

ANNEXE No.1

Best Value Review of Community Safety: Youth Nuisance and Disorder

Baseline Assessment

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

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 youth nuisance and disorder.

- Section 1 provides a profile of the District
- Section 2 provides detail on the scope of the assessment
- Section 3 offers a profile of youth nuisance and disorder
- Section 4 examines current service provision
- Section 5 offers comment on local performance on youth nuisance and provides some benchmarking data from other local authorities
- Section 6 notes some initial areas for improvement

Section 1: Profile of the District

Introduction

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

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

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

2.1 Quantitative Data

The collation and analysis of a variety of statistical and consultation data sets relating to youth nuisance and disorder. This has included available data from the police in relation to calls concerning youth nuisance and data from the Youth Offending Team in relation to young offenders resident in South Derbyshire.

The collation and review of a variety of key policy and planning documents relating to service provision, and the results of consultation exercises conducted as part of the Crime and Disorder Audit – a full list of documents used is provided as an appendix.

2.2 Qualitative Data

A series of semi structured interviews with key stakeholders in order to elicit new information regarding levels of youth nuisance and disorder and existing and planned service provision across the District that are designed to address the problem.

2.3 Benchmarking Data

Having established an assessment of performance in South Derbyshire with regard to tackling youth nuisance it has then been possible to benchmark performance locally against other Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRP) 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 youth nuisance and disorder in relation to the scale of the problem (perceived and real) drawing on both quantitative and qualitative data
- Current levels of service provision offered by SDDC, the Crime and Disorder Partnership and a range of other service providers – looking at providers, type, scale, variety of provision available
- Perceived success of SDDC and the Crime and Disorder Partnership more broadly in terms of addressing youth nuisance
- Examples of local good practice
- Stakeholders ideas for further improvement

Section 3: Profile of youth nuisance and disorder in South Derbyshire

This section draws on data from a number of sources. Firstly, data provided by Derbyshire Constabulary on nuisance calls, secondly Derbyshire Youth Offending Service data of those young people charged with an offence who are resident in South Derbyshire in order to provide a baseline with regard to the current scale of the problem across the District. Finally the findings drawn from a series of interviews with departmental and agency representatives as part of this assessment.

3.1 Police Data April 2001 – March 2002

Frequency

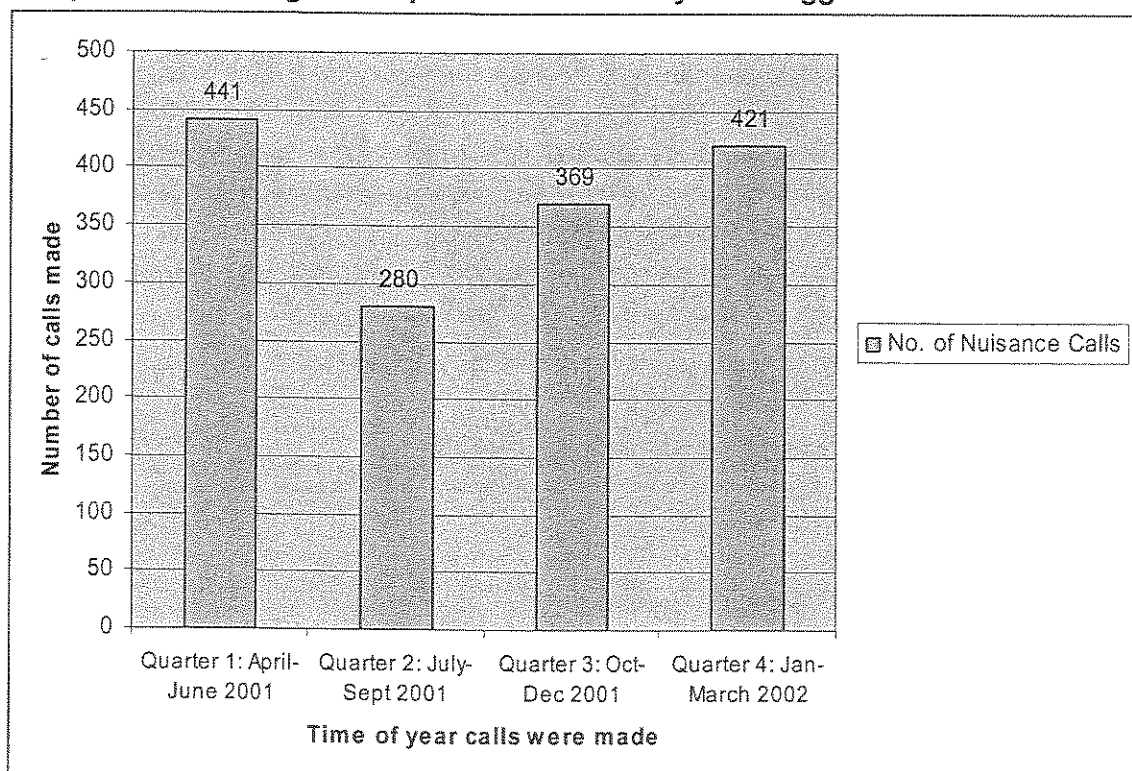
Between April 2001 and March 2002, a total of 1511 nuisance calls were made to the police involving young people in the South Derbyshire area.

For the purposes of this analysis, the data has been broken down into quarters as follows:

- Quarter 1- April-June 2001
- Quarter 2- July-September 2001
- Quarter 3- October-December 2001
- Quarter 4-January-March 2002

As is shown in figures 1 and 2, quarter 1 experienced the greatest number of nuisance calls involving young people, accounting for 29% of all nuisance calls in that year (in order to do a comparison the original figures have been rounded up/down and so are not the same as for the further breakdown)

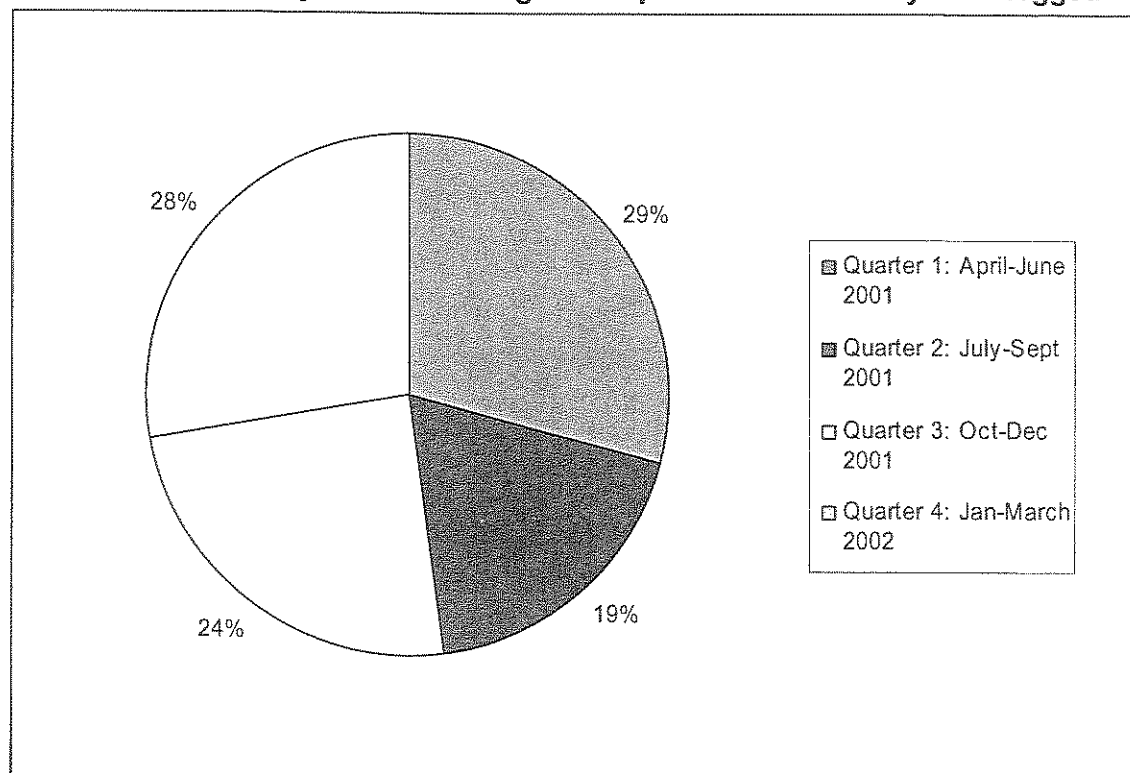
Figure 1: Number of nuisance calls recorded involving young people in South Derbyshire according to the quarter in which they were logged



The period to experience the least number of nuisance calls regarding young people in South Derbyshire was quarter 2 when 280 calls were made during this time period, accounting for 19% of the 1511 calls made in the whole year.

There then followed a steady increase in the number of nuisance calls made involving young people in the South Derbyshire area, with quarter 3 accounting for a further 24% of all calls, and quarter 4 the remaining 28% (as is shown in figure 2)

Figure 2: Number of nuisance calls (as a percentage) recorded involving young people in South Derbyshire according to the quarter in which they were logged



Offence/Nuisance Type

It is also possible to break the data set down to examine the nature of the calls with regard to incident type.

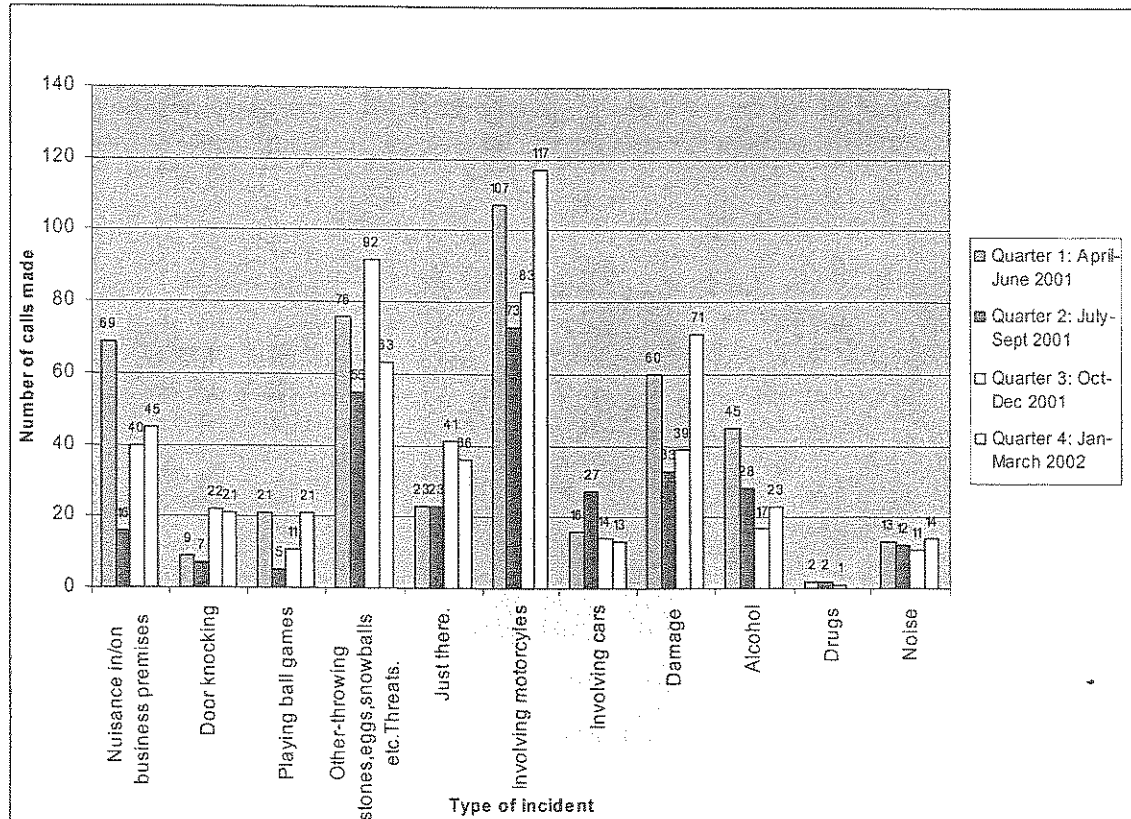
If at first we take the first quarter in isolation, as is shown in figure 3, the most common reason for nuisance calls in quarter 1 was incidents involving motorcycles, with 107 (25%) of the calls made in quarter 1 concerning this type of incident.

The second most common reason for a nuisance call in this quarter was 'other incidents', which includes throwing stones and other objects, and making threats, with 76 calls accounting for 17 % of all calls made.

The third most common incident to result in a nuisance call in quarter 1 was incidents involving nuisance in or on a business premises, with 69 (16%) of the 441 calls being for that reason.

The three least common incidents to result in a nuisance call in quarter 1 were: incidents involving drugs, door knocking, and incidents of noise. These accounted for 0.5, 2, and 3 % of all calls made respectively. The remaining approximately 35% of calls were for incidents involving alcohol, damage, cars, ball games, and for those where simply the young people's presence was a nuisance

Figure 3: Number of nuisance calls recorded involving young people in South Derbyshire according to incident type



Looking now to quarter 2, it appears to mirror quarter 1 in that the first two most common reasons for nuisance calls are incidents involving motorcycles, and other incidents. However, quarter 2 differs from quarter 1 in that the third most common reason for a nuisance call is incidents of damage (as is shown in Figure 3).

The most common incident to result in a nuisance call was again those involving motorcycles, accounting for approximately 25% (73 calls) of all calls made. The second most common reason for a nuisance call in quarter 2 was 'other incidents' with approximately 20% (55 calls) of all calls made concerning 'other incidents'. Incidents involving damage were the third most common reason for nuisance calls in quarter 2, with 33 calls accounting for approximately 12% of all calls made.

The three least common reasons for nuisance calls in quarter 2 were: incidents involving drugs, incidents involving ball games and door knocking. These incidents accounted for 0.7, 2, and 3.3 % of all calls made respectively.

The remaining 37% of nuisance calls made involving young people in South Derbyshire in quarter 2 were for incidents involving cars, alcohol, and noise, nuisance on business premises, and for those where simply the young people's presence was a nuisance.

As is shown in Figure 3, quarter 3 is again similar to quarters 1 and 2 in that the most common reasons for nuisance calls were incidents involving motorcycles and 'other incidents'. However, quarter 3 differs from the previous two quarters in that 'other incidents' is the largest category of reasons for nuisance calls, accounting for approximately 25% of all calls made.

The second most common incident to result in a nuisance call in quarter 3 was those involving motorcycles. 83 calls were made, accounting for approximately 22% of all nuisance calls in that quarter.

In contrast to quarters 1 and 2, the third most common reason for nuisance calls in quarter 3 was when young people were 'just there', and their presence was considered to be a nuisance, which accounted for approximately 11% of all calls made.

The three least common incidents to result in a nuisance call in quarter 3 were drug related incidents (1 call, 0.3%), and incidents involving noise and ball games, which accounted for a further 3% of calls each.

The remaining approximately 35% of calls were fairly evenly spread across incidents involving cars, alcohol, and damage, nuisance on business premises, and door-knocking.

Finally as is shown in Figure 3, quarter 4 follows a similar pattern as quarter 2 in that the three most common reasons for nuisance calls are: incidents involving motorcycles, incidents involving damage and 'other incidents' (in order of the most common first).

117 of the 424 nuisance calls made in quarter 4 (approximately 28%) were concerning incidents involving motorcycles. A further 71 calls (approximately 17%) were made regarding incidents of damage. 63 (approximately 15%) of the calls made were concerning 'other incidents'.

The three least common reasons for nuisance calls involving young people in quarter 4 were incidents involving cars, noise incidents and ball games, accounting for approximately 3% of all calls made each.

The remaining approximately 31% of calls were fairly evenly spread across incidents involving alcohol, nuisance on business premises, door-knocking and those where they were 'just there'. There were no nuisance calls in quarter 4 for incidents involving drugs

Day and Time of Offence

As is shown in figure 4, there is no clear pattern to the days on which nuisance calls were made.

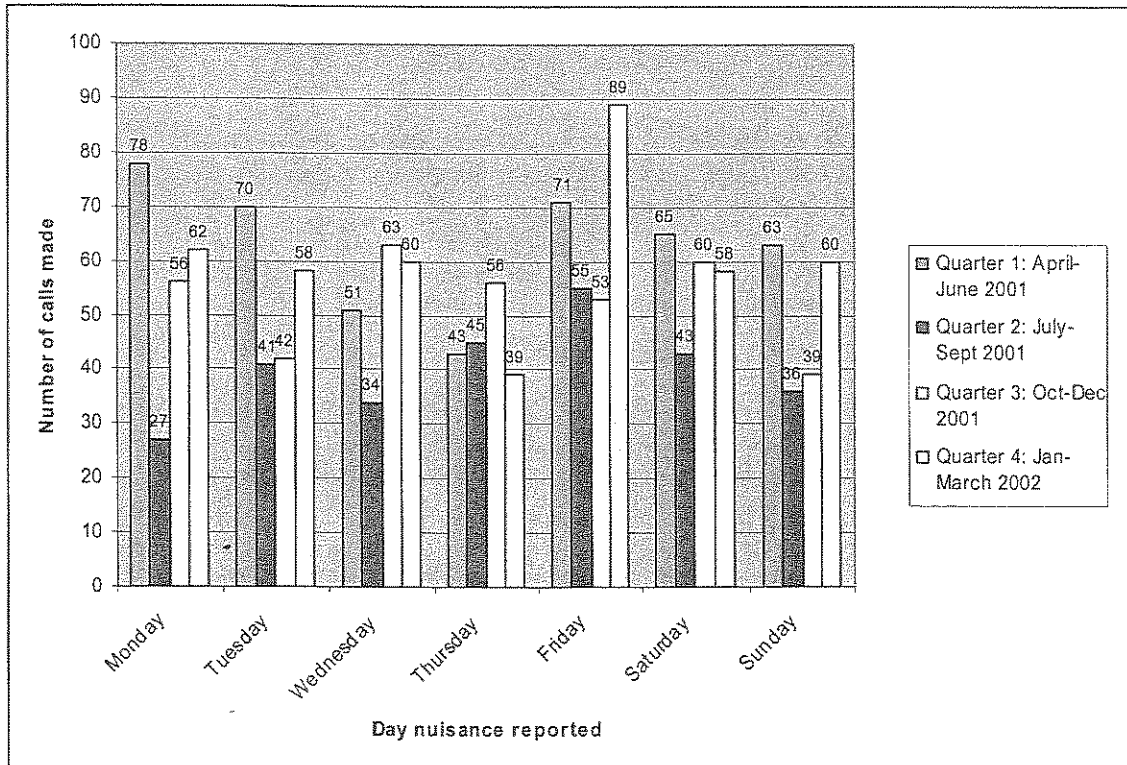
In quarter 1 the most common day for nuisance calls was Monday, with 78 (17%) of all calls being made on that day. The least common day for nuisance calls in Quarter 1 was Thursday, with 43 calls accounting for 10% of all calls.

In quarter 2 the calls are fairly evenly spread over the days. The most common day for nuisance calls being Friday, with 55 of the calls accounting for 22% of all calls made. The least common day for nuisance calls in quarter 2 was Monday, with 27 calls accounting for 10% of all calls made.

In quarter 3, again the calls are fairly evenly spread, with the most common day being Wednesday. 63 calls were made on this day, accounting for 17% of all calls made. The least common day for nuisance calls in this Quarter is Sunday, with 39 calls accounting for 105 of all calls made.

In quarter 4, the most common day for nuisance calls is Friday, with 20% (89 calls) being made on that day. The least common day for nuisance calls in quarter 4 is Thursday, with 39 calls accounting for 9% of all calls made.

Figure 4: Number of nuisance calls recorded involving young people in South Derbyshire according to the day on which they were logged



With regards to any trends in the timing of calls made, Figure 5 shows that not surprisingly the majority of nuisance calls involving young people are made between 1pm and 10 pm in all quarters of the year.

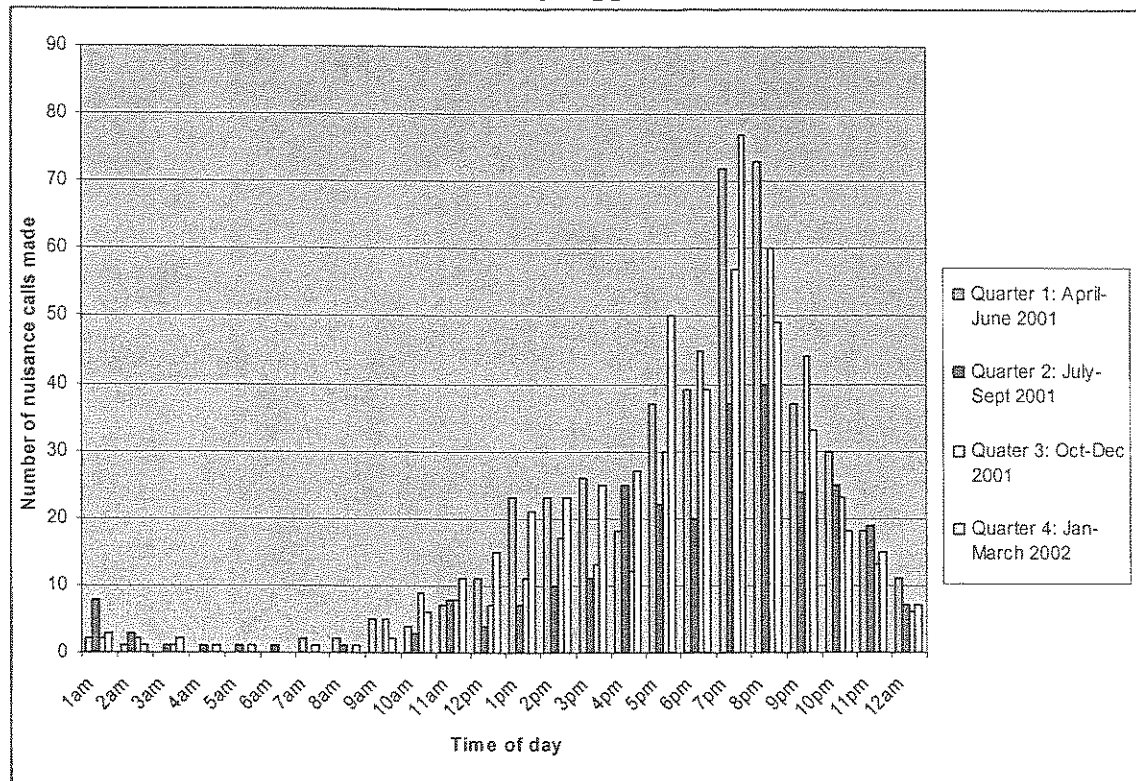
The most popular time for nuisance calls in quarter 1 was 8pm, with 73 calls (16%) being made around this time. The least common time for nuisance calls was between 3 and 6am, where no nuisance calls were made during that Quarter

The most common time for nuisance calls in quarter 2 is the same as in Quarter 1, with 40 calls (14%) being made around that time. The least common time for nuisance calls in quarter 2 was between 2 and 5 am, with only one call being made during that time period.

The most common time for nuisance calls in quarter 3 was again 8pm, with 60 calls (16%) being made around that time. The least common time for nuisance calls involving young people in quarter 3 was between 4 and 6am, with no calls being made during that time period.

The most common time for nuisance calls in quarter 4 differs to the previous three quarters in that it is 5pm, with 50 calls (11%) being made around that time. The least common time for offending during quarter 4 is between 6 and 7 am, with no calls being made during that time period. This may be down to the season when nights are darker and the weather is poorer.

Figure 5: Number of nuisance calls made involving young people in South Derbyshire according to the time of day logged



Location/Beat involved

As is shown in Figure 6, the most common area which nuisance calls involving young people concerned was beat 623.

Quarter 1

The most common Beat to be involved in the nuisance calls made was Beat 623, with 118 calls (approximately 27%) concerning that area covered. The least common area to concern nuisance calls was that covered by beat 622, with 10 calls involving this area.

Quarter 2

Again the most common area to be involved in the nuisance calls was Beat 623, with 80 calls (28%) concerning this area. The least common beat are to be involved in nuisance calls in quarter 2 is Beat 544, with only 5 calls (approximately 2%) involving this area.

Quarter 3

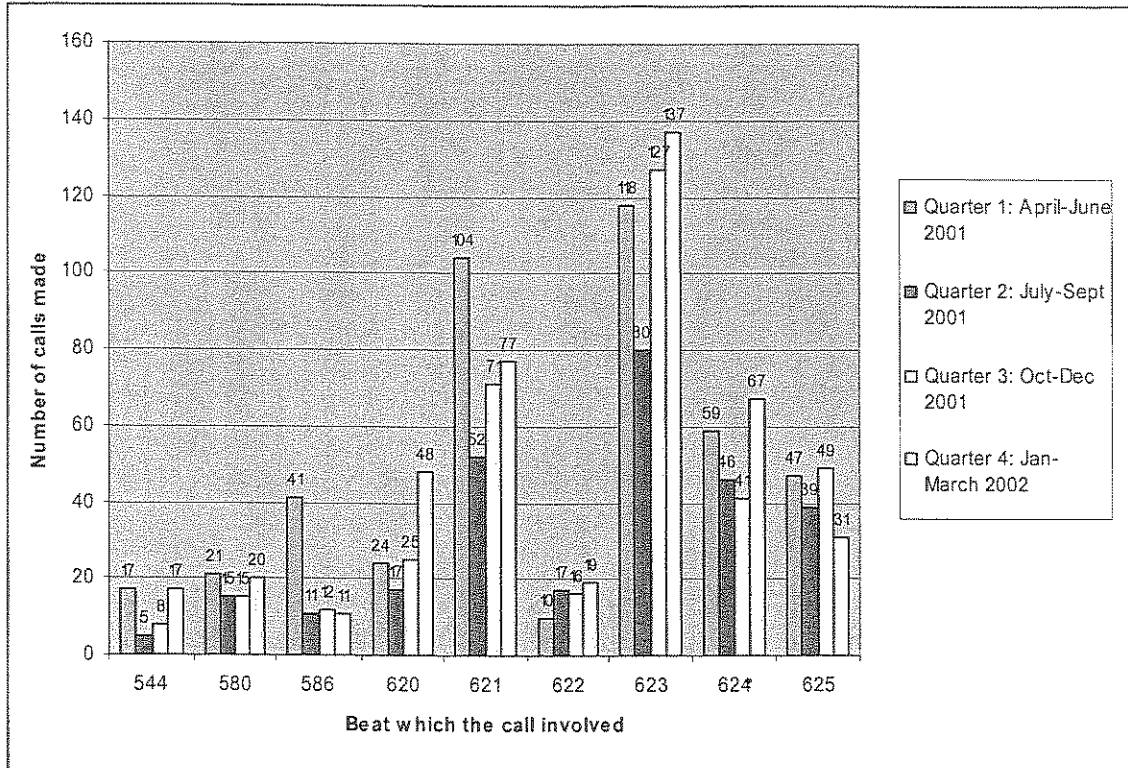
As before, the most common area to concern nuisance calls was Beat 623, with 127 calls (35%) being made involving this area. The least common area in quarter 3 to concern nuisance calls was Beat 586, with only 12 (approximately 3%) involving this area.

Quarter 4

The most common area to be involved in nuisance calls in quarter 4 was again Beat 623, with 137 calls accounting for 34% of all calls made.

The least common area to concern nuisance calls in quarter 4 mirrors Quarter 3 in that it was Beat 586, with only 11 calls made (3%) involving that area.

Figure 6: Number of nuisance calls made involving young people in South Derbyshire according to beat



3.2 Police Data April 2001 – December 2002

Between April 2002 and December 2002, a total of 1562 nuisance calls were made to the police involving young people in the South Derbyshire area. This already marks a rise on the previous year even though there is only a nine month data set.

For the purposes of this analysis, the data has been broken down into quarters as follows:

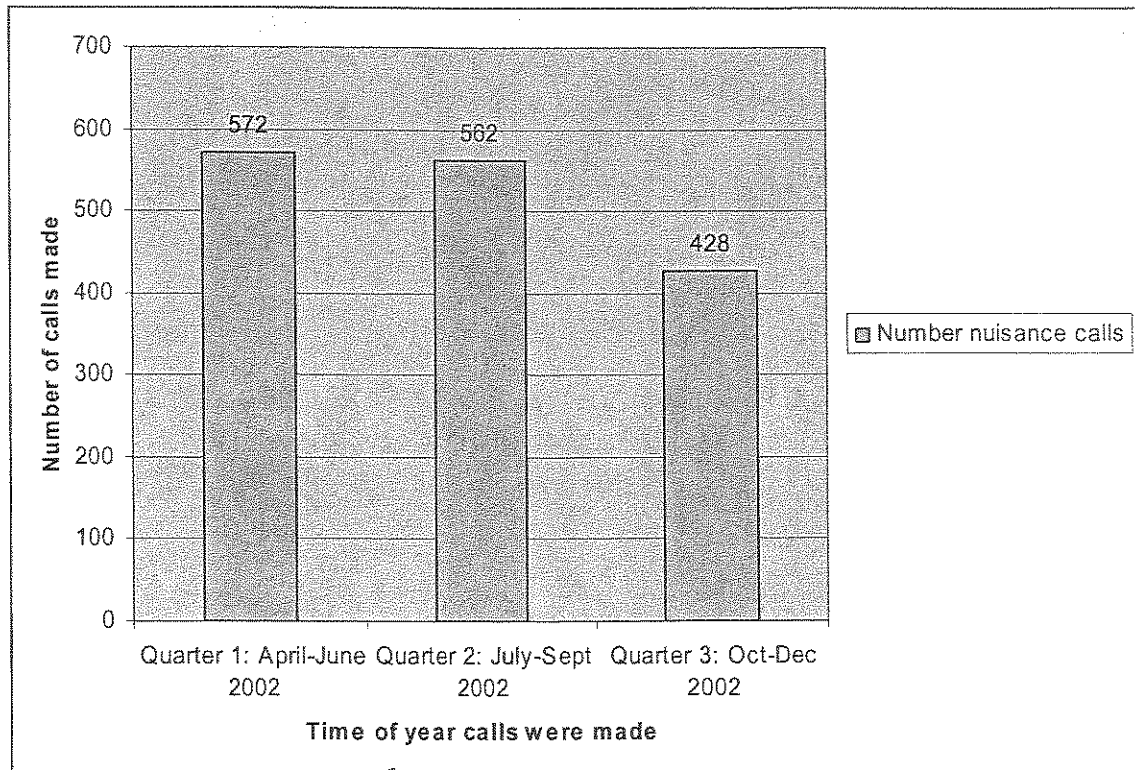
Quarter 1 - April-June 2002

Quarter 2 - July-September 2002

Quarter 3 - October-December 2002

As is shown in figures 7, quarter 1 experienced the greatest number of nuisance calls involving young people, accounting for 37% of all nuisance calls in that year. In order to do a comparison the original figures have been rounded up/down and so are not the same as for the further breakdown.

Figure 7: Breakdown of the number of nuisance calls made involving young people in South Derbyshire according to the quarter in which they were made



The quarter to experience the least number of nuisance calls regarding young people in South Derbyshire was quarter 3. 428 calls were made during this time period, accounting for 27% of the 1562 calls made in the whole year.

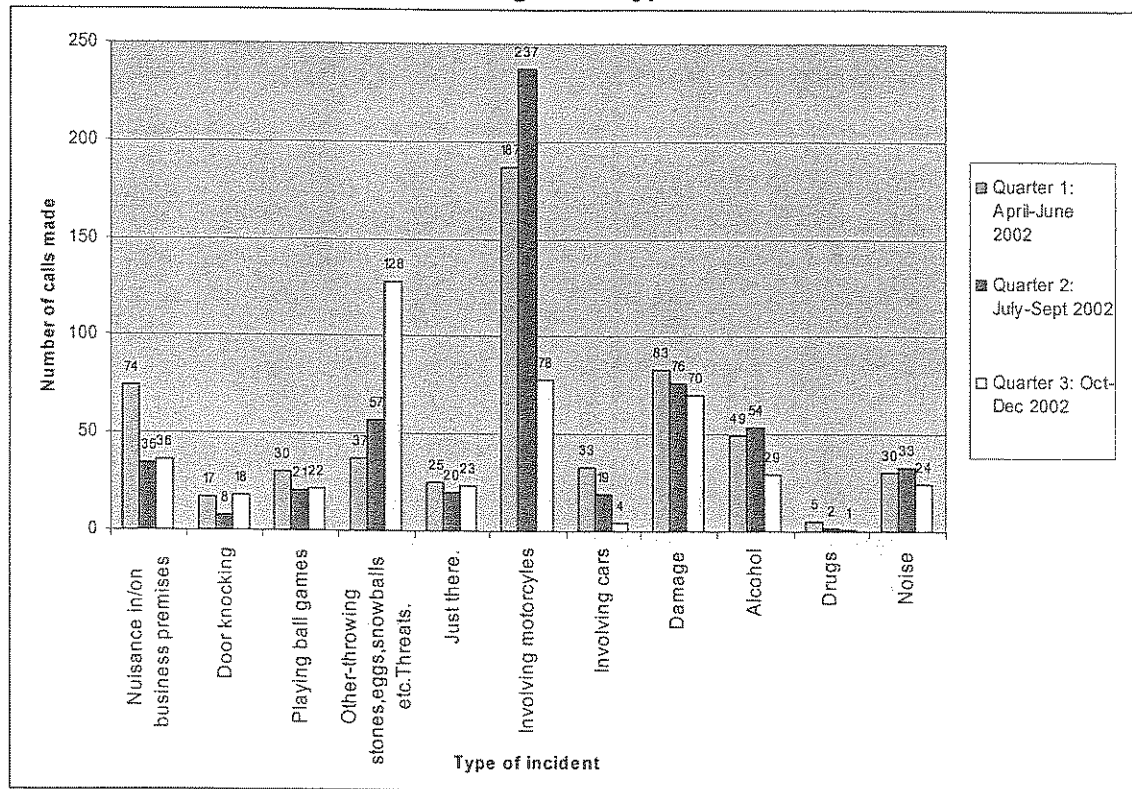
The quarter to experience the second largest amount of nuisance calls was quarter 2, having only 10 less than quarter 1, accounting for 36% of all nuisance calls made in that time period

Offence/Nuisance Type

As is shown in figure 8, the 3 most common reasons for nuisance calls involving young people in South Derbyshire in quarter 1 are: nuisances involving motorcycles, damage, and nuisances involving business premises.

The most common reason for nuisance calls in quarter 1 was incidents involving motorcycles, with 187 (38%) of the calls made in quarter 1 concerning this type of incident. The second most common reason for a nuisance call in this quarter was incidents involving damage. With 83 calls accounting for 15 % of all calls made. The third most common incident to result in a nuisance call in quarter 1 was incidents involving nuisance in or on a business premises. With 74 (13%) of the 441 calls being for that reason. The three least common incidents to result in a nuisance call in quarter 1 were: incidents involving drugs, door knocking, and those where simply young people's presence was a nuisance. These accounted for 0.8, 3, and 4 % of all calls made respectively.

Figure 8: Breakdown of the number of nuisance calls made involving young people in South Derbyshire according to the type of incident involved



Quarter 2 appears to mirror quarter 1 in that the first two most common reasons for nuisance calls are incidents involving motorcycles, and incidents involving damage. However, quarter 2 differs from quarter 1 in that the third most common reason for a nuisance call is 'other incidents'. The most common incident to result in a nuisance call was again those involving motorcycles, accounting for approximately 42% (237 calls) of all calls made.

The second most common reason for a nuisance call in quarter 2 was incidents involving damage, with approximately 14% (76 calls) of all calls made concerning 'other incidents'.

'Other incidents' was the third most common reason for nuisance calls in quarter 2, with 57 calls accounting for approximately 10% of all calls made.

The three least common reasons for nuisance calls in quarter 2 were: incidents involving drugs, door knocking, and those where the presence of young people was a nuisance. These incidents accounted for 0.3, 1.4, and 3.5% of all calls made respectively.

Quarter 3 differs to quarters 1 and 2 in that the most common reasons for nuisance calls was 'other incidents', followed by incidents involving motorcycles and incidents involving damage. 128 of the calls made (30%) were for 'other incidents'.

The second most common incident to result in a nuisance call in quarter 3 was those involving motorcycles. 78 calls were made, accounting for approximately 18% of all nuisance calls in that quarter.

In contrast to quarters 1 and 2, the third most common reason for nuisance calls in quarter 3 was incidents involving damage, which accounted for approximately 16% of all calls made.

The three least common incidents to result in a nuisance call in quarter 3 were drug related incidents (1 call, 0.2%), and incidents involving cars (4 calls, 0.8%) and door knocking, which accounted for a further 4% of all calls made in that Quarter.

Day and Time of Offence/Nuisance

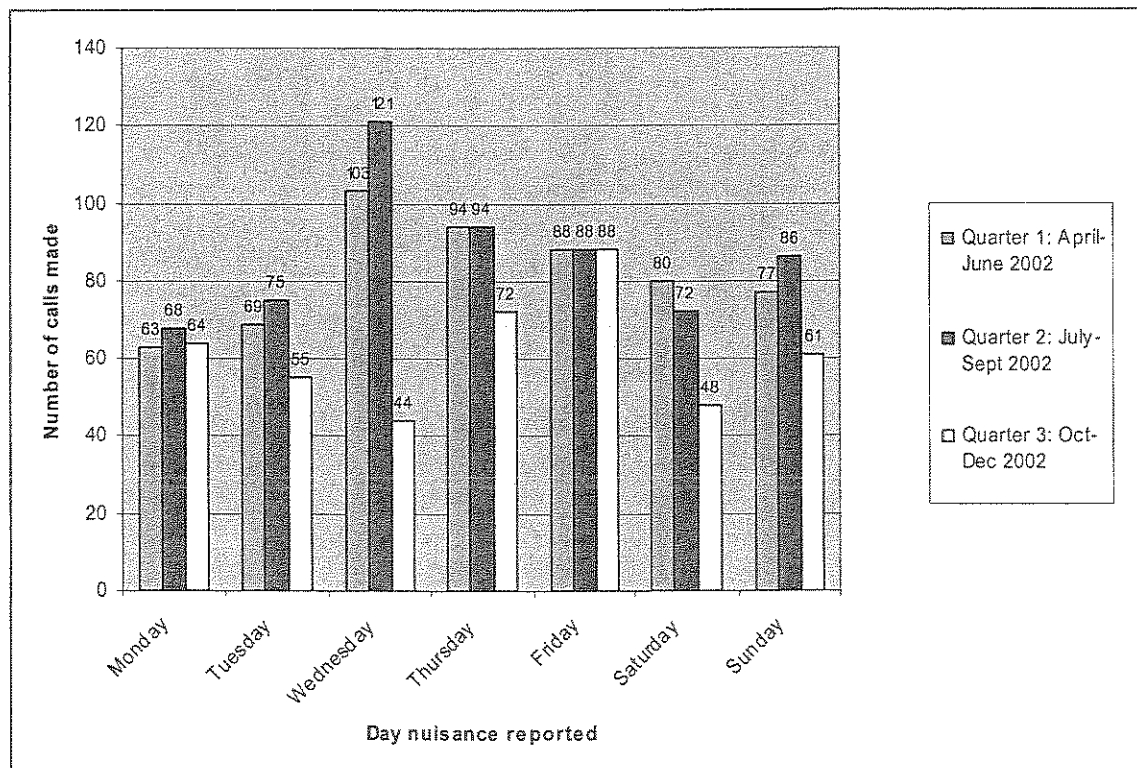
As is shown in figure 9, there is no clear pattern to the days on which nuisance calls were made which is consistent with the previous year.

In quarter 1 the most common day for nuisance calls was Wednesday, with 103 (18%) of all calls being made on that day. The least common day for nuisance calls in Quarter 1 was Monday, with 63 calls accounting for 10% of all calls.

In quarter 2 the calls are fairly evenly spread over the days. The most common day for nuisance calls also being Wednesday, with 121 of the calls accounting for 28% of all calls made. The least common day for nuisance calls in quarter 2 was again Monday, with 68 calls accounting for 16% of all calls made.

In quarter 3, again the calls are fairly evenly spread, with the most common day being Friday. 88 calls were made on this day, accounting for 20% of all calls made. The least common day for nuisance calls in this quarter is Wednesday (the most common day in the other two quarters), with 44 calls accounting for 10% of all calls made.

Figure 9: Breakdown of the number of nuisance calls made involving young people in South Derbyshire according to the day on which they were made



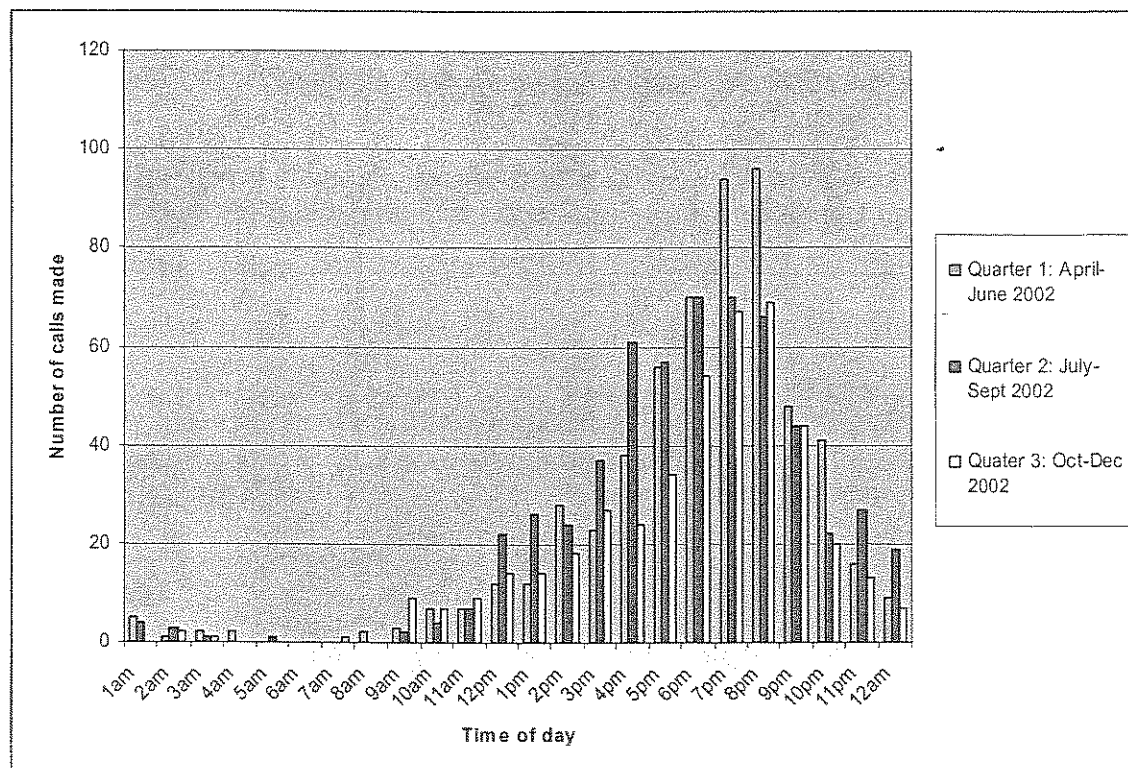
As is shown in Figure 10, the majority of nuisance calls involving young people are made between 12pm and 10 pm in all quarters, which is consistent with the previous year.

The most popular time for nuisance calls in quarter 1 was 8pm, with 96 calls (17%) being made around this time. The least common times for nuisance calls was between 5 and 7am, where no nuisance calls were made during that quarter.

The most common times for nuisance calls in quarter 2 were 6 and 7 pm, with 70 calls (12%) being made in each of those hours. The least common time for nuisance calls in quarter 2 was between 6 and 8am, with no calls being made during that time period.

The most common time for nuisance calls in quarter 3 the same as quarter 1 and was again 8pm, with 69 calls (16%) being made around that time. The least common time for nuisance calls involving young people in quarter 3 was between 4 and 6am, with no calls being made during that time period.

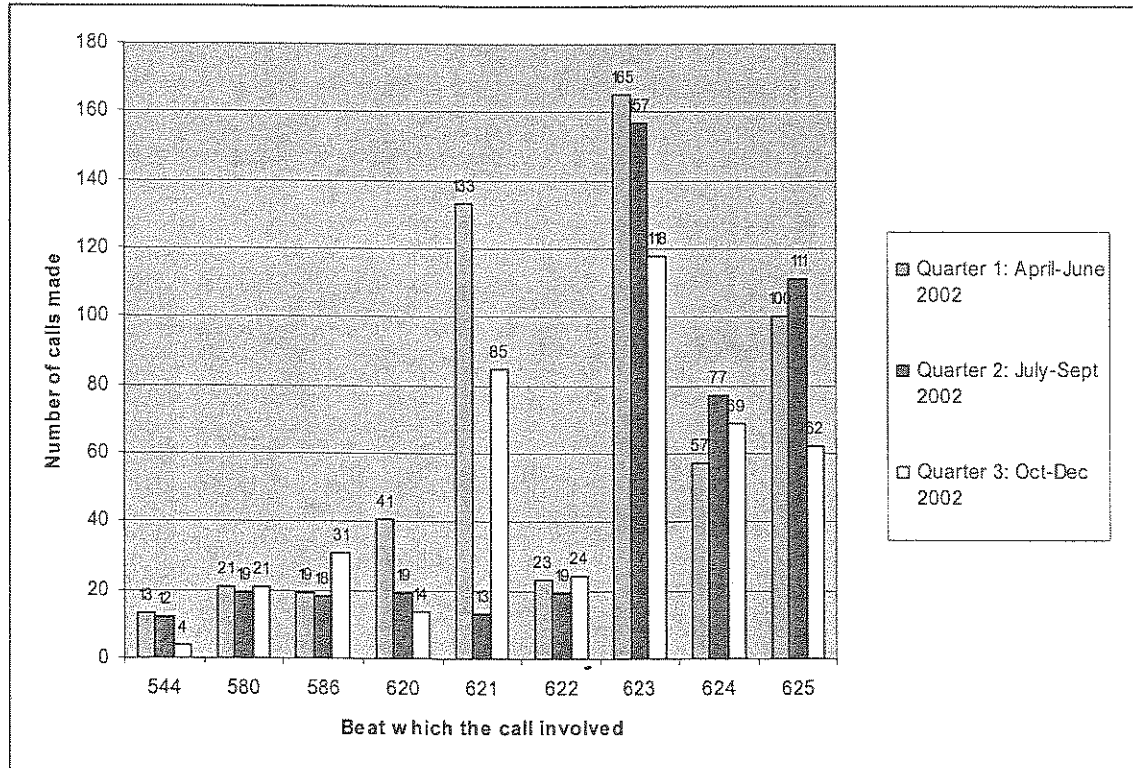
Figure 10: Breakdown of the number of nuisance calls made involving young people in South Derbyshire according to the time of day on which they were made



Location/Beat involved

As is shown in Figure 11, in all quarters the most common area which nuisance calls involving young people concerned was again beat 623, and the least common area was Beat 544.

Figure 11: Breakdown of the number of nuisance calls made involving young people in South Derbyshire according to the Beat which they involved



3.3 Youth Offending Service Data January 2002 – January 2003

In addition to the police data, Derbyshire Youth Offending Service provided data surrounding young people aged 10 – 17 years who have received a reprimand, final warning or community sentence order. The data is only available for one year and so it is not possible to plot trends over time.

Table 1 overleaf shows those young people receiving a reprimand, final warning or community sentence order for the period January 2002 – January 2003.

Table 1: Young people (10 – 17 years) receiving reprimand, final warning or other community sentence orders during the period Jan 2002 – Jan 2003

| Intervention Type | Number of young people |
|---|------------------------|
| Police reprimand | 20 |
| Final warning | 3 |
| Final Warning plus YOS intervention | 18 |
| Referral order | 22 |
| Detention and training order | 6 |
| Supervision order | 2 |
| Reparation order | 1 |
| Action plan order | 4 |
| Conditional discharge | 2 |
| Attendance centre order | 2 |
| Absolute discharge | 1 |
| Community punishment order | 1 |
| Community rehabilitation order | 2 |
| Community rehabilitation and punishment order | 1 |
| Fine | 7 |
| TOTAL | 92 |

Of 20 young people receiving a *reprimand*;

- 18 were male, 2 were female
- Mean age of offender is 15 years
- All 20 offenders were of white ethnicity
- Most common postcode area where offence was committed is DE11
- Most common offence types are common assault (5), criminal damage (5), and causing harassment (3)

Of 18 young people receiving a *final warning plus YOS intervention*;

- 17 were male, 1 was female
- Mean age of offender is 15 years
- 17 offenders were of white ethnicity, 1 offender was of unknown ethnicity
- Most common postcode area where offence was committed is DE11
- Most common offence types are common assault (7), and theft (5)

Of 22 young people receiving a *referral order*;

- 16 were male, 6 were female
- Mean age of offender is 15 ½ years
- All 22 offenders were of white ethnicity
- Most common offence types is assault (7; including common assault, wounding, and ABH)

3.4 Findings from Department/Agency Interviews

When asked about the scale and extent of youth nuisance and disorder within the South Derbyshire District, department/agency representatives elicited a mixed response. Some agencies/departments (e.g. Derbyshire Constabulary; Derbyshire

Youth Offending Service) felt that the issue of youth nuisance and disorder had increased significantly over the last 3 years, with a noticeable shift in the types of criminal activity engaged in by young people.

Other agencies, however, had no real awareness of the type and nature of criminal activity committed by young people, and hence did not feel that departmental activities impacted upon addressing issues of crime and disorder committed by young people within the locality.

Derbyshire Constabulary estimate that approximately 45 calls per week are logged surrounding complaints of youth nuisance and disorder, which peaks during the summer months to approximately 80-90 calls per week. (NB the police data set shows a peak in the months April to June).

The type and nature of activities young people are involved in also varies according to seasonal patterns. The number of complaints received with respect to young people and motorbike use is a consistent problem within the area, as is the issue of young people and skateboarding. This is consistent with the data set reviewed.

However, more recently, Derbyshire Constabulary have noted a significant increase in calls for service regarding young people throwing objects at houses and other buildings, often where residents are considered to fall into the category of 'vulnerable people' (i.e. the elderly).

When asked to profile the type of young person engaging in these activities, police respondents stated that in general, the young person responsible is male, approximately 11-15 years of age, and has a tendency to engage in such activities in the areas of Newhall and Woodville (Goseley Estate).

Representatives from South Derbyshire District Council Housing Department elicited anecdotal information that showed strong similarities to that of the response provided by Derbyshire Constabulary. Housing respondents felt the problem of youth nuisance has seen a marked increase over the last few years, moving away from the urban core of South Derbyshire to the more rural areas of the District. Again, the types of incidents young people engage in are object throwing, riding motorbikes across land, and intimidation and threats to residents in the neighbourhood.

3.5 Summary of Key Findings

- Youth nuisance appears to be an increasing problem.
- The peak period for youth nuisance from the data set appears to be between April and June. This may be due to improved weather during this period.
- Common complaints focus on incidents with motorcycles, damage, nuisances involving business premises, and the other category which includes throwing stones and other objects, and making threats
- There is no pattern in relation to days of the week which has implications for service providers trying to respond to the problem

- Incidents appear to peak during the times 6pm to 9pm. This is to be expected as it is when young people are outside and other residents are home from work.
- The most common location is Beat 623.
- According to YOT data the common profile of a young offender is male, 15 years old, white, living in postal code DE11.
- Common offences are assault, criminal damage, harassment and theft.

Section 4: Current service provision

Another key task of this baseline assessment is to profile the availability of provision for young people within South Derbyshire District. Through consultation with key representatives and a review of related documentation, it seems that there are a number of initiatives and services offered to young people within the area, which could be considered to be diversionary in nature. Examples of current service provision are as follows:

- **Youth Information Shop** – based in Swadlincote, this service was initially funded through SRB monies. More recently, the youth information shop has been managed by the Youth Service, with the possibility of future support in terms of financial and human resources from Derbyshire Connexions service
- **Rural Youth Outreach Scheme** – managed by the Youth Service, the rural youth outreach scheme operates in Woodville, Hatton, and Melbourne
- **Youth Shelter** – the youth shelter project was proposed through the South Derbyshire Crime and Disorder Partnership Community Safety Strategy Action Plan on Anti Social Behaviour (April 2002 – March 2003), and took place in Linton

Other activities undertaken by South Derbyshire Crime and Disorder Partnership during the period April 2002 – March 2003 are based more around detection and deterrence of youth nuisance and anti social behaviour. These include:

- Pilot initiative using video equipment to record anti-social behaviour to provide evidence for enforcement orders
- Street lighting initiative in parks to reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, and the subsequent implementation of crime reduction work in parks
- Delivery of an arts development project designed to reduce anti-social behaviour with school children in the area

Future activities planned by the partnership for the period April 2003 – March 2004 to address anti social behaviour include:

- BMX track in Swadlincote
- Youth Inclusion Style Project
- Mediation services to help resolve neighbourhood disputes
- Sports project

Section 5: Performance on youth nuisance and benchmarking

When conducting a Best Value review it is necessary to benchmark local performance against comparative areas. Within community safety the tendency is to use the Home Office Policing and Reducing Crime Unit's 'family groupings' to identify like areas and to compare statistics against ones own.

In this assessment the subject for comparison is youth nuisance and disorder. This is not one of the Home Office's recorded crime categories thus making benchmarking more complicated. To fill this gap, the partnership has circulated a questionnaire to other CDRPs in the same family group to access information on how they have addressed youth nuisance and disorder. Seven responses were received, which are presented below.

Amber Valley Borough Council: Derbyshire

- Amber Valley does not separate 'youth related anti social behaviour' from anti social behaviour
- Sports Development, Leisure Development and Legal Services are engaged with by Amber Valley Community Safety Partnership when tackling youth related anti social behaviour
- Youth related anti social behaviour is not a strategic priority in the Community Safety Strategy
- There are projects in place that encompass youth anti social behaviour but have not been developed with that as the main driver for the project. The DAAT have a young peoples group, and the council provides sport and recreation opportunities funded through the CDRP. A voluntary sector young people's drop in centre has been supported in a high crime area, and others are being developed
- The CDRP has identified supporting young people through offering additional provision in areas where there is very little, and has targeted young people as both victims and perpetrators of crimes. All the work undertaken by the CDRP around drugs, vehicle crime and burglary are all inter-related with persistent offending and young people.

Bassetlaw District Council: Nottinghamshire

- Bassetlaw does not separate 'youth related anti social behaviour' from anti social behaviour
- Housing Services record youth related anti social behaviour
- Housing Services, Policy, Leisure and Amenity 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