

Goldstein Award Submission 2009

Section A: Application basics

1. Title of the project:

Student Survey

2. Award category:

National

3. Key problem that the project is addressing:

Victim Based Interventions: Burglary

4. Category of entry (please select which priority element the project addresses from the list on the Effective Practice Database -

www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/effectivepracticelatabase/)

Burglary

Author contact details

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10. Name of secondary contact from the lead partnership agency contributing to the project:

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11. Name of partnership organisation:

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

Section B: Summary of application - In no more than 400 words use this space to provide a summary of your project under the stated headings (see guidance for more information).

Scanning:

Annually the City of Liverpool has an influx of over 15,000 students who come to study at one of Liverpool's Higher Educational Establishments. The majorities reside for their first year, at University-Owned Halls of Residence accommodation.

Due to this transition and limited availability of university owned accommodation, the same amount of people then move into private rented property year on year. In 2006 it was estimated that approximately 55,000 students reside within communities outside of Liverpool City Centre, the majority selecting the electoral ward of Greenbank.

Reducing Burglary is a Merseyside Police (MP) strategic priority and during the formation of Key Individual Networks (KIN) within communities it became apparent that this was also a priority of residents living in Greenbank Ward (GW).

Analysis:

In 2006 Merseyside Police produced a Problem Profile using crime statistics collated from previous years, these clearly identified students as being a vulnerable/target group in terms of victimisation for burglary offences. The analysis provided details of 'Hot Spot' locations, peak months, peak days and times.

Research into crime methods identified offences 'may' have been avoided by only a slight increase in security and self-awareness, a factor often linked to the inexperience and age of students, previously used to relying on parental figures for such guidance. This was coupled with a lack of effective home security being made available by landlords, something noted in the majority of student occupied premises, making them attractive propositions as targets by burglary offenders as places of easy and 'rich pickings'.

Response:

The policing team took ownership of the issue, completing a detailed plan of methods/interventions to assist in meeting targets set by the KIN group. It became apparent these required a multi-agency approach and a sub-group of agencies was created bringing together various partners, each with their own resources and knowledge to help tackle the problem.

Numerous activities were implemented all relating directly to the problem profile, focusing upon repeat victims and persistent offenders. Activities included Target-Hardening of properties, improving personal self-awareness and links between Merseyside Police and the community through a multi-agency approach.

Assessment:

Burglary dwelling offences reduced year on year in the 4 student beats.

2005-06	295	
2006-07	174	
2007-08	163	(44% reduction from 2005)

Greater reductions anticipated for this year based on current figures.

2008-09	81	(73% reduction from 2005)
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Significantly, the assessment illustrates the multi-agency approach to problem solving proved a real strength in delivering effective interventions.

State number of words: 400

Section C: Description of project - *Describe the project in no more than 4,000 words. Please refer to the full guidance for more information on what the description should cover.*

Scanning:

This application details the SARA process followed by Merseyside Police (MP) and inter-agencies involved in Operation Student Survey, a victim based intervention strategy aimed at reducing the number of students falling victim to Burglary in Greenbank Ward (GW) within Liverpool.

During 2006 MP introduced KIN groups for all Neighbourhood Policing Areas within the force, consisting of members of the public who work, live, commute-through or have a vested interest in the community. The purpose of the group is to set the police priorities, which are often different than those assigned internally by the police or assigned externally by Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), Merseyside Police Authority (MPA) and/or The Home Office (HO). It was during the early inception of the KIN for GW that it became apparent that student burglary was a concern within this community.

In view of this, the local policing team conducted a community survey, which confirmed that Burglary was the key community priority, followed closely by Anti-Social Behaviour; the common theme being 'Students'.

In 2003 MP gained government funding based upon reducing Robbery offences occurring within the student community, the associated strategy was known as Operation Student Safe. An analysis was conducted and this highlighted a number of key points:

- 'Little communication and partnership between agencies';
- Offences were occurring within a 'localised area to a localised population', i.e. students within Liverpool City Centre encompassing University Owned Buildings;
- 'Poor self-awareness' amongst students highlighting first year students as the most prominent.

Operation Student Safe was then developed working alongside the Universities, student support services and security services. The operation then focused upon a branded marketing campaign, to be lead by Students and Student Unions to add credibility. The 'Student Survival Guide' came to life, containing a variety of information including information regarding student safety. A 30% reduction in student victimisation was noted in 2005, it was then decided that the campaign would also focus upon Burglary.

This campaign is ongoing albeit funding was dramatically reduced in 2007 requiring the main partners i.e. the universities to assist. At this point the campaign focused on areas in and around the city centre containing University owned buildings.

Bearing in mind the above localisation issues, the City of Liverpool has an influx of over 15,000⁽¹⁾ students annually into Higher Educational Establishments, the majority of whom in the first year reside in university owned accommodation were there is a current shortfall as only 10,000 bed spaces are available within such. This shortfall of 5,000 bed spaces coupled with the fact that students generally study for 3/4 years and after the first year take up residency in privately owned accommodation, it's estimated that in excess of 45,000 students reside within the community and the demand for bed spaces increasing between 3%-5% per annum.

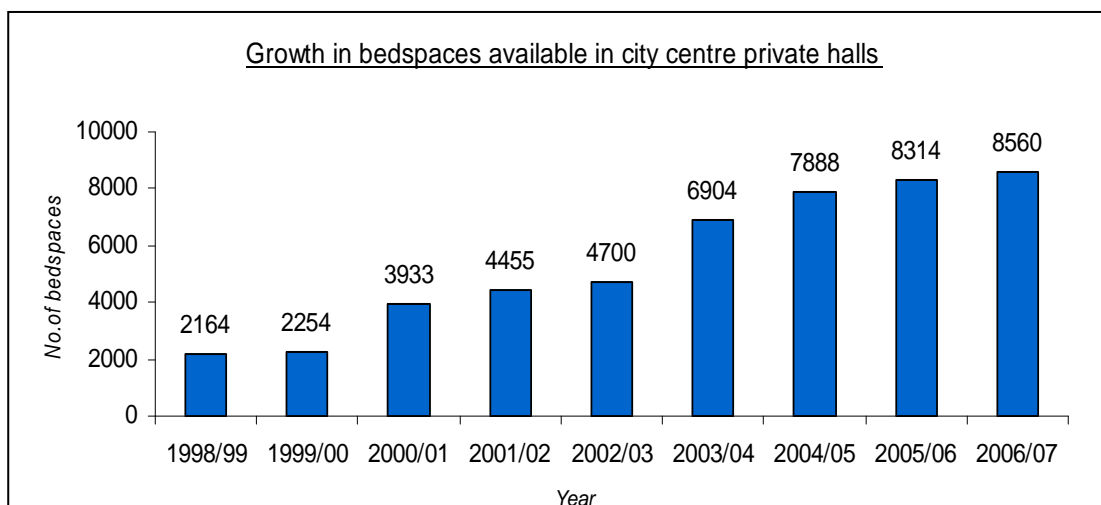


Table 1. Growth in Bed spaces, 1998 – 2007

Data provided by Liverpool University and Liverpool Student Homes

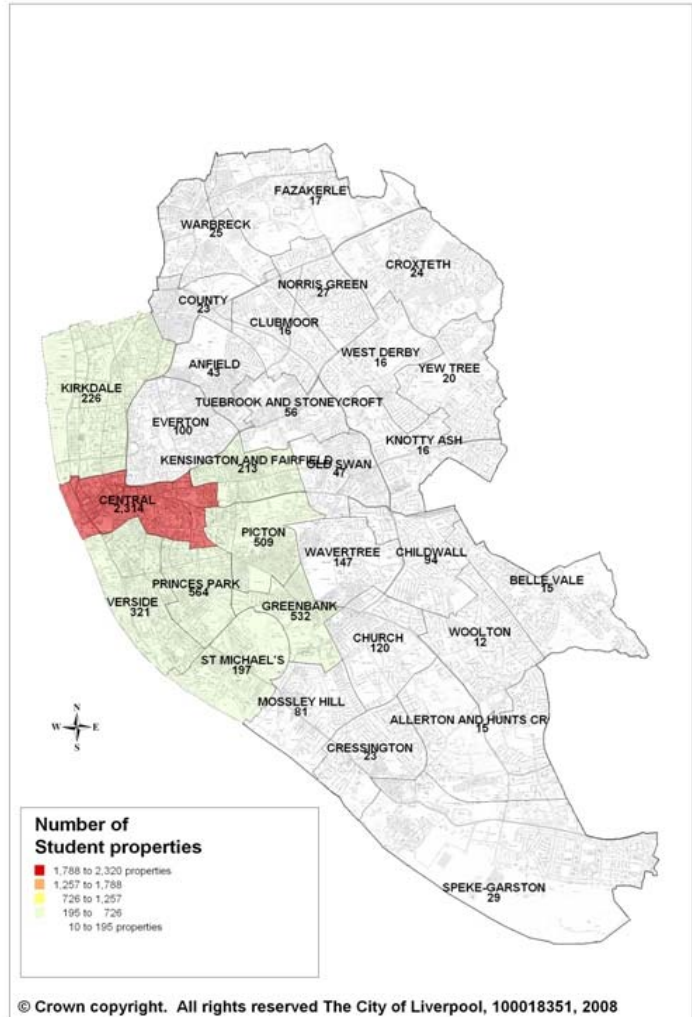
One way to determine specific areas of the City where students reside is to look at Council Tax Exemption: Map 1 shows that the proportions of student properties are not dispersed equally around the City(2).

It illustrates there is a heavy proportion within 7 wards with 80% of properties within these and 40% of such within Central Ward (2314). This is due to high number of Halls of Residences either University or privately Owned accommodation within the city centre.

Looking outside of the city centre student properties are focused within Princes Park (564), Picton (509) and Greenbank (532). It has been established that student properties within GW are generally privately owned terraced dwellings housing on average 5 students each, using this data it is estimated that within GW there is approximately 2660 students.

However, in the 2001 Census, when GW was known as Arundel Ward, it was reported there were 3,706 students. Considering this and growth factors previously mentioned in the number of bed spaces since 2001 and 2008 was 48% predictions could be made that the actual number of students in the locality could be in the region of 5188.

Map 1. Number of Student Properties per Ward, 2008



A brief overview of GW shows it consists of primarily terraced dwellings generally with 4 bedrooms per property however there are a large number of 3 storey properties with 6-7 bedrooms.

There are two University of Liverpool Halls of Residence housing between 3500 to 4000 students. Smithdown Road is a main arterial route running through the centre of the ward into Liverpool City Centre, also housing a variety of local businesses and large supermarket stores.

GW contains a 7.14 hectare public park lies within the city's Protected Green Space. The park is situated opposite the University Halls of Residence and used during the summer months by the students for recreational activities: with its paths and walkways it is also seen to many as a short cut from Smithdown Road to the Halls of Residence.

The brief overview of Greenbank as a community reinforces the key point from the analysis of the Student Safe campaign 'localised area to a localised population' as we can see GW is very densely populated with students.

In order to show validation of the concerns of the KIN, the community and MP a brief scan of Crime Statistics was conducted for the beats, known to be heavily populated with students.

Table 2. Crime Statistics, Burglary 2004-05, 2005-06

Offence Reported	2004-05	2005-06
Agg. Burglary in a Dwelling	2	1
Agg. Burglary in a Building Other than a Dwelling	3	0
Att. Burg. In a Building Other than a Dwelling	6	3
Att. Burglary in a Dwelling	24	32
Burglary in a Building Other than a Dwelling	71	36
Burglary in a Dwelling	193	228
Burglary in a Dwelling by Distraction	0	0
Burglary in a Dwelling with Intent	28	42
Total	327	342

Table 2 illustrates a 5% increases in Burglary offences between 2004 and 2006, these statistics are from 1st April to 31st March.

As the scanning so far was based upon statistics within GW a comparison was then made in relation to MP division of Liverpool South and also to MP as a whole.

Burglary in a Dwelling inc: Aggravated, Attempt, With Intent	2005/2006	
	Greenbank	+ 18.5%
	South Division	- 5.11%
	Merseyside	- 10.58%

Due to all the factors detailed above, it was clear that the KIN and all parties involved were justifiable in their concerns and the requirements of a full detailed analysis was evidently essential in order to instigate an appropriate response to alleviate the issue.

Analysis:

The objective for the analysis report was to provide a detailed profile of Burglary offences within the highlighted beats within GW, during the period of 1st April 2004 to 31st March 2006. It was also paramount that the report took a sample of crime reports generated and consideration be taken as to the modus operandi, peak elements of the offences and also the nature of the property, if any, stolen during the commission of the offence.

Aforementioned previously an increase of 5% was noted in Burglary offence, this consisting of an increase 15% in Burglary Dwelling, 33% in Burglary Dwelling with Intent and 8% Attempt Burglary in Dwelling.

Table 3 highlights peak months showing a rise in offences; compared to the student academic year, December and March is when students have a break in the academic year and return home. May is a period of study leave and a majority of students remain at their hometown. It can be surmised that these peaks are due to vacant properties and property prevalence due to students returning with new items.

Table 3. Burglary Crime Statistics by Month						
Month-Year	F131	F132	F133	F134	F135	Count
Apr-04	6	4	3	1	4	18
May-04	8	5	2	3	0	18
Jun-04	8	1	2	2	2	15
Jul-04	11	0	2	1	4	18
Aug-04	6	2	4	3	2	17
Sep-04	12	11	4	2	7	36
Oct-04	8	10	6	2	5	31
Nov-04	6	11	8	1	6	32
Dec-04	24	12	4	0	4	44
Jan-05	8	4	1	1	11	25
Feb-05	9	9	0	3	7	28
Mar-05	9	17	8	6	5	45
Apr-05	18	14	5	0	6	43
May-05	16	24	1	2	4	47
Jun-05	8	4	3	1	1	17
Jul-05	11	9	2	1	3	26
Aug-05	6	2	1	0	1	10
Sep-05	6	10	2	2	1	21
Oct-05	11	7	3	5	4	30
Nov-05	6	13	6	1	2	28
Dec-05	4	8	2	0	2	16
Jan-06	13	20	6	2	4	45
Feb-06	6	17	3	2	11	39
Mar-06	4	11	0	3	2	20
Apr-06	5	4	1	0	4	14
Total	229	229	79	44	102	683

A further analysis was conducted to focus upon the HO categories of Burglary in a Dwelling (BD), Attempt BD, BD with Intent, BD by Distraction, Aggravated BD and Aggravated BD with Intent. The analysis also took place in October 2006 focusing upon the previous 3 months.

Beat	July	
	2005	2006
F131	10	9
F132	7	8
F133	0	1
F134	0	0
F135	2	2
F136	0	0
F137	0	1
Total	19	21

July 2006

21 offences committed within GW in July 2006, an increase of 2 compared with 2005.

Peak Beats:

F131 – 9 Offences

F132 – 8 Offences

Peak Days – Sunday, Saturday and Wednesday

Peak Times – 12:00-19:00 and 20:00-02:00 hours

Methods of Entry (prominent) – Forced front door, insecure front door, front upper floor window.

Property	Total
Laptop	6
Handbag/Wallet	3
Jewellery	3
IPOD	2
Money	2

Common property stolen.

Beat	August	
	2005	2006
F131	4	5
F132	2	8
F133	1	2
F134	0	0
F135	1	3
F136	0	0
F137	0	1
Total	8	19

August 2006

19 offences committed within GW in August 2006, an increase of 11 offences compared with 2005.

Peak Beats:

F132 – 8 Offences

Peak Days: Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday

Peak Times: 16:00-19:00 and 21:00 – 02:00 hours

Methods of Entry (prominent): Forced rear upper floor window, forced rear ground floor window, forced front door, forced locked bedroom door and forced

rear door x1.

Property	Total
Laptop	10
Mobile Phone	3
Digital Camera	3
Jewellery	2

Common property stolen.

Beat	September	
	2005	2006
F131	6	10
F132	9	9
F133	2	2
F134	2	1
F135	1	3
F136	0	0
F137	0	4
Total	20	29

September 2006

29 offences committed within GW in September 2006, an increase of 9 offences compared with 2005.

Peak Beats:

F131 – 10 Offence

F132 – 9 Offences

Peak Days: Tuesday, Friday, Saturday

Peak Times: 17:00-06:00 and 12:00-17:00 hours.

Methods of Entry (prominent): Forced rear upper floor window, forced rear ground floor window, forced front door, forced locked bedroom door and forced

rear door.

Property	Total
Laptop	19
Digital Camera/Camcorder	8

Common property stolen.

	October	
Beat	2005	2006
F131	8	9
F132	8	16
F133	3	1
F134	2	3
F135	4	4
F136	0	1
F137	1	0
Total	26	34

October 2006

34 offences committed within GW in October 2006, an increase of 8 compared with 2005.

Peak Beats:

F131 – 9 Offences

F132 – 16 Offences

Peak Days: Wednesday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Saturday

Peak Times: 17:00-21:00, 21:00-03:00.

Methods of Entry (prominent): Forced rear upper floor window, forced rear ground floor window, forced front door, forced locked bedroom door and forced

rear door.

Property	Total
Laptop	16
Digital Camera/Camcorder	5
IPOD/MP3	3
Mobile Telephone	3

Common property stolen.

To summarise the analysis it seems that offences 'may' have been avoided by a slight increase in security and self-awareness, something that by the nature and age of students has always been provided by parental figures. This coupled with the ease of identification of a student premise and inadequate home security provided by landlords makes such a premise a target by burglary offenders. Also the simple fact of 'rich-pickings' increases such desirability. Therefore it was identified that intervention was required to raise awareness and increase/improve property security.

Response:

The F1 Neighbourhood Policing Team took ownership of the problem profile and responsibility for developing an appropriate response, which required the interest of other organisations and a multi-agency approach was established.

The problem profile indicated that the victims were primarily Higher Education Students; the offence locations being within the densely student populated area of the GW and this coupled with the feedback from Operation Student Safe, highlighted the key points of 'poor self-awareness', 'little communication and partnership between agencies' and 'localised area to a localised population'.

To reach students the police required the assistance of student organisations, namely:

The University of Liverpool (UOL): one of the largest educational establishments in the city having two large Halls Of Residence located within Greenbank. The interest of the University as with many of the co-organisations involved in this campaign student welfare is paramount, along with organisational reputation and issues surrounding retention of students.

The Guild Of Students (GOS): aligned to the UOL, to whom a large majority of the students are affiliated and has a Student Welfare wing with a keen interest in student safety.

Liverpool Student Homes (LSH): an organisation associated to all Universities within the city which lets student properties on behalf of private landlords; in 2007 it was estimated that 60% of properties within F131, F132 beats were registered to LSH.

Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service (MFS): to assist in ensuring compliance with fire regulations and conduct fire assessments at the same time installing smoke alarms etc.

It was decided that the following actions would take place:

Action: High Visibility Patrol

Objective: To deter and detect relevant offences, deployment at key times to key locations.

Rationale: The detailed analysis of crime reporting identified significant times and locations of offences thus incorporation of HVP into the operational plan was also essential not only to detect or deter such offences but also

for community/victim reassurance and to assist in improving public satisfaction.

Action: Community Roadshow conducted on a regular basis, preferably quarterly.

Objective: To conduct a community Roadshow at key locations distributing key messages and relevant crime prevention equipment utilising external organisations in order to maximise throughput, this included MFS, The AA and Red Bull.

Rationale: The community survey conducted during the scanning phase of this project provided MP with the opportunity to meet members of the public who otherwise would not interact with police and enabled a more balanced impression of the community, it was estimated that police spoke to approximately 500 people on this day. Where possible external organisations also attend to maximise attention to the Roadshow, including The AA who would install anti-removal screws to VRM plates, MFS who would distribute Fire prevention advice and Red Bull to distribute free drinks (again to maximise target audience to include those under 25 the main purchasers of such an item).

Action: Mail Shot to all LSH registered properties, conducted annually in September and at key peak academic dates. At the same time of year conducting talks at the Halls of Residence. Publications of appropriate marketing campaigns within Student Publications and upon University screen savers.

Objective: To welcome students to the locality also to raise security and self-awareness. Also enclosing marketing materials relevant to Burglary and Robbery but also information from Liverpool Anti-Social Behaviour Unit and Neighbourhood Management Services.

Rationale: The Student Safe campaign highlighted 'poor self-awareness' a key factor in victimisation for both offences of Burglary and Robbery. ASB was also a concern for the KIN group and could easily be addressed at the same time.

Action: Personal Safety Week and Housing Week.

Objective: All involved organisations to attend at GOS during both detailed weeks. During personal safety week compiling a schedule of activities including self-defence classes, personal safety awareness and to assist in the message a day campaign crime prevention messages distributed in a variety of media formats. During housing week assist LSH in advertising registered properties only, providing an overview of locations and current crime trends issuing relevant marketing materials along with a pocket sized security assessment to be conducted by the student during viewings.

Rationale: As mentioned previously the Student Safe campaign highlighted 'poor self-awareness' a key factor in victimisation for both offences of Burglary and Robbery therefore the above action is to assist in such improvements and utilising new media formats.

Action: Student properties within the identified beats to receive a personal visit from the Neighbourhood Police Team and MFS: to be carried out on a yearly basis due to the transient nature of students.

Objective: To conduct Home Security Assessments of properties and give one to one general crime prevention advice and literature to the occupants, reinforcing the element of 'self-awareness'. These properties would be identified by listings provided by LSH and officers on foot patrol, prioritising beats F131/F132 due to their location prevalence and issues surrounding repeat victimisation. To mark property using a UV pen or Smart Water kit dependant upon the vulnerability of the property, this was to be conducted at the time by the police personnel. MFS if in attendance would assess against fire regulations and were necessary install smoke alarms.

Rationale: The detailed analysis of modus operandi identified that access was gained via insecure front doors or by using bodily force to open them, which raised prospect of target hardening issues and reiterating poor security awareness. It was also noticeable that entry was common via insecure windows. Research conducted of 3 months of home security assessments detailed that 91% of students had received a UV pen however only 23% stated that they had marked property, thus it was vital that this was conducted at the time of the visit.

All of the above actions were within the scope of the involved organisations to date however it then became apparent that others would be required, as follows:

MPA: to assist with the target hardening of vulnerable premises, via an accredited company.

City Landlord Accreditation Safety Scheme (CLASS), a branch of Liverpool City Council (LCC) with whom a landlord could receive accreditation upon meeting the scheme's guidelines for a variety of aspects including security. The inclusion of CLASS was to assist in longevity of the project by increasing the number of landlords accredited at the same time improving security and methods by which such could be monitored on an annual basis.

LCC – Housing Department (HD), a department focused upon breaches of Housing Act Legislation and in 2007 became responsible for regulating Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMO) Licensing.

Neighbourhood Management Services (NMS), a branch of LCC responsible for the management of GW in terms of neighbourhood issues and also a key funding party to this project.

The City Safe Partnership, a key funding partner and a major support of the operation since inception.

Action: Analysis of the Home Security Assessment

Objective: To identify vulnerable properties in terms of security demise and identify the appropriate course of action.

Rationale: In order to identify vulnerable premises and initiate an improvement plan. A number of courses of action were available via the varying agencies, those properties of any vulnerability are referred to LSH, CLASS, if applicable, to assess the property against guidelines and codes of conduct as detailed within relevant contracts. Those properties of a high vulnerability would also be referred to LSH and CLASS but contact is also made with the property-owner to discuss such demise and jointly agree upon a course of action. Those property in a highly vulnerable state and location were then referred to MPA for appropriate target hardening, however this was to be conducted with the consent of the property-owner and also with an agreement that the property-owner would also invest in the property and enlist for CLASS accreditation. A referral would then be made via CLASS to HD for consideration of relevant legislation breaches. If MFS were not in attendance at the time of the security assessment the property would also be referred accordingly with the permission of the tenant.

Action: NMS to improve neighbourhood facilities.

Objective: To identify vulnerable locations with GW and make suitable amendments in terms of street lighting, improve street parking and alleygate maintenance.

Rationale: The Highways Agency had in place a strategy for improvement of street lighting and road marking within GW, originally scheduled to commence in 2012 however with NMS being a key influence to such, an agreement was made that this would be instigated at an earlier date again for reasons appertaining to this project. GW saw the installation of alleygate in the late 1990's and it was apparent that such facilities were not being maintained and utilised correctly thus NMS assisted by ensuring the gates were re-painted with anti vandal paint and letters sent to home owners to advise of the appropriate use of such a facility. This resulted in the Garmoyle road improvement lighting scheme which runs through the heart of F132 beat completed in 2008.

Action: SmartWater issue.

Objective: To issue SmartWater kits to all the residents of the F132 beat.

Rationale: This is the most densely populated student beat that in the past has been subject to most of the burglaries. SmartWater is a proven deterrent for burglary and the kits were funded by the NMS. Research has shown that advertising alone of the SmartWater being present in an area will deter a burglar and by 'flooding' the whole beat it would send a clear message to offenders that if they committed the crime they would be caught.

Assessment:

Since the project commenced in October 2006 offences of **Burglary Dwelling within GW has reduced by over 72%** and offences of **Robbery by 58.9%** compared with crime statistics of 2005/06. This significant reduction as illustrated in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4. Crime Statistics Burglary

Year	No. Of Offences	Difference	% Difference
2004-05	327		
2005-06	342	+15	+4%
2006-07	201	-141	-41.2%
2007-08	197	-4	-2%
2008-09	95	-102	-51.8%
Total	1162	-232	-72.2%

Table 5. Crime Statistics Robbery

	Total	Diff.	% Diff.
2004-05	49		
2005-06	51	+ 2	+ 4%
2006-07	43	- 8	- 15.7%
2007-08	22	- 21	- 48.8%
2008-09	21	- 1	- 4.5%
Total	186	- 28	- 58.9%

Reference the hotspot beats as identified during the analysis phase of this project, the reduction to be noted in Burglary offences since 2005-06 is of **73%**.

2005-06 295
 2006-07 174
 2007-08 163 (44% reduction from 2005)

2008-09 81 (73% reduction from 2005)

This has been accomplished by an amalgamation of all of the responses detailed above along with the detection of a number of offences due to arrests being conducted whilst police officers dedicated to focusing upon this problem profile. Table 6 details the actions recorded to date.

Table 6. Action List

Action	Number
Total Properties	2200
Properties Visited	1800
Referred to LSH	42
Referred to CLASS	12
Referred to LCC	5
Referred to MFS	23
Referred to MPA	43
Target Hardened	30
Repeat Victims	30
Student Occupants	3594
Roadshows	10
Refused Access	2

Home office research on the economic and social costs of crime was used to estimate the savings obtained as a result of the project based upon figures published in 2003⁽³⁾ inflation calculations have been conducted⁽⁴⁾.

	Offence	Social & Economic Cost	Inflation Rate	Reduction	Estimated Saving
2006-07	Burglary	£ 3,570.94	2.9%	141	£ 503,502.54
	Robbery	£ 7957.05		8	£ 63,656.40
2007-08	Burglary	£ 3724.02	3.3%	4	£ 14,896.08
	Robbery	£ 8298.14		21	£ 174,260.94
2008-09	Burglary	£ 3872.52	3.4%	102	£ 394,997.04
	Robbery	£ 8629.04		1	£ 8629.04
				Total:	£ 1,159,942.04
				Project Expenditure:	£ 69,800.00
				Cost Reduction:	£ 1,090,014.04

The assessment shows that the interventions put in place through this project, together with the multi-agencies involved, have had a positive impact upon student victimisation, reduced the number of Burglary and Robbery offences, improved community cohesion and public satisfaction at the same time reducing the cost of crime upon society. The success can also be associated with the forged and later established links between all the concerned parties who have since provided an agreement to maintain the project. LSH and CLASS has since revised their organisational policies and all properties registered will now be security assessed physically both internally and externally upon application, further to this both organisations are also reviewing all properties currently registered.

(1) Figures from LSH and UOL.

(2) Financial Year-end 2008, Liverpool City Council.

(3) Home Office Report 30/05, 2003

(4) <http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/education/inflation/calculator/index1.htm>

State number of words used: 4000

Section D: CDRP/CSP Authorisation – Applications submitted by eligible Police forces outside England & Wales should be authorised by the BCU Commander or individual of equivalent rank.

15. Name of CDRP/CSP:

Citysafe: Liverpool's Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership.

Contact Chief Inspector Paul Levick. Paul.levick@liverpool.gov.uk

16. Name of CDRP/CSP Chairperson:

Colin Hilton, Chief Executive, Liverpool City Council

17. Contact email address:

colin.hilton@liverpool.gov.uk

18. Government Office (entries from Wales should state Home Office Crime Team) area e.g. GO East Midlands:

Government Office North West

19. Can you confirm that the partners listed carried out the project as stated?

Yes

20. Can you confirm that the details stated are factually correct?

Yes

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

No

22. Please add any comments in support of this application:

The City Safe Partnership has played a key role in Operation Student Survey since its inception providing support and funding, the success of the operation is due to the motivation and constant commitment given by all partner agencies involved and hopefully the operation will continue well into the future. The City Safe Partnership and other organisations centred around community safety in maintaining the current reductions in offences of acquisitive crime. The City Safe Partnership is aware and proud that this particular project has been presented to The National Union of Students, The National Policing Improvement Agency and a host of varying police forces throughout England.

Alison Doherty, Head of Citysafe Strategy Business Unit.

It is clear that our ever-expanding Student population can be vulnerable to those engaged in criminality. It is apparent that this programme of work conducted in partnership has had a significant impact in reducing acquisitive crimes such as Burglary Dwelling with a projected reduction of 73 % for 2008 – 2009 compared to 2005. Maintenance of a safe environment for those visiting and studying in the city from home and abroad and adding to our economy is key and fits with the 2024 vision of re - establishing Liverpool as a city of world status. As such I feel the Student Survey Project would be an extremely worthwhile recipient of this award.

Chief Inspector Paul Levick.