

- The CDRP provides a Sporting Chance Project which uses sport as part of a series of measures to help address a range of complex issues around young people in Bassetlaw

Boston Borough Council: Lincolnshire

- The council does not separate 'youth related anti social behaviour' from anti social behaviour
- Community Safety, Environmental Health, and Property Services are engaged with to tackle youth nuisance and disorder
- Youth related anti social behaviour is a strategic priority in the Community Safety Strategy, having a dedicated community safety officer
- The CDRP provides neighbourhood wardens, and CCTV to address youth nuisance and disorder

East Northamptonshire Council: Northamptonshire

- East Northamptonshire does not separate 'youth related anti social behaviour' from anti social behaviour
- Council departments that record youth related anti social behaviour are; Strategy/Policy, Environmental Health, Community Services, Leisure Services
- Community Services, Strategy/Policy Directorate, Environmental Health, Leisure Services, and Legal Services are engaged with when tackling youth related anti social behaviour
- Youth related anti social behaviour is a strategic priority in the Community Safety Strategy.
- The CDRP provides a youth action project (Rushden) for 13 – 19 year olds, a skateboard project (Oundle), working with the fire service to facilitate counseling for young people identified as experimenting with or showing a fascination towards fire.

Forest of Dean District Council: Gloucestershire

- The council does not separate 'youth related anti social behaviour' from anti social behaviour
- Regeneration SRB6 Scheme Manager and Community Safety record youth related anti social behaviour
- The departments engaged with to tackle youth related anti social behaviour differs according to the type of ASB that is being caused
- Youth related anti social behaviour is a strategic priority in the Community Safety Strategy

Tendring District Council: Essex

- The council does not separate 'youth related anti social behaviour' from anti social behaviour
- Housing, Community Services and Leisure Services are engaged with to tackle youth nuisance and disorder
- Youth related anti social behaviour is a strategic priority in the Community Safety Strategy, having a dedicated anti social behaviour officer

Wyre Valley Borough Council: Lancashire

- The council does not separate 'youth related anti social behaviour' from anti social behaviour
- Youth related anti social behaviour is a strategic priority in the Community Safety Strategy, having a dedicated community safety officer
- The CDRP provides largely diversionary activities such as skate parks, educational projects, cyber café, community safety awareness days, etc to tackle youth nuisance and disorder

From this review it seems that other authorities are engaged in much the same activities to address the issue of youth related nuisance and anti-social behaviour.

In addition, this assessment has also sought to identify examples of good practice within other Local Authority regions with regard to youth nuisance and disorder. The case studies below highlight promising practice from across England and Wales whereby the issue of youth nuisance and disorder has been addressed at the local level.

<i>Name of Initiative</i>	Matlock Rampage Project
<i>Location</i>	Matlock Derbyshire
<i>Contact Name Address & Telephone</i>	Pam Robinson 7a Firs Parade Matlock DE4 3AS 01624 585653
<i>Date Project Started</i>	Sept 2000
<i>Aims of Project</i>	To give wheeled sports facilities to Matlock
<i>Age range of young people involved</i>	11 – 22 years
<i>Role of young people involved</i>	Steering group – Chair Treasurer Secretary, Fundraising committee – all young people
<i>Reason for project being set up e.g. specific problem to overcome Was this based on an audit?</i>	Young people in Matlock being moved on from park and bus shelters etc with skate boards and bikes. The need for provision was discovered by the detached youth work team.

<i>Outputs to date (events reports, videos, pictures etc)</i>	Visit to Sheffield Park. Formed a steering group. Adopted constitution. Opened bank account. Raised funds. Had plans draw up, press coverage, support of district, short-listed for council demonstration days.
<i>Outcomes to date (reductions in youth crime/nuisance, raised awareness, youth empowerment etc)</i>	This project has raised the awareness of the need for this provision in Matlock and given young people a voice. They spoke to 100 at the national Youth Work Conference using OHP and microphones.

<i>Name of Initiative</i>	Sandiacre Youth project
<i>Location</i>	Sandiacre, Erewash
<i>Contact Name Address & Telephone</i>	Helen Johnson Goundwork Erewash Valley (GEV) 43 Town Street Sandiacre NG10 5DU 01773 841566
<i>Date Project Started</i>	February 2001
<i>Aims of Project</i>	Provide facilities for young people in Sandiacre to reduce nuisance and youth related crime / complaints to police
<i>Age range of young people involved</i>	9 -20 years
<i>Role of young people involved</i>	Fully consulted as to what they want - YP worked out priorities based on questionnaire results. YP have also carried out litter picks and conservation work to give back to the community
<i>Reason for project being set up e.g. specific problem to overcome Was this based on an audit?</i>	Police approached GEV as levels of nuisance/ crime reports were high people intimidated by gangs of youths on the street
<i>Outputs to date (events reports, videos, pictures etc)</i>	Litter pick in Oct 2001 lots of press coverage. Conservation work on stony clouds LNR. Request by YP to do more. Funding secured for sports facilities will be in place early June subject to planning approval.
<i>Outcomes to date (reductions in youth crime/nuisance, raised awareness, youth empowerment etc)</i>	Levels of reports to police reduced. YP aware they appear intimidating greater respect for police – YP admitting crime to community policeman. Community more receptive to needs of YP.
<i>What evaluation process is in place and who are you accountable to?</i>	The project is continually monitored throughout feedback from police, parish council, community and young people. Accountable to police, young people and parish council also to funders – Barclays site savers, EMDA
<i>Do you have a project structure/constitution? If so what?</i>	Informal group at present, although now phase 2 & 3 are being planned, looking into constituting young peoples group for further

	funding. GEV fully constituted registered charity with project management structure.
<i>Do you engage hard to reach young people? If so how?</i>	The community policeman spread the word throughout the village that we wanted to meet with the YP. At the first meeting with 1 days notice we had an attendance of 45 YP. After which YP are easily contactable and involved.
<i>Do the young people get involved in delivering activities, decision making</i>	Yes they filled in over 600 questionnaires and a meeting with 52 young people voted on the priorities with respect to the results. YP have decided the events we did with the community.
<i>Please comment on other initiatives which ensure the success of the project e.g. creation of multi- purpose meeting places, improving transport facilities, etc</i>	Multi sports court for football and basketball. New fencing, paths etc will be installed on Doncaster Ave. Rec in early June. Phase 2 will provide shelter seating bins and light. Phase 3 possible skate park. On day of litter pick, Barclays paid for a transformer climbing wall bus to provide an afternoon of free climbing.

<i>Name of Initiative</i>	TT2K3 Teen Transport
<i>Location</i>	Blaby District
<i>Contact Name Address & Telephone</i>	R Warwick Council Offices Desford Road Leicester 0116 272 7672
<i>Date Project Started</i>	01/01/02
<i>Aims of Project</i>	To provide transport to all young people of Blaby District
<i>Age range of young people involved</i>	10 + years
<i>Role of young people involved</i>	To promote teen transport
<i>Reason for project being set up e.g. specific problem to overcome Was this based on an audit?</i>	Lots of young people hanging around, we wanted to give them a chance to find new opportunities
<i>Outputs to date (events reports, videos, pictures etc)</i>	Some two thousand young people using the service
<i>Outcomes to date (reductions in youth crime/nuisance, raised</i>	Youth crime down on national statistics

<i>awareness, youth empowerment etc)</i>	
<i>What evaluation process is in place and who are you accountable to?</i>	½ yearly and yearly accountable district ward councils
<i>Do you have a project structure/constitution? If so what?</i>	To promote transport our service
<i>Do you engage hard to reach young people? If so how?</i>	Visit all schools colleges to promote teen transport
<i>Do the young people get involved in delivering activities, decision making</i>	Through the Youth Councils
<i>Please comment on other initiatives which ensure the success of the project e.g. creation of multi- purpose meeting places, improving transport facilities, etc</i>	Subsidise this transport by 40%. This gives all young people hope to seek their objective in life.

Name of Initiative	Leicestershire & Rutland Crimebeat
Location	Enderby, Leicester
Contact Name Address & Telephone	Sharon Binfield-Hill PO Box 482 Leicester LE99 2AY 0116 2482482
Date Project Started	October 1993
Aims of Project	Empower young people to foster community safety; encourage young people to be responsible members of the community
Age range of young people involved	8-25 years
Role of young people involved	To be tackling community issues and promoting a more positive image of young people within the community.
Reason for project being set up e.g. specific problem to overcome Was this based on an audit?	To give young people the opportunity to turn their ideas into reality.
Outputs to date (events)	Annual Community Awards Ceremony. Safety

<i>reports, videos, pictures etc)</i>	squad – annual two-week event. Arc initiative – June 2002 linked with childrens fund.
<i>Outcomes to date (reductions in youth crime/nuisance, raised awareness, youth empowerment etc)</i>	Continually aware of young people and youth empowerment.
<i>What evaluation process is in place and who are you accountable to?</i>	Evaluation project booklets are completed by each project group to ensure funds are spent correctly. Crime beat is a charity and accountable to its Trustee's
<i>Do you have a project structure/constitution? If so what?</i>	All stated in annual report
<i>Do you engage hard to reach young people? If so how?</i>	Yes, through a multi-agency management team.
<i>Do the young people get involved in delivering activities, decision making</i>	Crime beat encourages young people to come up with the idea, complete the application form for funding and manage the Project with appropriate adult support.

Name of Initiative	TIME – Dance and Film Project
Location	City of Nottingham (but can be transferred to rural locations)
Contact Name Address & Telephone	Louise Bardgett Dance 4 Preset, 3-9 Hockley Nottingham NG1 1FH
Date Project Started	Jan – April 2002
Aims of Project	To engage a group of young people at risk of offending in a creative, site specific 5-10 min dance and film project. To explore contemporary issues which concern them & work in an inspiring and different environment.
Age range of young people involved	14-17 years
Role of young people involved	All participants were fully involved in the film making process and worked with a film-maker and choreographer to help and guide with the visual images and language of the film, and create the film in response to their ideas and experiences.
Reason for project being set up e.g. specific problem to overcome Was this based on an audit?	Successful funding application from First Light, a lottery funded Film Council Initiative. Part of Dance 4's education & community programme, in partnership with range of non-arts organisations.
Outputs to date (events	Production of 8 minute high quality film,

<i>reports, videos, pictures etc)</i>	screened for cast, crew and family & friends. Future screening at independent cinema in city. Photos – black and white and colour also taken through process.
<i>Outcomes to date (reductions in youth crime/nuisance, raised awareness, youth empowerment etc)</i>	Crime prevention issues were raised and explored in a creative manner. All participants improved in confidence, self esteem and skills base. 2 participants expressed an interest in studying new media/performing arts at college.
<i>What evaluation process is in place and who are you accountable to?</i>	First Light, the project funders – an evaluation report has been sent. Dance 4 is funded by the Arts Council of England, East Midlands Arts, Notts County Council & Nottingham City Council.
<i>Do you have a project structure/constitution? If so what?</i>	Dance 4 structures each project on an individual basis. The Artistic Project Manager for Dance 4 was responsible for producing the project, with planning and support from the artists involved and other partners.
<i>Do you engage hard to reach young people? If so how?</i>	Yes Dance 4 runs extensive outreach programme across Notts and youth work has been a particular focus to our work – projects have ranged from working with young offenders, disaffected youths and young people from socially and economically deprived areas.
<i>Do the young people get involved in delivering activities, decision making</i>	Yes, the young people were encouraged in independent thinking & decision-making. The entire project was structured around specific workshops each designed to focus on aspects of film-making and dance. Discursive workshops were generated which focused on issues pertinent to the group, their backgrounds & interests, which led to the generation of dance and movement ideas.
<i>Please comment on other initiatives which ensure the success of the project e.g. creation of multi- purpose meeting places, improving transport facilities</i>	Good partnerships

Name of Initiative	Rural Arts Project (RAP)
Location	Hope Valley, Derbyshire
Contact Name	Jo Hughes
Address & Telephone	Community Safety Officer Amber Valley Community Safety Partnership C/o Amber Valley Borough Council

	PO Box 15 Town Hall Ripley Derbyshire DE5 3XE
<i>Date Project Started</i>	1997
<i>Aims of Project</i>	RAP used the arts to engage young people to ascertain their views on being young in rural Derbyshire. The issues that were paramount to the Young People were focused upon.
<i>Age range of young people involved</i>	11-19 years
<i>Role of young people involved</i>	Using the arts young people used videos, created music, photography, poetry, performances to express their feelings about their immediate rural environment. The young people decided what they were focusing on and how they wanted to convey their message.
<i>Reason for project being set up e.g. specific problem to overcome Was this based on an audit?</i>	There are limited resources for young people in rural areas, and young people have huge problems with transport and access to leisure and work opportunities. They also are focused on more critically than within urban environments as the nature of the rural villages breeds a culture of everyone knowing everyone else.
<i>Outputs to date (events reports, videos, pictures etc)</i>	Residential event Video Music production Posters
<i>Outcomes to date (reductions in youth crime/nuisance, raised awareness, youth empowerment etc)</i>	
<i>What evaluation process is in place and who are you accountable to?</i>	No.s of young people involved What the young people produced – videos etc The involvement of young people in further activities The involvement of young people in creating change at a local level
<i>Do you have a project structure/constitution? If so what?</i>	Yes
<i>Do you engage hard to reach young people? If so how?</i>	The nature of young people in rural areas makes them quite a hard to reach group. Most of the contacts were through the Youth Service structure of centre based clubs
<i>Do the young people get involved in delivering activities, decision making</i>	Yes. Decision making is at the core of DCC youth service programmes

<i>Please comment on other initiatives which ensure the success of the project e.g. creation of multi- purpose meeting places</i>	<p>Activities and services were taken to the young people. A variety of meeting places and facilities were used, with transport being laid on for the young people</p> <p>Funding was levered in from external sources Derbyshire Rural Community Council supported the initiative</p>
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<i>Name of Initiative</i>	Summer Holiday Adventure Programme (SHAP)
<i>Location</i>	Lincolnshire
<i>Contact Name Address & Telephone</i>	<p>Tony Deyes 9 Old Forge Road, Misterton, Nr Doncaster DN10 4BL 01427 891852</p>
<i>Date Project Started</i>	Applications were submitted to start the summer project in August 2002
<i>Aims of Project</i>	<p>The Summer Holiday Programme is based on a programme which was developed by Keystage 4 Alternative Curriculum funded by the Lincolnshire Education Authority which was instigated as a Government initiative to cater for young people who have been excluded from full time education. The Summer Holiday Programme is to offer additional support and encouragement to the excluded young people already attending the Keystage 4 Programme during the summer holidays. This will reduce and minimise the threat of re-offending as well as offering a facility that can be accessed by other young people. The open and inclusive programme for the young people of Lincolnshire will allow 100 daily places and will over fifteen working days provide 1500 opportunities for young people to sample vocational skills and partake in subjects of interest to them.</p>
<i>Age range of young people involved</i>	The excluded young people (30%) are aged between 14-16 years old with the remaining 70% of people aged between 12-16 year olds.
<i>Role of young people involved</i>	To take advantage of facilities offered including the advice, friendship, building of self esteem and confidence. They will be offered instruction on subjects of interest to them as well as being able to have a "hands on" involvement in subjects which hitherto were not accessible to them.
<i>Reason for project being set up e.g. specific problem to overcome</i>	The Keystage 4 Alternative Curriculum was set up as a Government initiative to offer motivation to young people who have been excluded from

<i>Was this based on an audit?</i>	<p>education and to learn basic skills in vocational subjects. The ethos of the scheme was to encourage the young people to take advantage of skills in woodworking, motor engineering, horticulture, blacksmith work, film making, building, I.T. sport, drama and performing arts waste recycling, outward bound courses. These skills are taught by mentors who are expert in their particular subjects and it was found that the young people can readily accept instruction from 'non educationalists'. Many of the young people have been excluded for a variety of reasons ranging from drug and alcohol abuse to anti social behavioural problems. Many of the young people have not received education for periods of up to three years with crime, drug and alcohol abuse appearing as a common factor in many of the young people attending the programme.</p>
<i>Outputs to date (events reports, videos, pictures etc)</i>	<p>Prior to this programme there was no structure in place to cater for the excluded young people from education within the Lincolnshire boundary. One hundred and fifty young people were excluded from full time education or referred to the Project from other agencies including Social Services and the Youth Offending Teams. Thirty per cent of the young people were statemented through behavioural problems. An element of the Keystage 4 Alternative Curriculum Programme was to create a video C.V. of each young person. This enables a young person to be actively involved in producing a video showing from them from the date of enrolment to the date of leaving. The viewer can then see for themselves the changes in attitudes, behaviour and manners of the young person as the film progresses and can see the development and improvement of that young person.</p>
<i>Outcomes to date (reductions in youth crime/nuisance, raised awareness, youth empowerment etc)</i>	<p>Prior to this Project attendance at any formal educational establishment catering for excluded young people was zero. Through being actively involved in the mentorship teaching vocational subject attendance figures have now reached 85% to 95%. Re offending has been reduced by 50% and many of the young people are motivated to achieve further education and obtain jobs. After the completion of the programme in the last year upon reaching 16 years of age the following young people have achieved the following :-</p> <p>16 young people have gone onto Learning Gateway, 1 to Manchester College of performing arts, 5 to Boston College 1 to Grimsby College</p>

	<p>2 to Blacksmiths College Hereford 5 job placements.</p> <p>All the young people have been given an opportunity and taken that opportunity to achieve and many have gone onto further education.</p>
<i>What evaluation process is in place and who are you accountable to?</i>	<p>The Programme is monitored with measurements recording attendance figures, academic qualifications in KeySkills Levels 1 and 2, young people going onto further education, onto numbers obtaining job placements. The evaluation of the Keystage 4 Alternative Curriculum is accountable to the Lincolnshire Education Authority.</p>
<i>Do you have a project structure/constitution? If so what?</i>	<p>The Summer Holiday Project covered ten vocational sites throughout Lincolnshire these being :-</p> <p>Martin Youth Bikers Teaching motor cycle engineering including driver instruction on the Two wheeled programme at Martin Moor Nr Methringham</p> <p>First Steps teaching Horticulture. I.T. and woodwork at Hubert's Bridge near Boston</p> <p>Seagull teaching waste recycling, I.T. and conservation at Skegness</p> <p>G&S Training teaching engineering and woodworking at Gipsey Bridge ,Boston</p> <p>Y.A.I.L. teaching building, woodworking, I.T. at Gainsborough</p> <p>Image Makers teaching film making, production and creation of individual CVs for job interviews and training based at Boston</p> <p>Sealand Engineering teaching building and workshop skills at Woodhall Spa.</p> <p>Peter Payne Centre teaching Football and sporting activities at Boston</p> <p>Build a Future teaching building and workshop skills at Woodhall Spa</p> <p>Hill Holt Wood teaching forestry, conservation, waste recycling at Norton Disney</p> <p>As well as the training at static sites there are a number of mentors who travel in between offering instruction in drama and the performing arts and I.T.</p>
<i>Do you engage hard to reach young people? If so how?</i>	<p>On the Keystage 4 Project all the young people involved are excluded from full time education, not for minor infringements, but for behaviour that has been deemed is unacceptable by the teaching staff.</p>
<i>Do the young people get involved in delivering</i>	<p>Instruction on the programme is given to health and safety, drug and alcohol abuse, Lifelong Learning and citizenship. Open and frank discussions are encouraged with the young</p>

activities, decision making etc?	people taking an active part in it. One of the main activities is the production of a video C.V. produced with the guidance of a professional film maker. Each young person is involved creating their own C.V. and this will follow them throughout their involvement with the Keystage 4 Project.
Please comment on other initiatives which ensure the success of the project e.g. creation of multi- purpose meeting places, improving transport facilities	In order to publicise the Keystage 4 Project the young people met at Boston College 2001 inviting guests from Voluntary groups, education authorities, youth organisations and other interested parties to show them the achievements in the creative skills in drama, dance, woodworking, horticulture motor engineering.

Name of Initiative	Social Action
Location	Rushden
Contact Name Address & Telephone Number	Adel Foster Moor Road Centre Moor Road Rushden Northants NN10 9TP Tel:01933 354930
Date project started	January 2001
Aims of Project	For youth workers and local Police to work together with young people on the streets.
Age range of young people involved	10 – 25 years
Role of young people involved	Consulted on project initiatives
Reason for the project being set up e.g. specific problem to overcome. Was this based on an audit?	Anti-Social behaviour outside specific shop in Rushden.
Outputs to date (events reports, videos, pictures etc)	Overall there was success all round, the average number of nuisance calls to Rushden Police Station dropped considerably during the life span of the project. Sept 00 – March 01 32 calls per month April 01 – Sep 01 42 calls per month Oct 01 – Feb 02 10 calls per month

<i>Outcomes to date (reductions in youth crime/nuisance, raised awareness, youth empowerment etc)</i>	Overall there was success all round, the average number of nuisance calls to Rushden Police Station dropped considerably during the life span of the project. Sept 00 – March 01 32 calls per month April 01 – Sep 01 42 calls per month Oct 01 – Feb 02 10 calls per month
<i>What evaluation process is in place and who are you accountable to?</i>	Recording sheets, monthly meetings with Social Action Leicester. Accountable to Life Long Learning.
<i>Do you have a project structure / constitution?</i>	To liaise with local Police Force on a regular basis, to work together on the streets in Rushden under supervision of the Life Long Learning and Social Action
<i>Do you engage hard to reach young people? If so how?</i>	Yes. Through detached work on the streets. Through encouragement to be part of the community. Through talks and discussions to make their own decisions.
<i>Do the young people get involved in delivering activities, decision making</i>	Yes. Through empowerment and encouragement to plan their own trips and put their own ideas forward to local councils on what they would like in their own town.

Section 6: Initial areas for improvement

- Having conducted this baseline assessment in a short time frame, the greatest challenge presented was the lack of readily available data in an accessible format. There is a need to review available data sets from a variety of service providers (police, housing, YOT, and other council departments) and ensure that information is received on a frequent basis in a useful format.
- Better data on a regular basis would allow for a clearer and more consistent process of problem identification through effective problem solving to ensure that resources are placed in the most effective areas and activities to address the problems identified.
- Improved data supply and increased analytical capacity and skill within the partnership would be of great benefit also in terms of monitoring performance and benchmarking local performance against other local authority areas.
- There may be a case for exploring other ways of capturing data from other sources in the community. Possible work with Parish Councils around Section 17 duties and encouraging them to report incidents of youth nuisance to the Partnership or District Council may be a useful starting point.
- Often young people can become stereotyped and wrongly accused. Often inter-generational work can go some way to reducing the number of complaints about young people in an area. Building on the work with Parish Councils (above), the Partnership with the County Council youth service could consider carrying out an awareness raising day involving young people with the scope of developing possible mediation services in problem areas.
- Consider the effectiveness of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts and the steps that are then taken after an ABC have been administered. These need to be clearly identified and followed up to ensure a consistent approach.
- Greater outreach facilities targeted according to migratory patterns of young people across the District could be considered.

APPENDIX

Documentation Reviewed

- Crime and Disorder Consultation Report
- South Derbyshire Crime and Disorder Partnership- Crime and Disorder Audit 2001:
- South Derbyshire Crime and Disorder Partnership- Crime and Disorder Strategy 2002/05:
- Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan, Paper 3 (April 2002-March 2003):
- Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan, Paper 4 (April 2003-March 2004):
- Derbyshire Youth Offending Service- Draft Youth Justice Plan 2002/03:
- Section 17 Briefing Note – Getting to Grips with Crime and Disorder
- Weekly Team Briefing: 23rd April 2003

- SDDC Departmental Service Plans (2002/03 unless otherwise stated) for:
 - Community and Leisure Development Division (2003/04)
 - Technical Services Division
 - Legal and Members' Services Service
 - IT and Customer Services Division
 - Internal Audit
 - Revenue Division
 - Planning Services Division
 - Housing Services Division
 - Policy and Best Value Division
 - Finance Services Division
 - Environmental Health Division
 - Economic Development Division
 - Personnel and Development Division

- South Derbyshire District Council Best Value Review Crime and Disorder: Response to External Benchmarking Questionnaire

- South Derbyshire District Council Best Value Review Crime and Disorder: Response to Internal Questionnaire

ANNEXE No.1

Best Value Review of Community Safety: Section 17 Baseline Assessment

*A report to South Derbyshire Crime and Disorder Partnership
April 2003*

Best Value Review of Community Safety Section 17 Baseline Assessment

Introduction

The Government has placed a duty of best value on local authorities to deliver services to clear standards – of cost and quality – by the most economic, efficient and effective means available. Best value is a challenging performance framework that requires authorities to publish annual best value performance plans and review all of their services every five years. South Derbyshire is in the process of conducting a Best Value review of community safety across District and has chosen to focus of two distinct themes, namely youth nuisance and disorder and Section 17/ mainstreaming community safety.

In March 2003, South Derbyshire Crime and Disorder Partnership requested the support of Perpetuity Research and Consultancy International Ltd (PRCI) to conduct two separate baseline assessments across the District as part of the Best Value review of community safety. The first assessment aims to provide a baseline position for the Partnership with regard to performance on youth nuisance and disorder. The second assessment will similarly aims to provide baseline position this time with regard to achieving effective implementation of Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act.

Although the two assessments have run concurrently and wherever possible interviews with key stakeholders have provided an opportunity to discuss both areas, each review has resulted in a separate report for Partnership.

This document presents the baseline assessment with regard to Section 17.

- Section 1 provides a profile of the District
- Section 2 provides detail on the scope of the assessment
- Section 3 offers a profile of Section 17 and awareness of the duty to mainstream community safety
- Section 4 examines current and planned activity
- Section 5 looks at examples of good practice locally and offers comment on local performance on implementing Section 17 and provides some benchmarking information from other local authorities
- Section 6 notes some initial areas for improvement

Section 1: Profile of the District

South Derbyshire covers an area of about 34,000 hectares (340sq.km) and has a population of 81,200 (Registrar General's 1999 Mid Year Estimate).

The district is bounded by the City of Derby to the north, Burton upon Trent to the west and Ashby-de-la-Zouch to the east.

The town of Swadlincote, comprising the communities of Castle Gresley, Church Gresley, Midway, Newhall, Swadlincote and Woodville, is the main focus of the area, serving as an employment, shopping and service centre. About 32,000 people live in the town. The rest of the district is mostly rural in character. Extensive tracts of countryside are interspersed with a number of villages and settlements, some of which, like Repton and Shardlow, are of historic value. Melbourne is the district's second largest centre with a population of about 4,500. Other larger villages include Etwall, Linton, Hatton and Willington. However, about 4,000 people now live at Stenson Fields on the edge of Derby.

A large part of the district (Swadlincote and its rural hinterland) has been included within the designated area of the National Forest. This major environmental initiative is creating a new and attractive landscape for work, recreation and wildlife.

Population & Housing

For more than a decade, South Derbyshire has been the fastest growing district in Derbyshire. Between 1981-1991, the population grew from 68,4000 to 72,900 – an increase of just 6.6%. In the eight years since 1991, it has increased by a further 11.3%. Most of this growth can be attributed to in migration prompted by major new development in Swadlincote, on the fringes of Derby and at Hilton.

The district's population has a comparatively 'youthful' age profile:

	% of total population	
	South Derbyshire	England
Pre-School (0-4 years)	5.9	6.1
School Age (5-16 years)	15.0	15.4
Working (17 years – retirement)	62.7	60.4
Retirement	16.4	18.1

Source: Registrar General's 1999 Mid-Year Estimates

At the last Census, some 1.6% of the district's population (about 1200 people) belonged to ethnic minority groups. This was the highest percentage in the reorganised county of Derbyshire, although it was well below the national average.

In April 2000, the district's housing stock was approximately 33,750. Just fewer than 2,000 homes are considered to be unfit. Many of these are located within the urban area of Swadlincote.

In terms of tenure, the majority of dwellings (87%) are either over occupied or privately rented. A further 11% are rented from the Council, with the remainder under the control of Registered Social Landlords. Some 54% of properties are in Council Tax Bands A and B (i.e. valued at up to £52,000).

Economic Development and Regeneration

The economic base of South Derbyshire is relatively small with about 18,000 in employment. Nearly 75% of local firms (about 1,000 in total) employ fewer than 10 people.

The service sector provides the main source of employment with about 60% of local jobs. Employment in manufacturing accounts for a further 30%. This relatively high percentage can be attributed to the presence of the Toyota Motor Corporation's Manufacturing and Assembly plant in the north of the district at Burnaston.

Other important companies in the area include Eastern Generation (Drakelow), Nestlé (Hatton), Hays Distribution (Church Broughton), T.G. Green Potteries [Cloverleaf Group] (Church Gresley), Corus Cladding and Decking, EXTEC, Woodville Polymer Engineering, H.K. Wentworth and Peter Black Healthcare (Swadlincote).

Traditionally, Swadlincote has been the district's main employment centre. For many years, the town was important for mining and pottery manufacture due to its location on the South Derbyshire Coalfield. These activities have now been replaced by a variety of engineering, manufacturing and service industries. Hatton, Melbourne, Shardlow and Willington are also small employment centres.

The provision for land for industrial and business development is an important component of the Council's strategy to generate new investment and employment opportunities in the district. Sites have been identified (approximately 120 hectares in total) at the former Church Broughton Airfield site (Dove Valley Business Park), Hilton and Swadlincote (Tetron Point).

At August 2000, 2.5% of the district's workforce (876 people) was unemployed compared with 4% nationally. Parts of Swadlincote, however, have rates much closer to the national average. About 26% of the unemployed are under the age of 25.

In 1995, the Council made a successful bid on behalf of the Made in Swadlincote Partnership for £3.34 million of Single Regeneration Budget (SRB) Challenge Funds to implement the Swadlincote Woodlands Regeneration Scheme. This package of proposals aims to enhance the attractiveness of Swadlincote as a place to live, work and visit; to improve the competitiveness of local businesses; and to raise the level of skill and standards of literacy in the community. Approximately £26 million of investment is expected to be generated over the lifetime of the scheme (1996-2002).

The Council is also a member of the Leicestershire and South Derbyshire Coalfields Partnership that has received funding under rounds 5 and 6 of SRB Challenge Funds to support the regeneration of the wider coalfield area.

Shopping, Recreation and Community Facilities

Swadlincote and Melbourne are the district's main shopping centres, providing a wide range of everyday goods and services. Both have received significant investment from the Council and other agencies to improve the quality of the shopping environment. For major purchases, local residents travel to Burton on Trent or Derby as well as to the larger regional centres of Nottingham, Leicester and Birmingham.

Outside the two district centres, there are small parades of shops at Newhall, Woodville and Church Gresley and in several of the larger villages such as Hatton, Repton and Etwall. However, in many villages, shopping provision is limited to no more than a post office and/or general store.

Recreation facilities have also tended to locate in Swadlincote in order to take advantage of the large population catchment. The Council's Green Bank Leisure

Centre (now managed by private contractors), the Town Hall, Gresley Old Hall and Swadlincote Ski Centre are all important venues for a wide range of social and recreational activities.

Swadlincote also has a network of parks, playing fields and informal open spaces. In the long term, these facilities will be enhanced by the forest park which has been established as part of the Swadlincote Woodlands Regeneration Scheme and the community recreation area which is planned on reclaimed land to the south of Newhall.

In rural areas, most villages have playing fields and other facilities such as parish halls and meeting rooms. At Melbourne, there is a small leisure centre and, subject to lottery funding, there will be a new centre at Etwall to serve people living in the north west of the district.

The Trent Valley forms the setting for a variety of informal recreational pursuits, such as angling, boating, and walking. Important attractions in the valley include Elvaston Castle & Country Park, Melbourne Hall & Gardens, and Calke Abbey & Park that has been restored by the National Trust.

Swadlincote is also the location for a number of other public buildings and community facilities including the Civic Offices, police station, emergency services, clinic, library, job centre and social services are office. In addition, three of the district's four secondary schools are located in the town; the fourth is at Etwall. Repton is home to the famous public school.

'Standard of Living'

In 1996, the Council and Derbyshire County Council jointly produced a Community Profile which brought together a wide range of information to describe the social and economic conditions of communities in South Derbyshire. They were assisted in this work by the Southern Derbyshire Health Authority, South Derbyshire CVS and the Police.

The Profile used the 'Breadline Index' to try to identify high concentrations of poverty. This measure is constructed using a combination of statistics from the 1991 Census. The results showed that:

- whilst 15% of residents did not have an 'acceptable' standard of living as defined by the 'Breadline Index', South Derbyshire is still better off than 75% of other districts
- however, the wards of Hartshorne, Swadlincote, Midway, and Netherseal (essentially, the former coalfield) have 'Breadline Index' scores which are worse than the national average.

At present,

- some 59% of Council tenants are in receipt of Housing Benefit. About half of these also receive Income Support/Job Seekers Allowance
- a significant proportion of private sector tenants (about 85%) receive Rent Allowance

- about 14% of Council Taxpayers are in receipt of Council Tax Benefit.

Administrative Arrangements

The district of South Derbyshire was established in 1974 as a result of the amalgamation of the former Swadlincote UDC and Repton RDC and parts of South East Derbyshire RDC.

The Council currently has 36 members, representing 17 Wards. Whole Council elections take place every four years.

The current political composition of the Council is:

- 21 Labour
- 15 Conservative

Until June 2001 the main Committees on which Councillors serve were:

- Policy and Resources
- Planning and Economic Development
- Housing and Environment
- Leisure Services

In addition, there were 7 specialised or ad-hoc Sub-Committees (including one for Developmental Control) as well as a small number of Working Panels. The Council also has in place a system of Area Meetings which are based on the County electoral divisions and meet 3 or 4 times a year. These provide important opportunities for community consultation and debate about local issues.

In terms of the Modernising agenda the Council decided to adopt the fourth option, available to Councils with populations under 85,000. The new committees are as follows:

- Finance and Management Committee (13 Members)
- Community Services Committee (13 Members)
- Development Services Committee (13 Members)
- Development Control Committee (13 Members)
- Appeals and Licensing Committee (6 Members)

In addition there are two Scrutiny Committees as follows:

- Corporate Scrutiny Committee (7 Members)
- Community Scrutiny Committee (7 Members)

both of which will operate under the direction of an Overview Committee (6 Members).

Committees will meet on a six week cycle.

Outside of the urban area of Swadlincote, there are 50 parishes, with 33 administered by Parish Councils and 17 by Parish Meetings.

Section 2: Scope of the Baseline Assessment

The purpose of this assessment is to obtain and collate available statistical and qualitative data relating to how the District currently seeks to implement Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and achieve effective mainstreaming of community safety activity.

The scope of the assessment incorporated a number of key methodologies that have allowed us to begin to profile a number of themes with regard to Section 17. The main data sets used are as follows:

- Responses to an internal Best Value questionnaire that has been circulated across departments of SDDC.
- Departmental service plans and other relevant documentation – a full list of documents used is provided as an appendix.
- Supplementary qualitative information from a range of stakeholders via a series of 10 semi structured interviews
- Benchmarking data to measure performance locally against other CDRPs within the same Home Office family group as South Derbyshire. Due to the tight timescale attached to this assessment, the benchmarking process has been a desk based review largely reliant on internet searches and telephone calls to key individuals for additional information.

The scope of the assessment has covered the following key areas:

- Profile of awareness of Section 17 and the duty to mainstream community safety
- Current levels of service provision offered by SDDC, the Crime and Disorder Partnership and a range of other service providers in relation to mainstreamed activity
- Perceived success of SDDC and the Crime and Disorder Partnership more broadly in terms of responding to Section 17
- Examples of local good practice
- Stakeholders ideas for further improvement