



***The government believe that  
'Local people know...what the particular problems are in their community and how to tackle them, if they are given the resources and the support that they need'.  
'Communities against drugs'. April 2001. p.14.***

## ***The Hull Drums Policing Initiative***

The Hull Drug Policing Initiative is a multi disciplinary team put together to tackle the problem of street level drug misuse, acquisitive crime and anti social behavior associated with the lifestyle of problematic drug use. The team aim to combat this problem with a three pronged approach of enforcement, education and treatment.

"Average spend on drugs across the country is estimated to be in excess of £2 billion each year. It is estimated that between £650 and £850 million is generated through acquisitive crime.

Spending on specialised treatment services is in the region of £100 million.

U is estimated that there are 85,000 to 250,000 adult problem drug users in England and Wales. They spend large amounts of money on illegal drugs, only a small proportion of which is raised legally."  
*(Home Office DPAS paper 2)*

The partnership involves the Police, Hull Community Safety Partnership, Community Focus, Compass and the Hull and East Riding DAT.

The team's base consists of a mobile 40 foot shipping container converted into an office and operational centre. The team operating from this unit consists of a part time police inspector, police sergeant, community safety development officer, two youth inclusion workers, assertive outreach arrest referral worker, four police constables and a dedicated analyst.

The brief method of operation is the dedicated analyst through analysis of several data sources identifies an area of activity within the City of Hull that incorporates the ingredients of drug use, acquisitive crime and anti social behavior. This area is then declared a "HOTSPOT" and triggers the deployment of the unit to the centre of that geographical area. The multi disciplinary team then uses its expertise and resources to actively solve the problems at a micro level. The cornerstone to this success is the engagement of the local community and the development of sustainable outcomes.

Once an area has been designated a "HOTSPOT" it is then constantly tracked throughout the life of the project to ensure that the sustainable outcomes are effective and result in the reduced usage of drugs and reductions in crime and the fear of crime.

This method has been used over the last two years with the Hull Targeted Policing Initiative and has proved highly successful in reducing disorder and crime in a pilot area of the City of Hull by an average of 40%.

Inspector Russell L. Waterman

## *The Drugs Policing Initiative*

### *(The Community Cop Shop )*

The primary aim of the initiative is to tackle street level drug dealing, the acquisitive crime and anti-social behaviour that are associated with problematical drug use. A secondary objective is to create a multi-disciplinary team operating from a mobile unit. This unit is able to locate at the heart of a problem area, "The HOTSPOT". This enables the team to operate at a micro level, bringing expertise and resources to a local community, empowering the community to resolve its own problems and providing long-term sustainable solutions.

The objectives of the Drug Policing Initiative, (DPI) reflect the combined strategic plan of the Hull and East Riding DAT in that its philosophy is to:

- Help young people resist drug misuse in order to achieve their full potential in society.
- To enable people with drug problems to overcome them and live healthy, crime free lives.
- To protect communities from drug related anti-social behaviour.
- To stifle availability of illegal drugs on our streets.

The success of the DPI would be part of the Hull and East Riding DAT strategy in that:

"These aims reflect in turn the national strategy up to 2008, they are

- To halve the number of young people using Class A drugs
- To halve the level of re-offending by drug misusing offenders
- To double the numbers of drug misusers in treatment and
- To halve the availability of Class A drugs."

(Geoff Ogden, Senior DAT Co-ordinator. Hull and East Riding DAT, Annual Report 2001 to 2002).

Street level drug dealing and its secondary problems were identified by reference to several pieces of research and statistics from the partnership agencies involved in the initiative.

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*(Home Office DPAS paper 2)*

Humberside Police, in partnership with Compass, currently have a number of arrest referral workers within the custody suites of the main Police Stations but it was identified that approximately 38% of referees were failing to access further treatment after their first appointment.

"Arrest Referral Schemes are designed to put problem drug users in touch with treatment agencies following arrest. When they are successful, they draw forward in time the reduction and cessation of drug use and linked offending behaviour which will inevitably occur at some stage in drug users careers."

*(DPAS Report 1998 Paper 23)*

Humberside Police had recently moved from a reactive based policing style to a locally based community response (referred to as Local Policing Teams or LPTs) with the emphasis on locally accountable officers primarily patrolling on foot. The arrest and seizure rates for controlled substances were on a steady downward spiral. The tried and tested methods of forming a squad and mounting an enforcement campaign was recognised as only being a short term success. A vacuum was created and often filled by another dealer and so the process continued. (See Appendix A)

The Hull and East Riding DAT had recently formulated several Drug Forums to allow the community to have a voice in determining the future strategy of tackling the drug problem within its area. These forums were co-terminus with the Local Authority Area Council boundaries.

The City of Hull has a strong commitment to community safety and has an active and innovative Community Safety Partnership supported by several statutory and voluntary agencies. With the use of the analyst employed by the Community Safety Partnership and the Police Inspector employed by the Hull Targeted Policing Initiative it was found that many agencies were working well but little or no co-ordination was forthcoming. A plan was put together to pull together all the partners mentioned and build a team to implement best practice within the city.

The success of the project would be based on its ability to disrupt the local drugs market through targeted enforcement, engage offenders in arrest referral and treatment programmes and to offer a comprehensive education programme to local residents of the "HOTSPOT" areas.

Hotspots would be identified by the use of a dedicated analyst. Their role would be to collect and analyse data from the newly formed Drug forums, raw community data and marry this with data from the voluntary and statutory sector. The dedicated analyst was given unlimited access to the police's force and divisional information and intelligence

systems. This data would then be plotted onto a geographic information system and a report produced to assist the management group in consultation with the local Police Commander to pro-actively target the mobile unit into a currently active area. This ensured the impartiality of deployment and encouraged all partners to contribute valid and usable data. Once a Hotspot was identified, the unit would be deployed for a period of time into the area (usually about twelve weeks) to carry out SARA based problem solving with partner agencies.

The provision of data has proved somewhat problematical in that different agencies use different formats and collection methods but talks have begun to resolve the issues. This has included the review of the collation and retrieval of drug intelligence within the Police system. A new system was produced for the initiative by the Hull and East Riding DAT which was called the "Cut of the Supply campaign" and involved a booklet being sent to the public with a process of eliciting information that they could return anonymously to the initiative to help in the targeting of offenders

Hull had a successful model in the Targeted Policing Initiative and work was commenced to copy and improve its working practices. Analysis clearly showed that a co-ordinated and joined up approach to tackling the drugs problem was needed. Practitioners needed to be localised and working together to make sure that strategies became a reality. The community at large needed a visible presence and needed to see things happening in their neighbourhood. The Hull Targeted Policing Initiative had adopted this philosophy and was achieving remarkable success in combating disorder and crime in the east of the City. (See Appendix B.) A bid for funding for the Government's Communities Against Drugs fund was formulated by the Inspector from the Hull TPI, in conjunction with the Hull CSP and the manager of the Arrest Referral System in Hull.

Support was given for the bid by the Divisional Commander within the City of Hull, the Senior Co-ordinator of the Hull and East Riding DAT, Chief Executive of the Hull City Council and the Head of the Hull Community Safety partnership.

The Police Inspector (Project Manager) of the Hull TPI was given ownership of the project and supported by a management board made from representatives of the above departments and the Director of Community Focus (a voluntary sector Drugs agency).

The Project Manager was aware that the original Hull TPI had development needs and brought these ideas to the fledgling Drug Policing Initiative (DPI). The team was expanded to implement its three strategies:

- Enforcement, one Sergeant and four Constables.
- Education, two youth inclusion workers for out reach work within the community.
- Treatment, assertive Arrest Referral worker to proactively target offenders and to keep them in treatment programmes.
- Co-ordination, Community Safety Development Officer to ensure community needs were listened to and acted upon by relevant agencies

The Targeted Policing Initiative style of operation was chosen in preference to other methods of operation as it had a proven track record of obtaining community based resolutions to problems at a micro level which had had a significant impact on crime and disorder. It was delivering a quantifiable increase in public safety and reducing the fear of crime. Partnership working had been increased and led to sustainable community projects. (See Appendix C)

The problem was identified by a small working party with reference to the National & Regional Drugs Strategy and the Divisional Strategy of Humberside Police. Hull Community Safety Partnership and Compass had identified the fall out of persons within the Arrest Referral Scheme. Community Focus, in consultation with the Hull & East Riding Drug Action Team, had formulated the fledgling Drug Forums which generated community data but had no operational arm to progress its findings. Community data was regularly forthcoming from independent survey work carried out for the Targeted Policing Initiative, stating that the public at large wanted a community resolution to the drug problem.

A management group was formulated to oversee the running of the project and consisted of representatives of the Hull Community Safety Partnership, Humberside Police, Community Focus, Compass and the Hull and East Riding DAT. This group meet quarterly and ensure that all three strands of the strategy are being serviced and strived for. A multi-disciplinary team was created and the practitioners work from a converted forty feet long mobile unit that deploys to the centre of the agreed hotspot within the City of Hull. Administrative support is from an office located within a police station again staffed by the partner agencies. Initial problems over different working practices and different areas of priority were resolved by regular team meetings and the ethic of "we are trying something different, we are actually trying to solve a problem not treat the symptoms" was positively encouraged. This in turn has led to greater trust between the partners and more cohesive work practices.

The provision of the office and its support network formed part of a costed plan that was submitted to the Hull Community Safety Partnership and was successful in securing substantial monies from the Communities Against Drug funds (see Appendix D).

One of the problems highlighted from the successful Targeted Policing Initiative method of policing was the low uptake of community surveys. This resulted in a stilted and low level of community consultation. The services of an independent researcher was engaged and the survey system for the new DPI was reviewed and improved, involving a triangulated package involving postal, face to face entry and exit interviews and focus group work undertaken with socially excluded or marginalised groups within the Hotspot areas. All of the reports, once anonymised, are placed within the public domain.

The whole dynamic process of redeployment of the DPI every twelve weeks lends itself to a constant review and refocus of data and operating methods. This includes regular multi-disciplinary team meetings, regular strategic management meetings, attendance at local and national seminars for best practice and an ethos of "Borrow with Pride".

The DPI manager hold an exit meeting two weeks after the unit leaves a Hotspot. Invited to this meeting are representatives of all parties that have been involved with the DPI within the Hotspot\_ At this meeting named individuals are given detailed action plans to be completed within an agreed time scale. The project manager regularly reviews these tasks and time scales.

The two projects of TPI and DPI also have a policy of cross-pollination of staff to increase best practice. The project also has a set of protocols of engagement, which are regularly reviewed by the manager and staff within the unit. These protocols give clear roles and responsibilities but allow the staff flexibility to "blur the lines" of each other's responsibilities for the greater good of the community at large. The protocols are broken down into various stages, which fit into the "drop cycle" of the deployment of the mobile unit.

### Stage One

a) Analysis of all relevant data — with specific reference to :

- 1) Drug Forums
- 2) Drug related crime
- 3) Disorder/Anti social behaviour
- 4) Needle fmd patterns
- 5) Housing voids
- 6) Health
- 7) Education
- 8) Youth provisions
- 9) Other available agency data

Team Member: Analyst/youth inclusion/arrest referral

b) Audit of target area — with specific reference to:

- 1) Environmental factors
- 2) Local facilities
- 3) Community leaders
- 4) Current other statutory input
- 5) Voluntary organisations
- 6) Support groups
- 7) Events, etc - during stay

Team Member: Csd0/youth inclusion/arrest referral

c) Location of the unit/site matters — with specific reference to:

- 1) Removal/storage/re-siting of Copshop
- 2) Electricity supply

- 3) Alarm and telephone reconnection
- 4) Confirmation of move to Communications Centre

Team member: Sergeant

- d) Audit and action all remaining projects and SARA plans from previous target site

Team Member: Csd0/Sergeant/youth inclusion/arrest referral

NB Copshop to leave completed target site and to be repositioned in new target area on the same day as Drug warrants are executed so as to provide immediate and highly visible reassurance to the community.

### **Stage Two**

- a) Opening of the Copshop at the new target site on the specified day.
- b) Commence highly visible foot patrols and establish community links.
- c) Press launch at 12.00 midday — to include:
  - 1) Ward Councillors
  - 2) DAT representative
  - 3) All Copshop team members
  - 4) Key senior Council Officers responsible for the Hotspot area
  - 5) Achievements of the DPI to date to be promoted
- d) Information packs to be delivered to target households — with some additionally being handed out to local enquirers and visitors to the Copshop.
- e) Announcement of the time and venue of the public meeting to be held on the following Friday.
- f) Key information to be passed to as many parties as possible who have interests in the target area, explaining the purpose of the Copshop and its objectives.

All team members

### **Stage Three**

- a) First Friday afternoon after the launch — Public meeting to take place — Invitations to attend to include:
  - 1) All persons listed in Stage Two, c).
  - 2) Residents of the Hotspot area.
  - 3) Commander of the Local Policing Team
- b) Information outlining the perceived key problems in the target area and the duration of the Copshop, including the role of the of the Local Policing Team Officers to be given, followed by an open discussion of public expectations and what the Copshop team can offer the public. Open question time and obtain feedback.
- c) This meeting provides a further opportunity to hand out information packs.

All team members

#### **Stage Four**

- a) Settling into the new target area is to include:
  - 1) Attendance at Area and Neighbourhood Forum.
  - 2) Attendance at local resident group meetings.
  - 2) Continuance of high visibility foot patrols.
  - 3) Development of agency links.
  - 4) Development of problem solving initiatives by use of SARA model.
  - 5) Develop confidence between the community, Police and other agencies.
  - 6) Encourage all members and agencies of the community to become involved in the local area.
  - 7) Commence the hand over of specific issues to key relevant parties and agencies.

All team members

#### **Stage Five**

- a) Identify suitable members of the Special Constabulary/LPT to assist with the manning of the Copshop during opening hours and to provide high visibility foot patrols for a day, at the halfway point of the duration of the stay in the target area. This will enable:-
- b) The entire Cop Shop Team to attend a meeting for the purposes of review, practice development, team building and a focus check.

Inspector/Sergeant

#### **Stage Six**

- a) At the midway point of the stay, a notice to be compiled giving a list of the key points of the achievements and the anonymised crime update and to be posted in key positions of the Hotspot area for the information of the community, e.g. Police Station, Post office, shops and shopping centres.
- b) A midway point public meeting to be arranged.

Csdo/sergeant

#### **Stage Seven**

- a) Analyst and two team members to undertake profile of next area of operation.
- b) Analyst to liaise with all relevant intra and inter agencies to build profile of target personnel and area.
- c) Gap analysis by youth inclusion and arrest referral
- d) Two members of policing team to undertake observation to complement intelligence picture prior to execution of drug warrants.
- e) Warrants to be obtained for target premises.
- f) Ensure availability of specialist staff.

Analyst/sergeant/constables/Youth inclusion/arrest referral

**Stage Eight**

- a) Commence Exit strategy — To include:
  - 1) Collation of crime and initiatives together with other data information and ensure that the same is updated.
  - 2) Notify the community and other agencies of the exit date and of the Exit Strategy Plan.
  - 3) Prepare a draft preliminary Exit Report.
  - 4) Submit the draft report to the management group for their perusal and approval.
  - 5) Exit meeting to take place with all other key agencies.
  - 6) A full report to be presented to the Area Committee and the Neighbourhood Forum.
  - 7) A fact sheet style document to be produced for the public informing them of the achievements of the Copshop whilst in their community and informing them of various contacts and ongoing initiatives that are in place following the withdrawal of the Copshop.
- b) Relevant data that has already been obtained from other sources to be collated in preparation for the next Hotspot Area.
- c) Exit letter to be written and sent to the residents in the Hotspot area.
- d) Final public meeting during last week of stay to take place.
- e) Other preparations to take place in connection with the commencement of **Stage One** of the next Hotspot.

The DPI is not at present to any external evaluation but the model it is based on was subject to Home Office external evaluation. The processes evolved from that evaluation have been copied across and form the basis of a database system that produces information from varying sources that are then fed back into the management group to ensure that targets are being met. This information is anonymised and placed into the public domain by a system of notice boards within Hotspot areas (see appendix E).

Individuals accessing services through the Arrest Referral assertive outreach workers are all processed through a measuring and monitoring protocol which entails their details being inputted into the police computer system and data retrieved on each individual. The data shows the number of arrest instances each individual has had in the Humberside area, 6 months prior to accessing services through the Arrest Referral Scheme, and how many arrest instances 6 months after accessing the Scheme. A worker checks with the local prison system to ascertain that they were not serving a prison sentence during the sample period, and also that they are not deceased. However, individuals moving out of the area will have impact on the result. (See appendix F)

This system has been demonstrated to several other Police forces, who are currently carrying out their own evaluation of the systems.

The Drug Policing Initiative is an improved model of the first Hull Targeted Policing initiative. This initiative was created to tackle the problems of crime and disorder within Hull. Both units are now managed from the same office and have a joint project manager. Lessons learned from the units are documented and discussed on a regular basis and disseminated to other departments within all of the partner agencies. The Hull Targeted Policing Initiative is currently a Home Office demonstration project.

In conclusion the Hull Dpi is a combined effort by several agencies to provide a data led sustainable strategy to combat the movement of drugs and its associated problems within the City of Hull. By active tackling the Hotspot by the use of all agency data, a more accurate picture of social problems can be painted. By breaking down the traditional barriers that have dogged agencies in the past, waste and misunderstanding can be reduced. More importantly the general public at large can actually see the agencies working together at ground level to make their lives safer and more secure.

The Copshop has just finished its first Hotspot area in the Woodcock street area of Hull. Whilst in that area it used the Sara model to assist local agencies to provide a fully equipped youth room. The local youth "had somewhere to go". It worked with the local environment agency to clear derelict properties and part paid for their boarding up to reduce the annoyance caused by "Drug Dens". Work with the local council reduced and removed problem vehicles in the area and rebuilt a brick wall and installed "Alleygators" to seal off a ratrun used by local criminals. It can be clearly seen by the statistics produced at appendix E that it has and will continue the excellent and sustainable reductions in crime and build on its pride in using partnership to reduce problems.

Inspector Russell L. Waterman

## APPENDIX A

### DRUG SEIZURES

	199811999	199912000	% Change 98/99 99100	200012001	% Change 98199-00101
<b>Total Class A</b>	2,473 (tablets)	772 (tablets)	-69%	1,769 (tablets)	-28%
<b>Total Class B</b>	12,393.4g	10,655 g	-14%	4790.8 g	-61%
<b>Total Class C</b>	1,543 (tablets)	473 (tablets)	-69%	1,286 (tablets)	-17%

### DRUG ARRESTS

	1998/1999	1999/2000	% Change 98199 99100	2000/2001	% Change 98199-00101
<b>Total</b>	849	764	-10%	702	-17%

### RECORDED CRIME

	199811999	199912000	% Change 98199 99100	2000/2001	% Change 98199-00101
<b>TPI</b>	8,942	8,132	-9%	7,584	-15%
<b>HULL</b>	60,601	55,019	-9%	50,013	-17%

### DISORDER INCIDENTS

	1998/1999	199912000	% Change 98199 99100	200012001	% Change 98199-00101
<b>TPI</b>	5,007	4,758	-5%	4,285	<b>-14%</b>
<b>HULL</b>	27,722	27,713	-0.03%	26,239	-5%

### TPI STATS

#### ROEBANK ARCADE

	Oct-00	Nov-00	Dec-00	% CHANGE
<b>CRIME</b>	50	49	34	<b>-32%</b>
<b>BURG NON-DWELL</b>	6	6	2	-67%
<b>DISORDER</b>	60	35	21	-65%
<b>YCA</b>	36	20	8	-76%

#### GARTHS

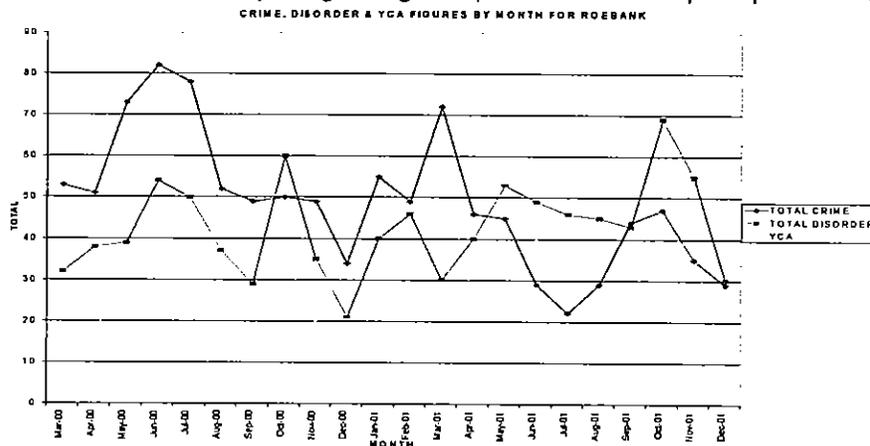
	Jun-00	Jul-00	Aug-00	% CHANGE
<b>CRIME</b>	65	86	44	<b>-32%</b>
<b>BURG NON-DWELL</b>	17	26	3	-82%
<b>DISORDER</b>	38	41	32	-16%
<b>YCA</b>	27	26	16	<b>-41%</b>

## APPENDIX B

### CRIME AND DISORDER RATES FOR ROEBANK PATCH

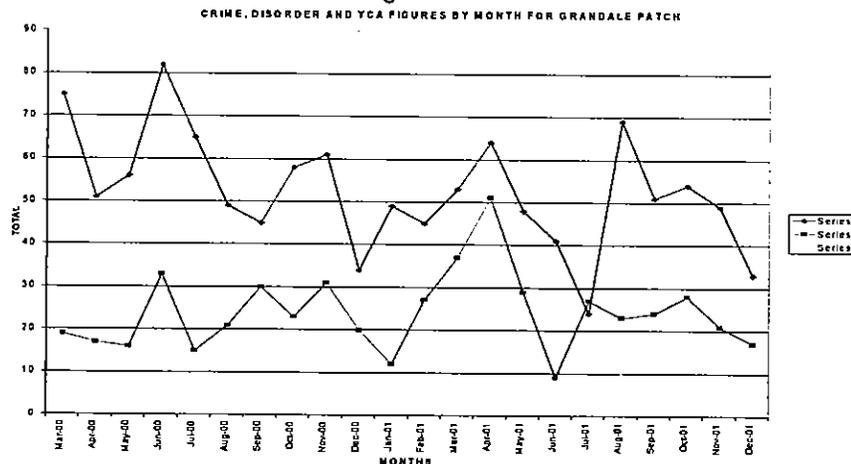
The drop for the Roebank 1 patch took place between May 2000 and July 2000. The statistics below illustrate the sharp decline in all three categories monitored. Total Crime dropped in quite dramatic fashion and although there were periods over the successive twelve to seventeen months tracked here, the overall picture shows a continued and striking decline in Total Crime rates.

As with Ings patch there is clear evidence in some decline in Total Disorder, yet in parallel with that, there is some initial increase in rates of Youths Causing Annoyance. Possible explanations may once again include increased reporting through the presence of the Cop Shop in the area.



### CRIME AND DISORDER RATES FOR GRANDALE PATCH.

The drop for Grandale took place between April 2001 and July 2001. Similar pictures emerge as in the other drops whereby we may clearly see a sharp decline in all three monitored categories of total Crime, Total Disorder and Youths Causing



Annoyance.

(copied courtesy of Toni Rebecca Clarke, Research Phd Student Hull University)

## APPENDIXC

### Targeted Policing Initiative - Community Con Shop — Hull Project Overview Summary

Dron

*INGS 1*

Protect Title

*FOOTBALL IN THE COMMUNITY*

#### Background and Objectives of the Project

LOCAL TARGETED ANALYSIS OF CALLS FOR SERVICE VIA COMMAND CONTROL LOGS, VISITS, CALLS TO TIRE COP **SHOP** AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION, REVEALED A HIGH NUMBER OF CALLS RELATED TO DISTRESS, DISCOMFORT AND ANNOYANCE CAUSED BY YOUNG PEOPLE PLAYING BALL GAMES IN HOUSING AREAS. THE CONSTANT BANGING OF FOOTBALL ON HOUSE WALLS AND GARAGES DOORS, SOMETIMES DURING THE LATE EVENING WAS BECOMING INTOLERABLE IN A NUMBER OF AREAS. THE PROJECT THEREFORE WAS TO REDUCE THESE CALLS AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE **RESIDENTS**.

Actions Taken (including brief account of consultation with the community and other agency partners and use of TPI and other resources)

1. ANALYSIS AND SCANNING OF AREAS AFFECTED.
2. TARGETED FOOT PATROLS AT KEY TIMES WHEN THE PROBLEM WAS OCCURRING
  - A) TO PROVIDE RE-ASSURANCE TO **RESIDENTS**.
  - B) TO IDENTIFY THE YOUNG PEOPLE CONCERNED AND COMMENCE DIVERSION/ADVICE SESSIONS WITH THEM.
  - C) TO ASSESS **ENVIRONMENTAL** FACTORS AND BEGIN THE PROCESS OF IDENTIFYING AN **APPROPRIATE** BALL GAME AREA.
3. CONSULTATION WITH HULL CITY F.C. RE PROVISION OF STRUCTURED COACHING.
4. CONSULTATION WITH THE LOCAL SCHOOL REGARDING OUT OF HOURS USE OF THEIR PLAYING FIELD.
5. **PROVISION** OF "KICK. START" FUNDING FOR A FOOTBALL IN THE COMMUNITY **PROJECT**
6. FORMAL BID SUBMITTED TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA COMMITTEE TO SUSTAIN AND SUPPORT THE PROJECT AFTER THE COP SHOP LEFT THE AREA.
7. NEGOTIATION WITH HULL CITY COUNCIL SPORTS DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT TO CONTINUE TO MONITOR AND SUPPORT THE PROJECT.
8. PROMOTION AND ENROLLING YOUNG PEOPLE ONTO THE PROJECT, PRIMARILY BY THE COP **SHOP** AND ENSURING ALL PARENTAL CONSENT AND HEALTH AWARENESS FORMS WERE COMPLETED.

#### Outcomes and Sustainability

HULL CITY AFC FOOTBALL IN **THE COMMUNITY** INITIATED THE PROJECT, WHICH RECEIVED FURTHER FUNDING FROM THE TPI PROJECT BUDGET. PARENTS AND THE USE OF LOTTERY **FUNDS SUSTAINED** THE PROJECT. **CURRENTLY** 32 YOUNGSTERS CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE PROJECT.

#### Evaluation

THE PROJECT COMPLIES WITH THE INITIAL **PRINCIPLES** OF THE TPI BID IN THAT USING **PARTNERSHIP**; IT HAS IDENTIFIED A NEED FOR SUCH A PROJECT. IT ORGANISED INITIAL FUNDING AND ARRANGED FURTHER FUNDING TO **SUSTAIN** THE FUTURE OF THE PROJECT. THE PARENTS HAVE NOW TAKEN **OWNERSHIP** OF THE PROJECT ENSURING ITS FUTURE EXISTENCE.

APPENDIX C(continued)

Project Overview Summary

pm

ROEBANK 1 (AND CONTINUING)

Protect Title

PROBE -:

Background and Objectives of the Project

THIS PROJECT MET THE NEEDS OF 2 AGENCIES ENCOUNTERING DIFFERENT PROBLEMS. FIRSTLY THE COP SHOP WAS EXPERIENCING A NUMBER OF BURGLARIES IN THE AREA BUT WAS NOT ABLE TO PROACTIVELY AND PRACTICALLY RESPOND ON THE SCALE REQUIRED. SECONDLY PROBE HAD A FUNDED SCHEME TO PROVIDE CRIME PREVENTION AND ROBUST HOME SECURITY RESOURCES BUT THEIR SERVICE WAS UNDERMARKETED AND UNDERUSED, AND THEREFORE AT RISK OF LOSING THE CURRENT ROUND OF FUNDING.

Actions Taken (including brief account of consultation with the community and other agency partners and use of TPI and other resources)

1. MEETINGS SET UP WITH PROBE AND CRIME PREVENTION OFFICER
2. PROMOTIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR THE SCHEME WAS RUN FROM THE COP SHOP\_
3. AGREEMENTS REACHED FOR THE COP SHOP TO BECOME A KEY REFERRAL POINT.
4. COP SHOP PARTICIPATED IN TARGET HARDENING AND PLANNING

Outcomes and Sustainability

OVER THE PERIOD OF THAT DROP THE 'TAKE UP' RATE BY LOCAL RESIDENTS INCREASED 300 PER CENT. RESIDENTS ATTENDED THE COP SHOP HAVING BEEN REFERRED BY FRIENDS. THIS ENABLED THE TEAM TO ENTER INTO FURTHER DIALOGUE WITH THE RESIDENTS WHO WERE GRATEFUL FOR THE SERVICE PROVIDED FROM BOTH AGENCIES.

Evaluation

THIS INITIATIVE HAS CONTINUED THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT TO DATE. AND HAS BEEN A GOOD EXAMPLE OF TARGET HARDENING WITHIN A SPECIFIC AREA TROUBLED BY CRIME.

APPENDIX D

Costings for Hull DPI Copshop 2001 to 2004  
(successful bid for Communities against drugs funding)

Revenue Costs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
<b>Staff</b>			
0.5 Insp	£10,700.00	£21,902.00	£22,560.00
1 Sgt	£17,725.00	£36,513.00	£37,608.00
2 Pc,s	£30,600.00	£63,036.00	£64,927.00
1 Analyst	£7,230.00	£19,440.00	£20,120.00
1 CSDO	£11,350.00	£30,530.00	£31,600.00
Overtime	£5,000.00	£12,000.00	£12,420.00
Service	£4,000.00	£5,600.00	£5,900.00
Publicity	£6,000.00	£6,000.00	£4,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>£92,605.00</b>	<b>£195,021.00</b>	<b>£199,635.00</b>
<b>Capital Costs</b>			
Mobile unit	£42,000.00 (see breakdown in Mu/costs)		
Moving costs	£3,000.00	£6,500.00	£7,000.00
Comms	£12,000.00	£3,500.00	£3,750.00
Office/IT equip	£15,000.00	£10,000.00	£10,000.00
Training	£9,000.00	£5,000.00	£5,000.00
Project Fund	£17,500.00	£40,000.00	£40,000.00
Storage	£3,000.00	£2,500.00	£2,500.00
Surveys	£5,000.00	£6,500.00	£7,250.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>£106,500.00</b>	<b>£74,000.00</b>	<b>£75,500.00</b>
Admin support		£14,380	£14,810
Youth inclusion x 2		£46,080	£47,431
Arrest referral x 1		£24,456	£25,318

## *APPENDIX E*

*A snapshot of our results to date*

**DRUG ARRESTS - 24**

**VEHICLE CRIME ARRESTS - 17**

**DRUG WARRANTS - 7**

**OTHER ARRESTS - 11**

**TREATMENT REFERRALS - 3**

**HIGH VISIBILITY HOURS - 709**

**WE ALSO RECEIVED 360 ACTIONABLE  
INTELLIGENCE REPORTS**

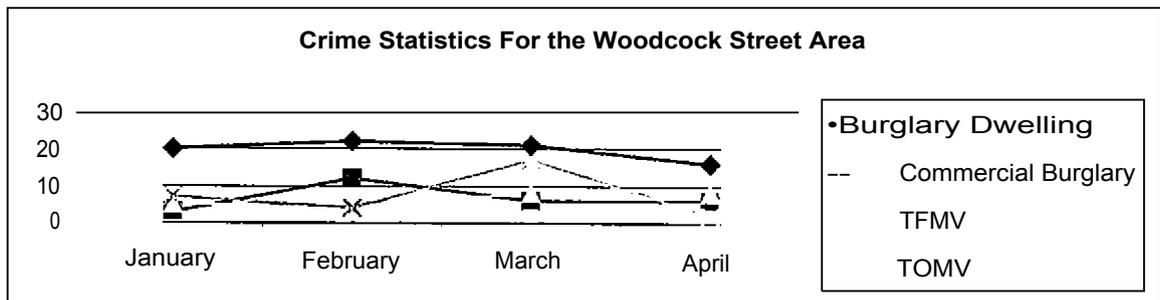
The Cop Shop arrived at Woodcock Street in Newington/St Andrews LPT on the 18<sup>th</sup> February and remained in the area until the 10<sup>th</sup> May 2002. Reductions have been formulated by using statistics from February to April 2002.

## Crime

Month	Burglary Dwelling	Commercial Burglary	Theft From Motor Vehicle	Theft Of Motor Vehicle	Total Crime
22					

April 2002

- ❖ Burglary dwelling reduced by 27%
- ∴ Commercial burglary reduced by 50%
- ❖ Theft from motor vehicle increased by 60%
- ❖ Theft of Motor vehicle reduced by 50%
- ❖ Total crime in the target area reduced overall by 26%



APPENDIX F

This is a sample of 20 individuals showing the number of arrest instances recorded at Queens Gardens Police Headquarters.

<b>Pre-Assessment</b>	<b>Post Assessment</b>
5	1
5	1
5	1
4	0
3	0
3	0
2	1
2	1
1	0
1	0
1	0
1	1
1	2
2	3
1	3
1	3
2	4
1	3
1	5
43	29

Bolton on to the arrest profiling, is a monitoring protocol that tracks each individual who engages with the treatment plan around all the treatment interventions.

This shows whether the individual has engaged with the treatment services and also the level of **engagement**.

**Brief Case Study Woodcock St**

During an operation at the Woodcock St geographical area, 2 individuals were arrested for drug related offences. As part of an agreed protocol developed between arresting officers, and the Arrest Referral Outreach Team, the 2 arrestees were encouraged to attend a clinic, and were fast tracked into services for assessment. The first client female age 26, at age 13 started using cannabis and amphetamine recreationally. At age 22 started to inject heroin and has been using regularly daily since then. She also injects amphetamine often, especially when she is unable to acquire heroin for any length of time. After assessment the client was referred to a local voluntary sector drugs agency, where she receives help, support, and assistance from a keyworker, who will liaise with her GP around all clinical interventions, and work on all the issues of her drug dependency, and offending behaviour. The second is a male age 27 who started using cannabis at age 17, then using ecstasy and amphetamine recreationally at most weekends. He started to use heroin at age 24, as a method of sedating himself after long episodes of stimulant use. He soon became dependent and has continued to use regularly ever since. He has been recently self - medicating with benzodiazapines, to enable himself to reduce heroin use and to sleep. After assessment he was also referred for a keyworker, and discussions and liaison has been undertaken with his G.P.