



TILLEY AWARDS 2011 APPLICATION FORM

Applications made to this year's Tilley Awards must be submitted electronically to the Tilley Awards mailbox at TilleyAwards2011@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 www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime/partnerships/tilley-awards/tilley-awards-11/

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 2011 Awards Guidance will result in your entry being rejected from the competition.

All entries for phase one themes must be received by 1:00pm on 13 June 2011. Late entries will not be accepted. Hard copies of the application form are not required.

All entries for phase two themes must be received by 1:00pm on 5 September. 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.

Project Name: Making Cotgrave Smile

Location: Cotgrave ward, South Nottinghamshire

Theme Addressed: Theme 10: Other Crime types category

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 2011 Tilley Awards. The information contained within this section will, however, be used to identify the most popular national finalist entered into this year's 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 2011 Tilley Awards guidance. This section should be used as your social marketing opportunity.

FOUR HUNDRED WORDS SUMMARY

The Area based project was launched to tackle a range of issues in a persistently high crime and Anti-social behaviour (ASB) area. The ward area, once a thriving mining town, had one of the highest crime and ASB levels in South Nottinghamshire. It had been the subject of negative media headlines and public perception of the area was poor.

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.

The root causes of the problems were deprivation factors and problem families but also the youth population was high in the area and there wasn't really anything for youths to do.

A multitude of problems were identified and it was clear that a 'one size fits all' approach would not be adequate. An Officers group was established who then developed a project plan involving a number of initiatives. This holistic approach ultimately aimed to improve the perceptions of the community by tackling the issues that mattered to them.

Intensive youth work with identified at risk youths to engage them in diversionary activities took place as well as intergenerational projects. Holiday programmes were also developed with the local leisure centre playing an integral part.

Approaches were taken to reduce criminal damage and ASB. This included a gating order and demolition of problem garage sites.

Problem individuals / families were referred to the ASB working group. The local social housing provider has served ASB notices on tenants and has also implemented a sensitive lets policy.

The police have targeted repeat offenders in the area and monitor the 'Cotgrave most wanted' on a regular basis. They are also working with the local housing provider to make sure problem individuals are not allocated housing in the area upon release from prison.

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.

In the 2 years following the start of the project, there has been nearly a 40% reduction in crime, a 16% reduction in ASB and positive community feedback. The crime and ASB reductions are dramatic and the area has been highlighted as best practise in Nottinghamshire for its use of the problem solving model.

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 2010 Tilley Awards Guidance.

SCANNING

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, it 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% of the population suffering above average deprivation.



Historically, Cotgrave has suffered consistently 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 aimed at tackling crime and ASB but despite this, the problem was not improving and perceptions were very poor. A housing survey found that 50% of those who were offered social housing in the area actually rejected it. Crime and ASB were high and public perception was poor.

Place survey results (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 structured interviews (146) and postal questionnaires (460). People generally felt unsafe when walking around Cotgrave, especially the precinct area and attributed this to young people hanging around. People identified problems with all types of ASB. Residents felt that activities for young people, police patrols and teenage play facilities would help to solve the problems in Cotgrave. Residents were also asked to indicate on a map where they thought the problems were within Cotgrave. The Precinct area was highlighted as the main perceived problem area.

Youth consultation / forum

This involved 90 young people from local secondary schools. Young people didn't like gangs and lack of activities in Cotgrave. The majority felt that negative media portrayals of young people affected the way they were treated in Cotgrave. Young people requested football as an activity to do in their spare time.

Visual Audit

The first audit took place in March 2009 and involved partners from the Borough Council, Spirita (social housing) and the Police doing a joint patch walk. Problems with graffiti, criminal damage and litter were identified. 23 locations were highlighted 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 (in relation to South Nottinghamshire):

- 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

- 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%)

It is then important to ascertain 'Why' these were problems and this is looked at in depth in the analysis section.

* Broken Windows effect – because the area was already damaged this was almost making it acceptable to cause more graffiti / damage

ANALYSIS

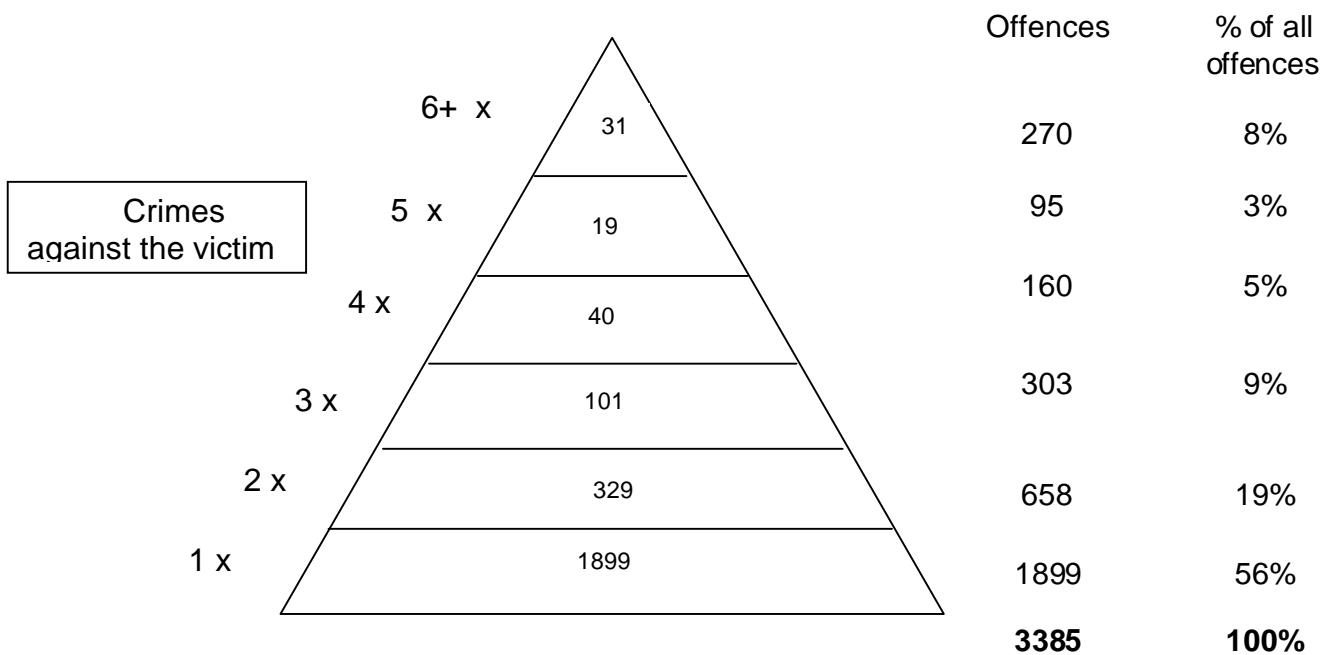
This section considers Routine Activity Theory* in the form of the problem analysis triangle. In order to fully understand the problems in Cotgrave and deliver suitable interventions it was necessary to establish the root causes of the problems and those affected by them. It considers crime and ASB data for the 5 years leading up to 2009.



Victims

There was an even gender split but this varied slightly by crime type. Repeat victimisation was highlighted as an issue (see below). There was also repeat victimisation with ASB but gaps around victim/offender details (not recorded). 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

*Routine Activity Theory: Cohen & Felson (1979)

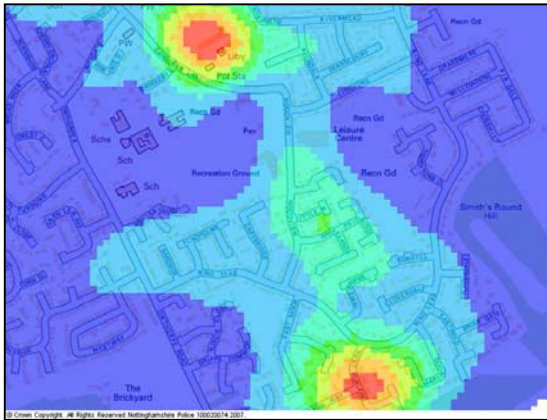
Offenders

The majority were males and more than a quarter were aged <18 years with 27% aged 18-24 years. The vast majority 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 a number of families where there was more than one offender.

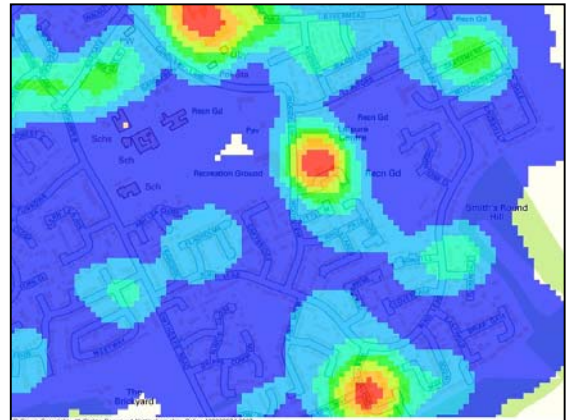
School	Number of offenders	Offences
Not applicable or left school	75	177
Dayncourt	73	147
South Wolds	12	41
Toot Hill	6	7
Manvers Junior School	6	19
Perm excluded	<5	27

Location*

Scanning identified 2 main hotspots for crime and 3 for ASB. There were 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.



Crime hotspots



ASB hotspots

Precinct

This area was a hotspot for all crime and ASB, including alcohol and youth related crime, particularly in the evenings / weekends (temporal analysis). 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 the 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 in a group 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 / multiple ASB incidents were identified which indicated 'problem families'.

Leisure Centre

This emerged as a hotspot in 2008/09 for ASB. This was mainly youth related rowdy behaviour which was intimidating customers resulting in complaints being made.

* Crime Pattern Theory suggests crime is not random and occurs around offender's awareness spaces such as home, work and entertainment (Brantingham & Brantingham (1982))

Other Analysis of note:

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

Levels in Cotgrave were comparatively high. 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 but offender details were not known.

Summary

The analysis showed that victims and offenders were generally residents of Cotgrave and the main crime suffered was criminal damage, violence, theft and domestic abuse. Those living around Hickling Way were being disproportionately affected by crime. Persistent Crime and ASB around the Precinct area had led to residents feeling unsafe and in fear. Youths were commonly cited as causing the problems. Another factor that was highlighted in the analysis was problem families, particularly in the Hickling Way area.

Root causes

Cotgrave has the highest levels of multiple deprivation, including the highest levels of child poverty in the Rushcliffe Borough. It has a high percentage of young people and due to its rural location, the young population tend to remain in the area in evenings and weekends. Congregation of youths in areas such as the precinct has led to reports of ASB and fear amongst some residents. The lack of the activities for the young people had led to boredom and in some cases escalated into ASB and crime. There were also a number of repeat offenders who live in the area who contributed greatly towards the problems and in addition there were a number of 'problem families' for crime and ASB.

Previous Interventions

As the crime, ASB and overall deprivation levels have been persistently high for at least the last 7 years, it is clear that a 'quick fix' will not provide long-term solutions. This was demonstrated through a 'week of action' in 2008 where intensive programmes and initiatives took place over one week. This has had no sustainable effect on crime and other issues. Other 'quick fixes' have included dispersal zones, patrols by police and other short-term projects. 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 action group under the Community Safety Partnership and led by the Project Officer from Rushcliffe Borough Council was set up in April 2009 and currently meets on a 6-weekly basis. The group consists of members from a range of organisations including Rushcliffe Borough Council, Positive Futures (Youth Project), Town Council, Spirita (Social Housing provider), Youth Service, County Council, Police, NHS and Parkwood Leisure. The group were to work together to set up co-ordinated projects to tackle the issues identified in the analysis.

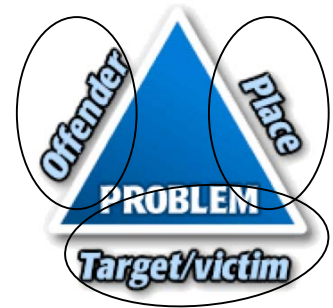
The specific objectives were:

1. To reduce crime and ASB by 10% in the financial year 2010-11 (2009-10 as baseline). This would be measured through recorded crime and recorded ASB (police data).
2. To improve public perceptions (community consultation in May 2009 to be used as baseline). 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 anecdotal information.

RESPONSE

The key themes:

1. Youth issues
2. ASB/Criminal damage
3. Problem families
4. Repeat offenders/victims
5. Precinct area
6. Public perception



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

1. Youth Issues

These responses aimed to target specific individuals but also offer activities to all youths within the community to prevent and divert away from crime / ASB and also provide engagement opportunities for education and awareness raising.

- **Positive Futures Programme** – this is a social inclusion programme led by Nottinghamshire County Cricket club that started in May 2009 to work with socially excluded groups, young offenders and those identified as at risk of becoming victims of crime through social and economic circumstances to raise self esteem, raise aspirations and offer pathways into mainstream sports provision through community based coaching programmes. Referrals were made to the group from a range of agencies. 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. Funding is confirmed until November 2012 and further funding will be sought after this. 2 of the 1st cohort have been prevented from being permanently excluded from school and are now in Further Education. Some sessions were available to all young people in Cotgrave including Football on 2 different nights of the week and a school holiday programme.
- **Work in local school** – A youth worker was employed to work in the exclusion unit and sessions were delivered to the exclusion unit over the period of one term. An alcohol project was also delivered to targeted groups by the health development worker.
- **Leisure Centre project** - an emerging problem with 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 young people on the leisure centre database and 62 engaged with the junior gym
- **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



Cotgrave Sports Space (Multi-use games area)

2. ASB / Criminal Damage

Alleyways and garages were highlighted as a problem for attracting ASB / environmental issues in the initial visual audit. The council ASB data showed problems with dog fouling & graffiti and this was a community concern. The follow responses aimed to reduce crime / ASB as well as remove excuses*

- A **Gating order** at Scotland bank - was completed by Rushcliffe Borough Council following consistent complaints about Anti-Social Behaviour, the aim of this was to prevent access to the precinct and was a situational crime prevention method that prevented people hanging around in the alleyway and using it as an access route to the precinct.
- Spirita had **garages demolished** to prevent young people causing criminal damage and graffiti in the area. The garages were highlighted as a problem area through the visual audit and had also generated ASB reports
- **Dog fouling campaign** – This was a publicity campaign run by the Borough Council with targeted enforcement action to raise awareness and to tackle those people who allowed their dogs to foul.
- Regular **visual audits** – these were completed on a quarterly basis by the council, police and Spirita and any areas in need of attention were highlighted. Resources were then directed to these areas to ensure graffiti / litter was removed promptly so no gain was experienced from those committing the criminal damage. The probation service have been involved in community clean ups through 'payback'.



Demolition of garages

3. Problem Families

The following responses aim to prevent ASB, work to reduce current problems through action plans and also use enforcement tactics where the families have not been cooperative:

- **ASB Group** –20 cases relating to Cotgrave (individuals or addresses) have been discussed over the last 2 years at the Multi-Agency ASB working group and action plans have been put in place to deal with and monitor problems.
- **Sensitive Lets** – the local housing provider 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** -The local housing provider 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).

**Utilising some of the twenty-five techniques of situational crime prevention: Clarke (1997)*

4. Repeat offenders / victims

- **Operation Bagreef** (Police) This project started in 2009 and focussed on the top repeat offenders within the area. The operation used the principles of Integrated Offender Management to offer repeat offenders pathways out of offending and when this was not taken up, enforcement tactics were 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. Even those that are living in the area and not offending are visited on a regular basis by PCSOs and beat teams. 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. Cases are also discussed at the ASB problem solving group. There is currently a caseload of 13 individuals monitored as 'Cotgrave's Most Wanted'.
- **ASB Pilot** -A police-led intervention whereby all victims of ASB were visited and risk assessed and vulnerable victims were recorded on the crime recording system. This enables closer monitoring and problem solving plans are put into place and supported by various agencies. This has now been rolled out to the whole of the Nottinghamshire Police Force and funded through mainstream.
- **Domestic Abuse**
Work has taken place with young people through the youth forum/ school programmes / events to raise awareness of domestic abuse. 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.

5. 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. This response aimed to reduce the reasons for being in the precinct late at night and so to reduce opportunities for crime/ASB

Both projects involved the licensing teams within the police and local council.

6. Public Perception

The following responses were aimed at engaging with all members of the community and also providing information on what was being done in the area. This was a multi-agency approach.

- **Engagement**
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 awareness raising. This has involved exercise classes for the elderly, Weeks / days of action, community clean ups and the Christmas lights switch on.



Community involvement in improving the local park and picking litter

- **Communication**

Regular articles have been included in the Cotgrave Connections magazine to keep residents aware of the work that have been taking place and 50+ residents have requested contact through email and so are informed by the Projects Officer on a regular basis

Sustainability

Relationships amongst various agencies in Cotgrave had previously been strained but a new working group has helped to change this as well as improved relationships and mutual accountability. Other working relationships have been developed and enabled progression. The Cotgrave Master Plan is now in its first stages with planning permission granted. This is a regeneration project which will aim to improve quality of life in the area through increased facilities / commerce and employment in the area.

The Positive Futures program has developed a job club for the older cohort, which is supported in terms of funding from a local business and also by the Job Centre. This program plans to be made available to the wider Cotgrave community and if successful should demonstrate sustainability in terms of long-term employability.

Sustainability has been demonstrated through reducing repeat offending, working with problem families, diverting young people away from crime and ASB, improving job prospects, improving pride and confidence in the area and working with vulnerable victims. In addition, activities have been built into mainstream delivery and working relations have been made more effective and this is something that is sustainable.

A community group is also something that will be strived for but as yet has proved difficult in setting up due to lack of community interest and so is an identified barrier.

ASSESSMENT

This section shows the achievements against the set objectives:

1. To reduce crime and ASB by 10% in the financial year 2010-11

Control Group

A control group was identified and this was chosen because it shared similar characteristics (but not all) with Cotgrave. The control group is independent and has not received co-ordinated treatment whereas the borough / CSP area comparison will have been directly influenced by the reductions in Cotgrave. The use of a control groups enables more scientific validity.

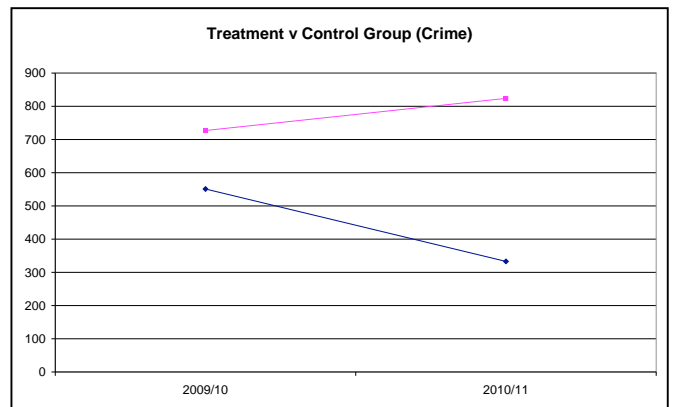
	Cotgrave	Control Group
Ex Mining Town	Yes	Yes
Population	Approx 7500	Approx 8000
Households	Approx 3000	Approx 3400
< 15 Years	Greatly over represented	Greatly over represented
Deprivation	47% suffer from above average deprivation	77% suffer from above average deprivation
Top 5 Mosaic Groups	J, D, K, E, B	K, J, M, O, B
Average crime rate, Prior to 2009/10	100 per 1000 population	128 per 1000 population
Crime Breakdown:		
Criminal damage	36%	25%
Theft	17%	21%
Violence	18%	12%
SAC	16%	22%
Burglary other	6%	17%

The table to the right shows the categories used to establish the control area and displayed is the best matched ward area within the county:

Crime reductions

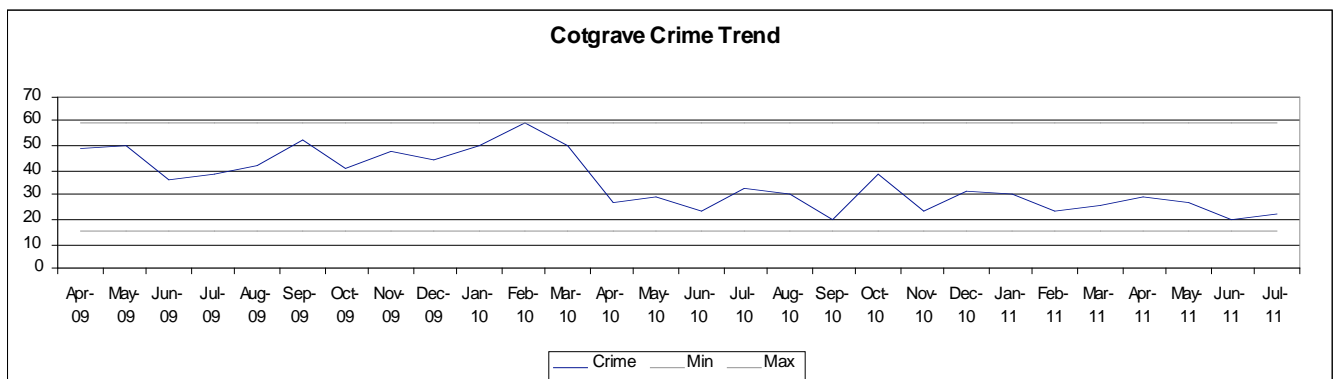
There were 551 crimes in 2009/10 and 333 in 2011/12, which represents a 39.6% reduction. This compares to a 12.8% reduction in the CSP area and a 13% increase in the Control Group over the same period.

Using the Odds Ratio* calculation there is a comparative 47% reduction in the treatment Group (Cotgrave) in 2010-11 when compared to the Control Group, which is a significant result (OR=1.87; z = 8.02).



Cotgrave has gone from a persistent top 10 crime ward to being ranked 16th in 2010-11.

As of July 2011, low levels of crime have been maintained in Cotgrave and Year to date there is a 13% reduction in all crime (2010-11 baseline):

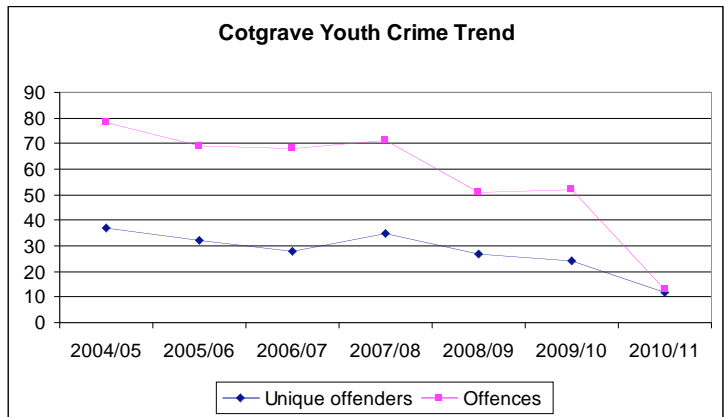


*The odds ratio is advocated by Farrington & Welch (2002) where multiple control groups are not present

Youth Crime

Between 2004-05 and 2009-10, levels of youth crime in Cotgrave have been in the top 10 in South Notts and have accounted for 4-5% of all youth crime.

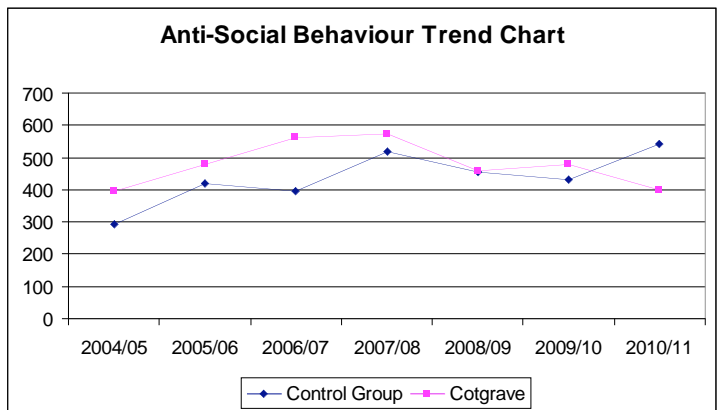
In the last year, however, Cotgrave had the 24th highest levels (no longer a top 10 ward) and accounted for only 1.47% of youth crime. In 2010-11, there was a 75% reduction in offences committed by young offenders and also a 50% reduction in the volume of young people committing offences. Reductions in youth crime have had a direct impact on overall crime.



ASB reductions

There was a 16.5% reduction in ASB in Cotgrave in 2010-11. This compares to a 2.5% increase in the CSP area and a 25.6% increase in the Control Group over the same period.

Using the Odds Ratio calculation there is a comparative 33% reduction in the Treatment Group (Cotgrave) in 2010-11, which is a significant result (OR=1.50; z = 5.89). Despite this ASB levels are still comparatively high.



In addition there was a 38% reduction in youth related ASB and a 15% reduction in council reported ASB in Cotgrave over the same period.

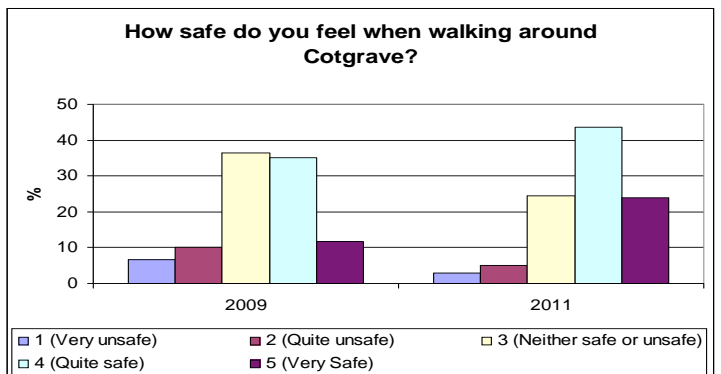
2. To improve public perceptions

Survey results

In excess of 600 community members were surveyed in 2009 and in 2011 this was lower at 373. The survey was in the format of a questionnaire 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 perceived improvements in perceptions of all types of ASB, as shown in the table below:

Thinking about Cotgrave, please state how much of an issue you feel the examples of ASB are:

	2009 Results			2011 Results		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
noise nuisance	30.1	43.8	26.1	26.1	33.1	40.8
street drinking	44.4	38.2	17.4	33.8	30.9	35.3
drug issues	17.2	26.1	56.3	16.7	16.7	66.5
animal nuisance	47.8	34.9	17.2	41.1	27.2	31.7
begging	1.7	3.2	95.1	1.6	4.4	94.0
neighbours	10.7	26.3	62.9	12.4	19.4	68.3
intimidation	20.9	33.1	46.0	12.5	22.7	64.8
rowdy behaviour	48.2	37.2	14.6	31.3	35.4	33.3
vehicle nuisance	19.3	38.1	42.7	18.8	23.4	57.9
Graffiti	25.6	44.7	29.6	17.9	26.7	55.3
litter	36.9	45.6	17.5	24.8	34.9	40.3
Abandoned / Burnt Out cars	2.7	16.1	81.1	1.6	5.9	92.5
Vacant / boarded up properties	10.4	29.5	60.1	2.3	9.8	88.0
Fly-tipping	15.6	39.2	45.2	11.4	19.9	68.7

Highlighted in Bold is the column with the highest percentage (it should be noted that respondents are not necessarily statistically representative of the Cotgrave population)

Area Perceptions

An additional question was added to the follow up survey. 82% of those surveyed agreed that there had been an improvement in crime and ASB in Cotgrave over the last 2 years.

Public Consultation

The following comments were made at a roadshow stall in Cotgrave in April 2011:

Resident from Plumtree Road; 'I have lived here for 40 years and it is the best it has ever been'.

Ash Lea Close resident - 'I am really pleased with the regular Police patrols, all the amenities are close by and I regularly go to Surestart which provides a really good service'

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

Other:

Reductions in repeat victimisation / offending:

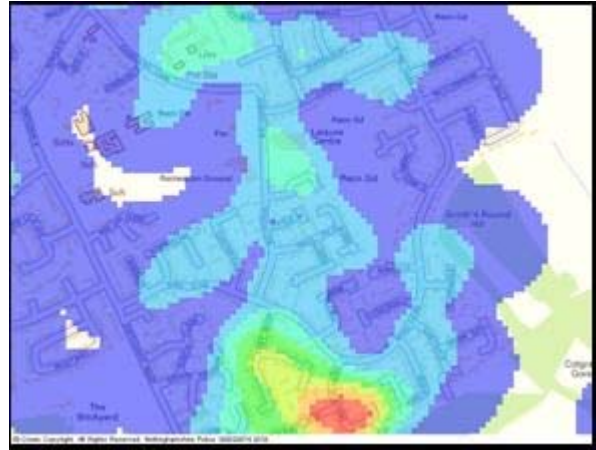
- In 2010-11 30% of offences were against 14% of unique victims and 14% of offenders committed 31% of offences. This includes reductions in domestic abuse.
- In 2010-11 Cotgrave was ranked down to 16th for supervised adult offenders

Hotspots

in 2010-11, the residential area was no longer a hotspot for crime. Although the precinct was still the overall hotspot, crime had reduced by 36% (-15 offences). The precinct was no longer a hotspot for ASB and neither was the leisure centre. The residential area remained a hotspot for ASB with similar levels to the previous year, but there had been a 33% reduction on the year previous to this (2008-09).



Crime Hotspot 2010-11



ASB Hotspot 2010-11

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.

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, and policies & procedures have become integrated into mainstream delivery to ensure long-term sustainability. The crime reductions and improved community perception so far have demonstrated the success of the coordinated actions. These reductions have been maintained for a 15-month period and it is anticipated that further improvements will be made through the exit strategy. This model is now being shared as best practice across Nottinghamshire.

PART THREE – PROJECT DETAILS

Project name: Making Cotgrave Smile

Project location: Cotgrave Ward, South Nottinghamshire

Contact Details

Application Author's name: Sally Jackson

Organisation: South Nottinghamshire Community Safety Partnership

Telephone Number: 0300 300 9999 ext 811 6915

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

Alternative contact for application: Catherine Sowter

Organisation: Rushcliffe Borough Council

Telephone number: 0115 9148552

Email address: csowter@rushcliffe.gov.uk

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

CSP area or region¹: East Midlands

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

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. Spirita (Social Housing)
- H. NHS – Lets Build

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 include² anti-social behaviour, burglary, domestic violence, gang activity, hate crime, knife crime, night time economy, violent crime and criminal damage).

- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Criminal damage
- Dwelling burglary
- Violence crime (including domestic)
- Drug offences
- Alcohol related crime
- Youth Crime
- Domestic Abuse

Resources required for project

Financial budget (£): £186,000 (£66,000 from CSP and £120,000 for Positive Futures)

Resource budget:

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

Sharing learning

Other Benefits

² The list of crime types provided is not exhaustive

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.

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: Is there any reason why the contents of this application should not be made publicly available? If so please state the reason/s and refer to guidance concerning sharing Tilley application submissions.

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 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 2011 Tilley Awards once.