Home Office / Football Foundation (for Positive Futures)

¹ Greater London, East Midlands, West Midlands, NE England, NW England, SE England, SW England, Yorkshire/Humber, Eastern England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland

² All, rural, urban, suburban, mixed, various

Partners actively involved in your project

Please list key partners contributing to the project:

- A. Nottinghamshire County Cricket club (Positive Futures)
- B. Nottinghamshire Police
- C. Parkwood Leisure
- D. Rushcliffe Borough Council (Community safety / environmental Health)
- E. Nottinghamshire County Council (Youth services / community engagement)
- F. Cotgrave Town Council
- G. Metropolitan Housing Trust (Social Housing)
- H. NHS – Lets Build

How did you engage and work with them?

At the start of the project the Project Officer met with representatives from all the organisations to explain the objectives of the project and to ensure they would engage. The Officers group meets on a 6 weekly basis and there are excellent attendance rates at each.

At the start of each year the Officers group develop an action plan for that year and allocate any funding that is available. The Project Officer is then responsible for the on-going monitoring of this plan. Any pieces of work that fall behind schedule are promptly highlighted to the agency responsible for delivery and action is taken.

The Officers Group reports into the wider South Nottinghamshire Community Safety Partnership structure and so there is a mechanism for holding Officers/Agencies to account if required.

Crime type(s) addressed

You have told us about the theme within which your project should be entered. Please use this section to set out which specific crime types your project addressed (Crime types could include³ anti-social behaviour, burglary, domestic violence, gang activity, hate crime, knife crime, night time economy, violent crime and criminal damage, drug offences, fear of crime, fly-tipping, hate crime, fraud and forgery, traffic offences/road safety, vehicle crime, vehicle theft).

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Criminal damage
- Graffiti
- Dwelling burglary
- Violent crime (including domestic)
- Drug offences
- Alcohol related crime
- Youth Crime
- Domestic Abuse
- Fear of crime / public perceptions

If the crime was a hate crime what was the ethnicity of the victim?

³ The list of crime types provided is not exhaustive

Offender and Victim information

What was the sex of the offender(s) (male, female, both)

80% of offences were committed by males but this varied by crime type

What was the type of offender(s)? (prolific priority offender, drug abuser, alcohol abuser, other)

There were a number of PPOs but there was also a high proportion of young offenders.

What was the age of the offender(s)? (Under 10, 10-18, 19-25, 26-40, 41-55, 56-64, 65+, various ages) Age range from 6-68 years. 28% aged <18 years; 27% aged 18-24

What was the age of the victim(s)? (Under 10, 10-18, 19-25, 26-40, 41-55, 56-64, 65+, various ages) . Victims ranged in age from 1-98 years. The peak victim age was 42-43 years. For robbery victims the peak age was 19 years and for domestic incidents this was 31-32 years.

What was the sex of the victim(s)? (Male, female, both)

Proportions of male and female victims are roughly even. Males are more likely to be victims of robbery, most serious violence and Assault with Injury offences and females are more likely to be victims of sex offences and domestic incidents (not a crime).

What was the type of victim(s)? (Householders, repeat victimisation, school children, students, vulnerable people, other) Victims were generally residents of Cotgrave (86%). There were victims of repeat domestic abuse and criminal damage / ASB. Levels of repeat victimisation were comparatively high. Certain demographic types were disproportionately affected by crime. There were also business victims of criminal damage and theft offences.

Sharing learning

Other Benefits

Were there any other benefits e.g. community outcome, from the project not directly linked to the problem as it was initially defined?

The relationships developed between the town council and borough council through this process has enabled much smoother progression of the master plan for Cotgrave which is a large regeneration project that will mean extensive changes to the future of the town centre.

A work club is being developed for the area in partnership between Rushcliffe Borough Council, Positive Futures, Job Centre Plus and a Local business. This is in the very early stages but is already attracting 10 + local people each week. It is hoped that this will increase the employability of local residents. This is linked in the Master plan project as this will of course open up employment opportunities that will be ring fenced for local people.

The Positive Futures project has linked in with the local Police beat team and this has meant good relationships are being built between the team and the local young

people who were once identified as a problem in the area. This has been done through attendance at residentials and the engagement of the Officers in the activities so the young people get to know them on an informal basis.

Lessons Learned

What were the three most important lessons from the project and three things you would do differently if you were to do the work again?

Lessons learned:

- Keeping local Councillors informed and engaged is a really useful way of getting positive messages out about the project and involving the wider community.
- The use of Police to target and patrol identified hotspot areas is a simple but excellent way to improve public confidence and reassurance.
- Regular meetings of the Officers group have meant that any issues or barriers have been overcome quickly and it provides a chance to share new ideas and look at ways to work together on new projects.

Things to do differently:

- Whilst the community are positive about the project and the results achieved there has been limited real community engagement in the project. Existing groups are now going to be utilised for engagement rather than trying to establish a new group.
- A lack of engagement from some partners in the initial stages of the project caused some delay in some of the work getting started.
- Working relationships with the local primary schools is just starting to progress and some excellent work is being done with them. Ideally this would have happened earlier on in the project but there was some difficulty in getting a consistent contact at the schools. A new worker is now in post that links into the project.

Has the work been formally evaluated? If so, please provide details of the methodology and outcomes (not already set out in your application)

The work over the last 12 months (2011-12) has been evaluated as part of the Community Safety Partnership evaluation programme. This looks at individual activities under the headings of Serious Acquisitive Crime, violence, domestic abuse, youth issues, alcohol & drugs, hate crime and Anti-Social Behaviour and where there are direct links to crime reduction this is highlighted as green – where there is insufficient evidence to show whether the activity has had an impact or not this is highlighted in orange. The evaluation also provides a performance overview.

Contact Details

Application Author's name: Sally Jackson

Organisation: South Nottinghamshire Community Safety Partnership

Telephone Number: 101 ext 810 6915

Email address: sally.jackson@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk

Website: www.sncsp.gov.uk

Alternative contact for application: Catherine Sowter

Organisation: Rushcliffe Borough Council

Telephone number: 0115 914 8552

Email address: CSowter@Ruschliffe.gov.uk

PART FOUR - CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

Information requested within this section of the application form is compulsory. Each question should be answered. This section is not assessed as part of the Tilley Awards but failure to answer all the questions may result in your application being rejected from the competition

Q: Can you confirm that the partners listed carried out the project as stated?

Yes

No

Q: Can you confirm that the details stated are factually correct?

Yes

No

Q: Can all contents of this application can be made publicly available.

Yes

No

Please mark the box below with an X to indicate that all organisations involved in the project have been notified of this entry (this is to prevent duplicate entries of the same project):

Please mark the box below with an X to indicate that your CSP/LCJB Chair /BCU Commander/Relevant Director within a Local Authority is content for this project to be entered into the Tilley Awards.

Please mark the box below with an X to confirm that this project has only been entered into the 2012 Tilley Awards once.