

Draft Cotswold CSP Forward Plan 2021/22

Cotswold Safer Communities Partnership (CCSP) action plan is dedicated to assisting the delivery of the priorities of the Gloucestershire Police Crime Commissioners Police and Crime Plan. In accordance with the duties specified in the Crime and Disorder Act of 1998, which in summary are; 'Local authorities must do all that they reasonably can in the prevention of crime and disorder'.

In addition to these duties the plan must have cognisance of the priorities of the Safer Gloucestershire Board, the Gloucestershire Safeguarding Children Partnership and the Gloucestershire Safeguarding Adults Board. The priorities of these boards complement those of the police, especially those surrounding vulnerability and safeguarding.

Statutory members of the Cotswold Safer Communities Partnership:

- Cotswold District Council
- Gloucestershire Police
- Office of the Gloucestershire Police & Crime Commissioner
- Gloucestershire Fire & Rescue Service
- National Probation Service
- Gloucestershire Clinical Commissioning Group
- Gloucestershire County Council Departments (to include Public Health)

CCSP relies on a number of different data sources provided by the Police, CDC, Safer Gloucestershire, the OPCC, Inform Gloucestershire, Public Health Profiles as well as local data (e.g. GDASS referral rates).

iQuanta is a web-based service provided by *data.gov.org* to operational staff in police forces and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs).

In addition to this CCSP shares intelligence and information amongst its partners.

Priority 1- Safe and Social Roads for all

Why is this a priority?

The rate of killed and seriously injured on roads in Cotswold is worse than the England average, although overall numbers remain low (2019 Public Health profile); major concern of Town and Parish Councils; police data on incidents to follow, Link with, support and complement OPCC/Safer Gloucestershire work. Safe & Social Roads is a priority for the Gloucestershire Police and Crime Plan, although this might change following the election of a new Police and Crime Commissioner. This priority needs a whole systems approach and is closely linked with CDC's emerging Sustainable Transport Strategy, Climate Action Strategy and Leisure Strategy all focussed on enabling more active travel and to reduce the amount of motorised vehicles on our rural roads.

Inputs (What do we need/invest in)	Outputs - Activity/Action	Outcomes (short/medium-term)	Impact (long-term)	When (deadlines if applicable)	Who is leading on this priority/separate actions if applicable?	Measures of success
Police resources, potential external funding to enable more sustainable transport and active travel solutions, partnership work with OPCC and Safer Gloucestershire, Community engagement and involvement	<p>Regular speeding checks, mobile speed vans.</p> <p>Engagement with Town and Parish Councils on introduction of ANPR camera's and development of other local solutions such as local volunteer Speed watch groups. Identification of local hotspots.</p> <p>Support OPCC-led initiatives (tbc).</p> <p>Social media campaigns.</p> <p>Provide TPC's/communities with toolkits with information about measures they can take themselves to improve road safety locally</p>	Known locations and offenders proactively targeted. Increased number of ANPR cameras and locally led speed watch initiatives. Increased awareness of speeding in local communities and visitors.	roads will be safer for all road users	ongoing- review after 12 months	Police	<p>Number of incidents-police data.</p> <p>Number of new ANPR cameras and Speed watch groups</p>

Priority 2-Domestic Abuse

Why is this a priority?

Evidence shows that victims in rural areas take longer to report and have unexpected barriers to accessing support (National Rural Crime network Report "Captive & Controlled"). Police recorded crime data show an increase in offences flagged as domestic abuse-related during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. There has generally been an increase in demand for domestic abuse victim services during the coronavirus pandemic, particularly affecting helplines as lockdown measures eased; this does not necessarily indicate an increase in the number of victims, but perhaps an increase in the severity of abuse being experienced, and a lack of available coping mechanisms such as the ability to leave the home to escape the abuse, or attend counselling. Increasing the number of trained DA champions in the district can lead to more incidents being detected and more help and support offered to victims safely.

Inputs (What do we need/invest in)	Outputs - Activity/Action	Outcomes (short/medium-term)	Impact (long-term)	When (deadlines if applicable)	Who is leading on this priority/separate actions if applicable?	Measures of success
Hidden Harm Project Officer (Full time post) working in partnership with Gloucestershire Domestic Abuse Support Services (GDASS), Glos Police & CDC communications team GCC Early Help Partnership	<p>Grow Domestic Abuse (DA) Champions network.</p> <p>Develop and produce a bespoke champion training package for the Hair and Beauty industry.</p> <p>Develop training video to support teachers in partnership with GDASS.</p> <p>Strengthened links with the farming community via RAU, NFU & Young Farmers association.</p>	<p>Increase the amount of DA champions to 100 by end of March 2022.</p> <p>Ongoing longer term effects of DA Champions will result in increased referrals to GDASS.</p> <p>Specific professions show increased awareness of DA.</p> <p>Parents can better cope with conflict.</p>	<p>Victims in rural areas are as likely to report as those in urban areas;</p> <p>Amongst the population there are more people who recognise signs of DA, who know how/where to signpost victims;</p> <p>Victims will receive the help they need quicker.</p> <p>Parental conflict prevented from exacerbation.</p>	12 months	CDC/GDASS/Early Help Team	<p>Referral numbers (GDASS)</p> <p>Number of new DA champions</p> <p>Further measures tbc</p>

Figure 1 shows the total of all referrals into GDASS from April 2020 – ends of March 2021. The data shows a comparison between the MSG (Most Similar Group) of Gloucestershire CSP areas. Data in this chart is sourced from GDASS

Figure 2 shows the amount of sexual offences in Gloucestershire, broken down into the six CSP areas.

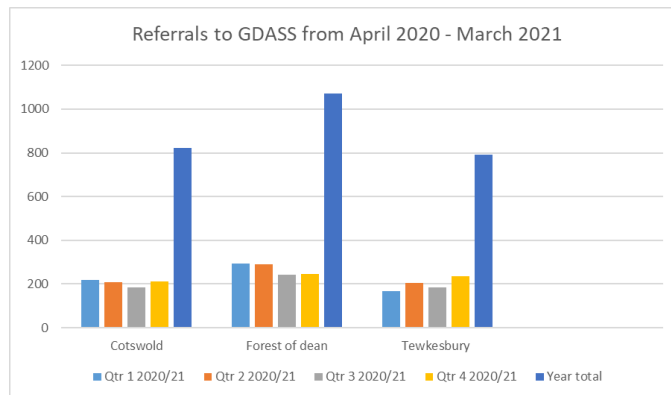


Figure 1: GDASS Referral Rates April 2020- March 2021

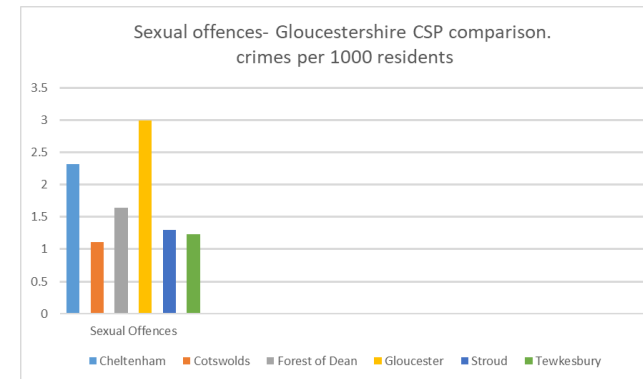


Figure 2: Amount of sexual offences in Gloucestershire, broken down into the six CSP areas.

Women's Aid live chat service reported a 41% increase in contact since March 2020 (Local Government association report "Tackling domestic abuse during the Covid19 pandemic")

UK National Domestic Abuse Helpline reported a 25% increase in people calling since lockdown began.

Priority 3-Crimes of Local Concern

Why is this a priority?

Cotswold District is one of the safest areas in the county. Gloucestershire is amongst the safest areas in the England. Fear of crime however can impact on people's health and wellbeing, hence local crimes need to be taken seriously and tackled appropriately, whilst fear of crime and perception of crime levels locally also need to be addressed. Burglary dwelling, Organised and Serious Crime, Rural Farm machinery theft and dog theft. These crimes have significant impact on victims and can cause community concern if not dealt with properly.

Inputs (What do we need/invest in)	Outputs - Activity/Action	Outcomes (short/medium-term)	Impact (long-term)	When (deadlines if applicable)	Who is leading on this priority/separate actions if applicable?	Measures of success
Police will take the lead on investigating these offences. The CSP and other partners will assist with raising and sharing crime prevention advice, raising awareness of offences. As well as assisting in safeguarding of victims if appropriate.	<p>Police pro-actively target known and outstanding offenders. Local NH policing team conduct follow up visits. Partners and local elected officials to support.</p> <p>Continue to explore 'Crime Reduction Partnership' (similar to 'City Safe' in Gloucester/Stroud) in collaboration with OPCC. Working together with businesses involved in the day-time and night-time economies and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Develop crime prevention toolkit for communities</p>	<p>Known offenders pro-actively targeted.</p> <p>Criminal Behaviour Orders and ASB injunctions as well as working with</p> <p>Probation Service to stop re-offending.</p>	Residents feel safer, fewer people are victim or cause of rural crime	12 month period	Police. Insp Simon Ellson is police SPOC and can be contact for group. Insp Ellson can also liaise with investigators and keep the CSP updated.	Crime levels + public re-assurance IQUANTA Data

	<p>Increased messaging around local crime levels and the work of police and partners to give reassurance</p> <p>Encourage sign up to Community Alerts</p>					
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The figure below shows all crime rate per 1000 population. Average across England and Wales = 79.20 per 100 population.

All crimes in Gloucestershire = 60.00 per 1000 population

MSG = Most Similar Group - These are areas similar in size and rurality to our own, to be used as a comparator.

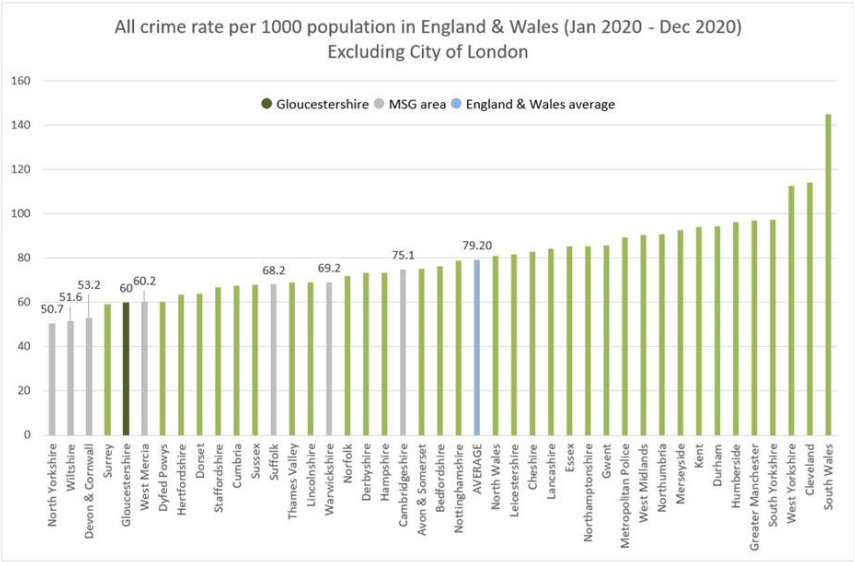


Figure 3: All crime rates per 1000 population across England & Wales Jan 2020-Dec 2020

The figure 4 below shows higher rates of Burglary compared to the MSG. This was highlighted by the OPCC at a Safer Gloucestershire meeting in March 2021 which led to Burglary being one of the crimes the CCSP wants to focus on going forward.

Figure 5 shows Criminal Damage and Arson offenses which are also slightly higher than most of the MSG areas.

However, all crimes including Burglary & Criminal Damage/Arson show an overall downward trend in Cotswold as shown in Figure 6.

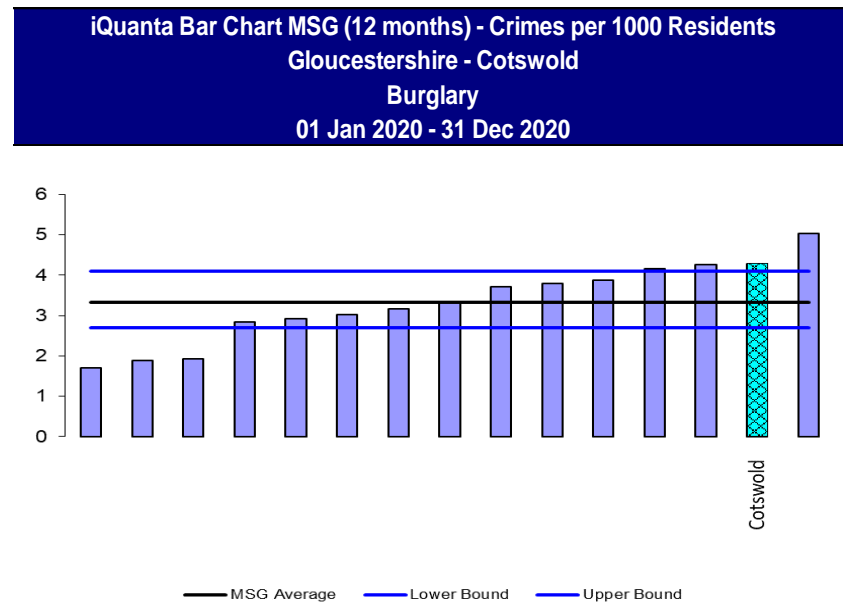


Figure 4: Burglary Crimes per 1000 residents in Cotswold compared to MSG

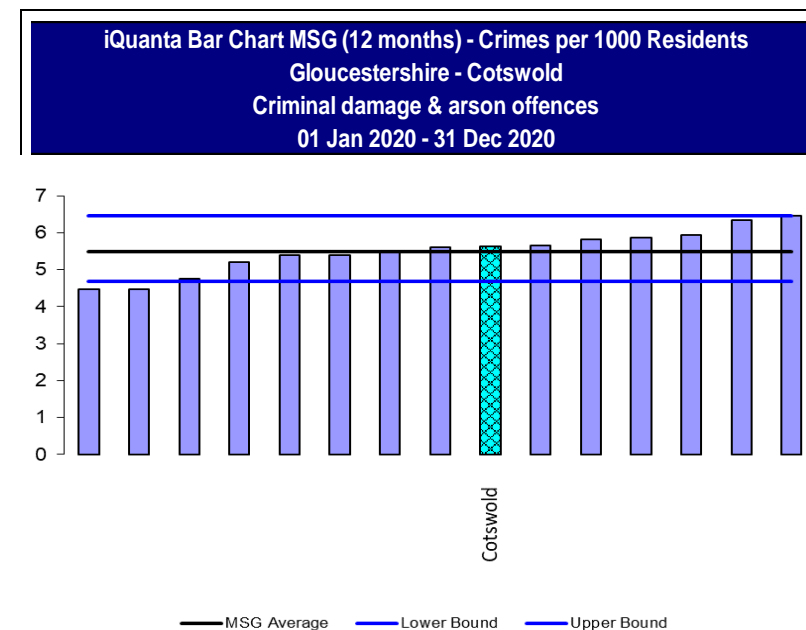


Figure 5: Criminal Damage and Arson Offences in Cotswold compared to MSG

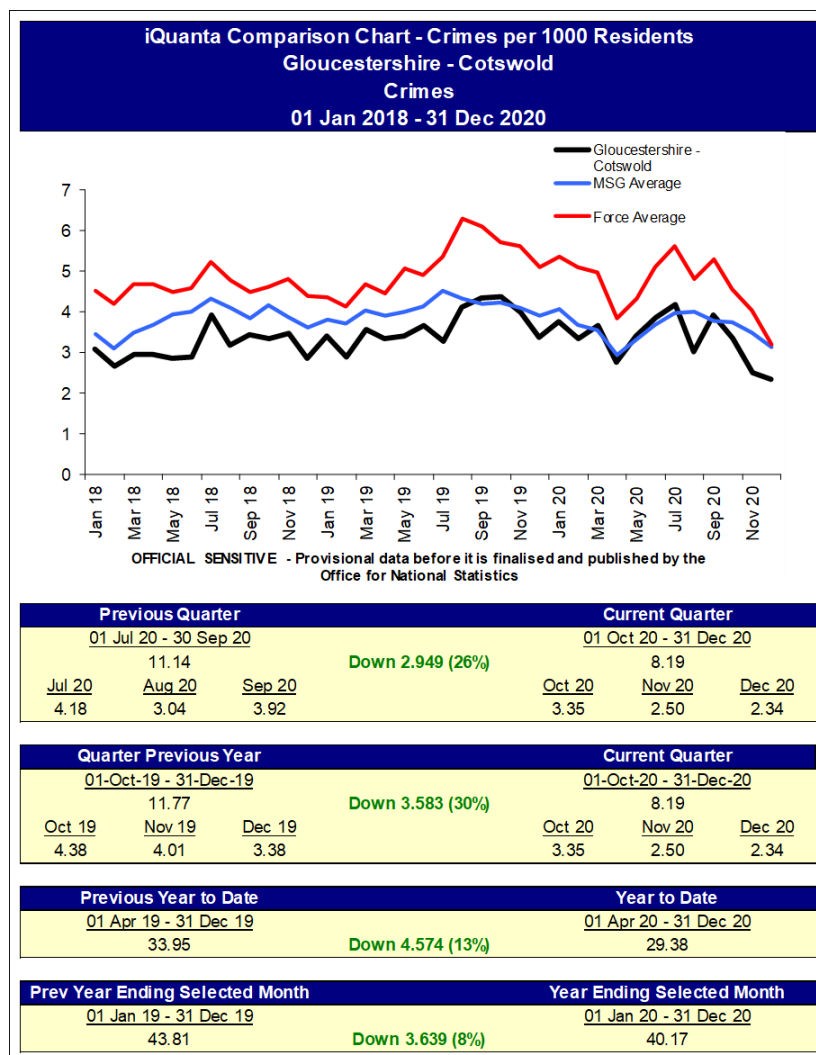


Figure 6: Comparison of all crimes per 1000 Residents

Priority 4-Antisocial behaviours

Why is this a priority?

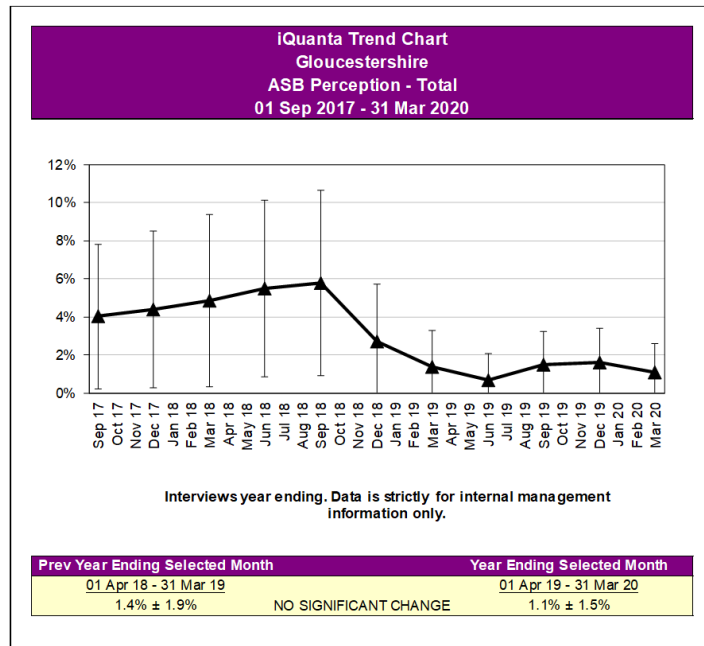
ASB is quality of life issue which can if not dealt with properly have significant detrimental impact on people lives, many victims are vulnerable through age, MH or learning difficulties. New PCC Chris Nelson pledges to reduce ASB by 50%. What further support can the PCC provide the CSP to tackle this issue?

Inputs (What do we need/invest in)	Outputs - Activity/Action	Outcomes (short/medium-term)	Impact (long-term)	When (deadlines if applicable)	Who is leading on this priority/separate actions if applicable?	Measures of success
OPCC survey to be launched to understand ASB perception vs experience at district level; Cotswold Water Park Project (owned by CDC but delivered in partnership with external stakeholders; Police resources; CDC Community Wellbeing Team: asset based community development approaches to create resilient, well-connected communities; ERS: Clean and Green programme and seed funding for communities; Young Gloucestershire engagement with young people.	ASB can and should be dealt with as a partnership approach. Local authorities have statutory duty to reduce and tackle ASB. Police have role but cannot deal with this on their own. Police interventions include: early intervention work (e.g. Intensive Engagement), dedicated patrolling, Problem Orientated Policing (POP Plan). Partners can use ASB legislation which includes Injunctions, Community Protection Notices, and acceptable Behavioural Contracts. Community-led initiatives through 'Clean & Green' Programme and Community Building to create more resilient and connected communities.	Known locations and offenders targeted. Root causes tackled. Intervention and prevention key as is getting local communities on board to help tackle issues. This can be done through CSP but also local and parish councils, elected officials, community groups, Young Gloucestershire etc. Cotswold Water Park: Working in partnership to address the identified issues around increase in visitor numbers impacting on litter, parking and other forms of anti-social behaviours in the short term (2021 season). With different	Fewer people will be victim or cause of Anti-Social Behaviour; Reduced perception of ASB	Ongoing -	Sub group: Police/CDC (ERS)/Bromford/Early Help	Number of new local community-led initiatives. Number of ASB incidents as well as perception levels Cotswold Water Park Project Outcome Measures

COVID Compliance work (CDC)– Admin support & Covid Project Officers Hospitality and Events	Re-establish attendance to North and South Cotswold meetings attended by other agencies on a regular basis.	organisations/bodies taking the lead as appropriate.				
Officer work with event organisers to ensure adequate Covid risk assessments in place.	Young Gloucestershire street-based youth work & Initiatives through Cotswold Youth Network.	Communications: Targeting messaging associated influencing behaviours and providing information				
Bromford Housing neighbourhood Coaches	Cotswold Water Park-Project	Gather learning and insight to gain clarity and consensus on the reasons behind the issues.				
	Measures to improve safety within the visitor economy (Covid project officer)	Make recommendations for longer term sustainable solutions.				
	Work with event organisers to ensure adequate Covid risk assessments in place –Hospitality and Events Officer	Increased partnership work to improve prevention/early intervention				
	Early Help Team to offer interventions in partnership with ERS and Bromford Housing where appropriate					
	Neighbourhood Coaches early intervention and mediation work					

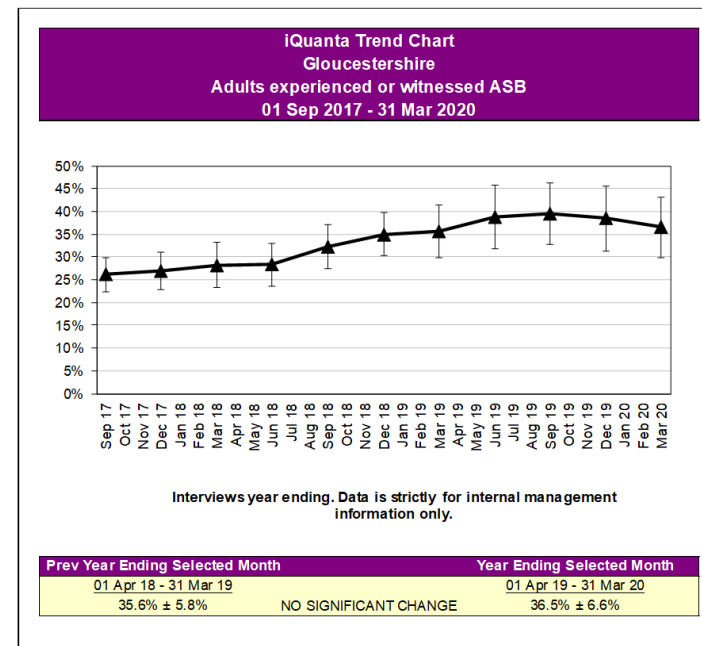
The charts below show the trend in ASB perception (Figure 7) and adults that actually experienced or witnessed ASB (Figure 8) from Sept 17 to Mar 20. Generally, there is downward trend in ASB perception. There was a slight increase in adults witnessing/experiencing ASB in 2019//early 2020, followed by a downward trend. It has to be noted that people have different views on what ASB is which needs to be taken into account when interpreting the data.

No district data is available at the moment, however it was discussed at a recent Safer Gloucestershire meeting to launch district based surveys to better understand ASB perception at district level.



NEW: from March 2017 two new measures were included. Risk of all CSEW crime (including computer misuse)

Figure 7: ASB Perception in Gloucestershire Sep 17 to Mar 20



NEW: from March 2017 two new measures were included. Risk of all CSEW crime (including computer misuse)

Figure 8: adults experienced or witnessed ASB in Gloucestershire Sep 17 to Mar 20

Priority 5- Community Engagement/Involvement

Why is this a priority?

Connected, resilient and well-informed communities are safer communities and increase general health and wellbeing. Involving communities in local issues to raise awareness and increase community-led initiatives is key to sustainable change. Law enforcement by the police alone won't achieve behavioural change and increase in community safety. A whole systems approach that focusses on prevention is key to keep crime & disorder levels in the district low and to apply police resources where it is most needed. Inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe communities are those that are functioning well economically (promoting inclusive growth), mentally, physically and socially.

Inputs (What do we need/invest in)	Outputs - Activity/Action	Outcomes (short/medium-term) Impact (long-term)	When (deadline s if applicable)	Who is leading on this priority/separate actions if applicable?	Measures of success
CDC Community Builders and 'Clean and Green' Programme; CSP Sub Group	<p>Strong networks of support, connections across and between communities, and empowering people in communities to support each other and to take collective action.</p> <p>CSP Sub group to plan and implement engagement events/activities across the district.</p> <p>Link with Neighbourhood Watch Teams and encourage new scheme. Grow neighbourhood watch schemes to 30% in two years until 2023.</p>	<p>More resilient and better connected communities; increased community involvement/reduced fear of crime/residents feeling safer. Inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe communities.</p>	Ongoing – 12 months Review	Sub Group: CDC/Police/Trading Standards/Young Gloucestershire/ Gloucestershire Health and Care NHS Foundation Trust/Early Help, Gloucestershire Fire Service/Bromford	<p>Number of new local community-led initiatives.</p> <p>Number and outcomes of engagement events (measures tbc).</p> <p>Thriving Communities Index.</p> <p>Number of new neighbourhood watch schemes</p>

Priority 6-Supporting Young people

Why is this a priority?

Meaningful and positive engagement with and support for young people is key to prevent adverse effects on their development as well as to prevent involvement in crime/substance misuse/ASB. Most activities/provision for young people has stopped due to COVID19 and many youth providers and clubs have folded. COVID19 and lockdowns is having a number of adverse effects on young people with an increase in MH problems being prevalent across the country. In addition youth employment has risen due to the pandemic. 536,000 young people aged 16-24 in UK were unemployed in January-March 2021, a decrease of 53,000 from the previous quarter but an increase of 13,000 from the year before. The number of young people in employment fell by 26,000 since the previous quarter and fell by 310,000 from the previous year to 3.48 million. The number who are economically inactive (not in or looking for work) increased by 70,000 from the previous quarter and increased by 259,000 from the previous year to 2.82 million.(House of Commons Library- Youth unemployment statistics). Social isolation in young people is often associated with living in rural communities.

Inputs (What do we need/invest in)	Outputs - Activity/Action	Outcomes (short/medium-term)	Impact (long-term)	When (deadlines if applicable)	Who is leading on this priority/separate actions if applicable?	Measures of success
<p>Young Gloucestershire (YG) Street based Youth work and 'Cotswold Let's chat' (MH support for young people in partnership with local and county MH support services- mainly externally funded (GCC/NHS).</p> <p>YG is launching a Youth Active Citizens Fund that is purely for young people to design, run and apply for funding. The purpose of this fund is to ensure that young people can create opportunities for them and</p>	<p>'Cotswold Let's Chat' Project;</p> <p>Youth Active Citizens Fund;</p> <p>'Cotswold Youth Roadshow', other similar youth engagement activities planned in partnership and reliant on external funding (tbc)</p> <p>Development of DWP funded and CDC-led Cotswold 'New Start Network' to support young people holistically with the aim to increase skills,</p>	<p>Views and opinions of young people listened to and heard across the Cotswolds.</p> <p>Increased youth engagement across the District.</p> <p>More flexible Mental Health provision in place locally for young people experiencing low- moderate levels of mental health.</p> <p>Report a more cohesive society (with generations coming together).</p>	<p>More young people feel valued and listened to, YP have more opportunities to shape their local area. Decreased likelihood of young people getting involved in crime/drugs/ASB as a result of meaningful engagement and support</p>	<p>Duration of initiatives depend on external funding and is different for each one. Review after 12 months.</p>	<p>Young Gloucestershire, Cotswold Youth Network, CDC Community Wellbeing Team</p>	<p>There is a wide range of ways in which we could report for this type of work, ways could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Case studies/ success stories -Capturing & sharing the views of young people -Numerical data, shows volume of young people engaged with, age ranges etc. -Social Action reports from

other young people in their communities. Cotswold Youth Network-, direct engagement/training education (community capacity building), CDC-Community Building, DWP funding	confidence and to secure employment. Produce a support flyer (QR Code) or a central place that young people could access that shows information for support that is available in the District/County.	Young people carrying out a range of social action projects through support of the Youth Active Citizens fund and directly benefiting those within their local community. Young people through engagement with Street Based Youth Work will feel better connected to provision locally, as well as sign posted onto a range of support services where required. Reducing the risk of young people remaining 'hidden victims'.				projects delivered from young people in the Cotswolds from support of funding from the Youth Active Citizens Fund Measures of success for each project/activity tbc- evaluation will be fed into the Action Plan updates and annual Crime and Disorder Report.
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Barnado's conducted a survey with over 100 participants to understand how the COVID-19 lockdown has impacted children and young people in the. Insights from 150 children and young people working with their service youth colleagues were also gathered. The below figure summarises their findings.

"The responses paint a picture of youth around the UK that are as individual as each of the children and young people are. The responses fell on a spectrum that ranged between patient and frustrated, included and forgotten, happy and worried, determined and unmotivated"

Similar findings have been gathered by Young Gloucestershire during their intensive engagement in the Cotswold from August 202 to November 2020.

Figure 10 shows Youth unemployment rate in UK 1992 – 2021.

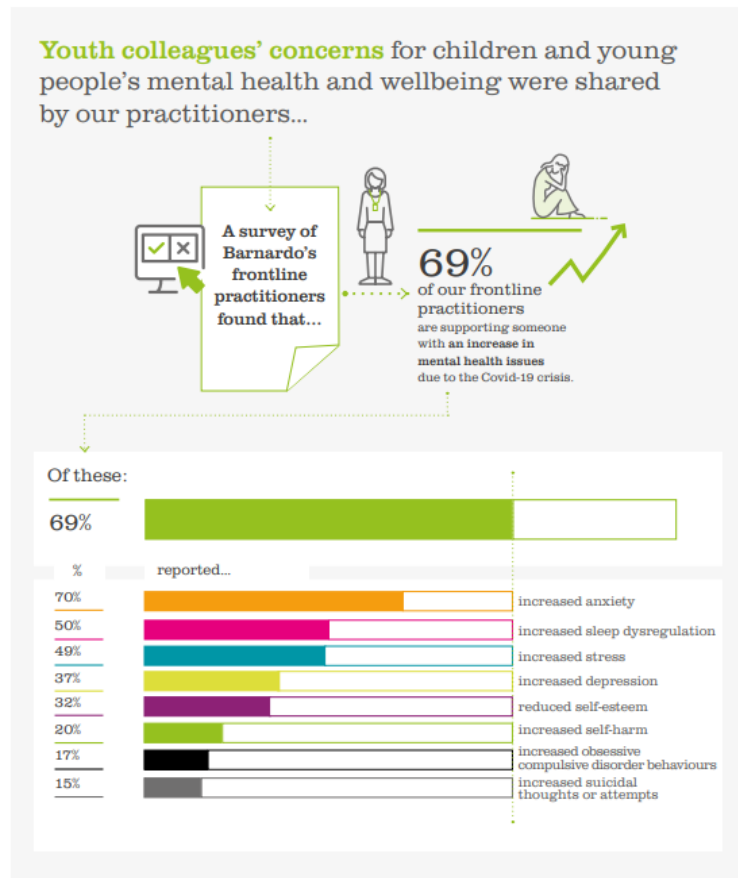


Figure 9: Findings from Barnado's survey on young people's mental health as a result of Covid19 lockdown



Figure 10: Youth Unemployment UK