

BASILDON DISTRICT COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP ANTI-GRAFFITI INITIATIVE



FRONT SHEET.

- **Basildon District Community Safety Partnership Anti-Graffiti Initiative.**
- **Partnership Projects.**
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LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT

The visual impact of graffiti around Basildon has for some years been subject of considerable public comment and disquiet. For many, in particular the more vulnerable groups, it fuels a fear of crime and suggests a general deterioration of the area.

Two Basildon Police officers, PC Darren Griffin, the Community Liaison Officer for Central Basildon, and PC Steve Wynn the Schools Officer for Central Basildon and Pitsea, noted this impact and drew together a number of partners under the Local Crime and Disorder Strategy for 2002/05 to deal with this visible problem.

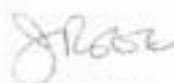
The initiative is on going and now has Basildon District Council, the local Youth Offending Team and the Probation Service as active partners working towards both strategic and practical, on the ground, multi agency solutions. These efforts are based on immediate solutions but also look for longer term results.

As a result of this initiative over the past two years 54 youngsters ranging in age from 13 to 21 years have been arrested for criminal damage by means of graffiti. These youngsters have been responsible for committing some 1500 separate acts of criminal damage which under crime counting rules amount to some 260 detected offences.

Whilst these figures alone are extremely commendable, the spin off effect of these arrests throughout the entire school population within the Basildon District cannot be under-estimated. To date there has been no detailed analysis of re-offending however there would appear to be clear evidence that out the 54 youngsters only one has re-offended by changing his "Tag", which would make this early intervention in the criminal activity of these youngsters an outstanding success.



Peter Sheldrake
Chief Superintendent
Basildon Division



John Robb
Chief Executive
Basildon District Council



Steve LEVERETT
South East Partnership
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ANTI-GRAFFITI INITIATIVE.

SUMMARY.

Graffiti has become a big problem across the Basildon Police District, hence two Constables devised a plan to try and reduce its presence and make the persons who were responsible for it understand that it is not something that is fun, but an offence of Criminal Damage, which severely blights our communities.

Most youngsters are unaware they're doing anything wrong when scrawling graffiti. Many don't understand they could be arrested and ultimately go to Court.

This initiative addresses youngsters anti-social behaviour and associated environmental issues which graffiti causes. Sections of our community, mainly the elderly, often feel in `fear of crime` just by its presence. It creates a negative image of our community, which is an unfair reflection of the District and the people who live and work in it.

To attempt to address these issues we needed to understand:

- (1). Persons responsible for graffiti.
- (2). Causes.
- (3). Where and when offences are committed

Whilst patrolling the local community, PC,s Griffin and Wynn, saw first hand the scale of the Graffiti problem. Since April 2001 some 2000 photographs of such crimes have been recorded.

Prevention and reduction measures were considered, including dealing with persons responsible in a positive manner.

The problem was analysed and it was recognised that to be totally effective, a multi-agency approach would have to be adopted to provide

a lasting solution. Basildon Police were needed for crime investigation and law enforcement and Basildon District Council to remove graffiti.

Basildon Police Schools officers went into local schools informing pupils of the negative effect graffiti has on the community, especially the elderly. Pupils were also informed of the likely punishments both civilly and criminally that offenders could expect.

The project now involves the Basildon Police, Basildon District Council, Youth Offending Team (YOT) and Probation Service, in regularly monthly meetings. These agencies provide resources as part of their “court orders”. We also liaised with local magistrates with regards to sentencing issues concerning persons, i.e. restorative justice.

A database was designed to record the amount of incidents of graffiti across the district, which included the “Tag” and location. From this persons responsible were arrested, and offences detected.

As a result of these convictions, part of the sentencing involved cleaning up graffiti from around the District. This sent out a positive message to the community, whilst also deterring other offenders and other “would be taggers”.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT.

Our objectives for this project are;

- Develop a multi - agency approach to deal with Graffiti removal.
- Educate young people in schools to the negative effect that Graffiti has on our communities.
- Deal with offenders positively.
- Create a database to record incidents of Graffiti.
- Produce anti-graffiti education packs for Primary age youngsters.

This would allow us to make these same persons address their own anti-social behaviour, which would improve the physical image of the District, help reduce the fear of crime amongst a section of our community and make the area more environmentally friendly.

Our aims with this project are;

- Reduce the fear of crime caused by Graffiti.
- Promote a positive image of the District.
- Address environmental issues in relation to Graffiti, including anti-social behaviour.
- Reduce the amount of Graffiti.
- Remove Graffiti expediently.
- Raise awareness of Graffiti as a Criminal Offence.

How we defined the problem.

From publicly available records it has been estimated that the global annual cost surrounding Graffiti is currently running at £35 Billion. This is an ever increasing figure. This includes the cost of purchasing magazines, videos, books, spray cans, the cost of removing Graffiti and the cost of investigating and prosecuting those who are responsible for it.

immediate peers and makes them feel much better about themselves. It makes them feel valued. It gives them a sense of well being.

Others will get involved in graffiti because of the adrenaline rush that goes with the possibility of being caught whilst causing such damage. Nearly all of these youngsters have stated that they target public property rather than private property, which they then don't see as really doing anything too wrong.

Three youngsters who were arrested actually had the "Crew" name of DPP, which is an acronym for Damage Public Property.

Graffiti is not a new phenomenon. It is a problem that has been about for many years going back to Roman times. More recently, acts of 'Graffiti' are usually associated with 20th century urban environments and emanate from the hip-hop culture in places such as San Francisco and New York, in America in the 1960's.

Criminal Damage by means of Graffiti had become a very big problem throughout our local Police District over the last two years. It in effect became a victimless crime because most of the locations where Graffiti was daubed, were owned by either local businesses or the local Council and were in isolated out of the way locations, such as subways or railway lines.

(See Appendix B)

The other main target for Graffiti was "road side furniture", such as electricity boxes, telephone boxes, road signs and post boxes. These were always situated where people would see the damage as they passed by, which was the intention of its presence in the first place. This knowledge helped increase the perpetrators feeling of high self esteem.

The owners of the property that was being damaged the most were not private homeowners, but in most cases either the local authority or Rail Track. Not many of these incidents were ever reported to the Police, so they were never subsequently investigated, nobody was arrested in relation to it and the offending Graffiti was never cleaned off.

In part this not only helped the problem to prevail, but encouraged other like minded people to follow suite, in causing similar damage in those and other locations across the location.

It is important to remove Graffiti as quickly as possible from a location, so as to convey the message that this type of criminal damage is unacceptable and will not be tolerated. By taking this course of action you are preventing other people from doing the same.

The newer the Tag is, then generally the easier it will be to remove it from the surface where it has been written. This of course depends on the type of surface. The more porous the surface, the more difficult it is to remove it.

Youngsters who are known as “Taggers” carry out Graffiti. You could have as many as half a dozen of these “Taggers” in what is called a “Crew”. If a Crew member from one group sees a rival Crews Tag in a particular location, they usually then leave their Tag and Crew name there as well. The analogy of a dog marking out his territory is one that comes to mind.

How did we deal with the problem.

The Police do not at the moment have specific powers to stop and search anybody purely for going equipped to commit criminal damage. The law in relation to this is due to change soon and Police officers will have these powers. The Courts powers are also limited in how they can deal with people responsible for this type of criminal activity.

At the moment the maximum sentence for cases of criminal damage where the value of the damage caused is under £5000, is a maximum of £2500 and or 3 months imprisonment, but that is only if you are an adult.

If juveniles have not officially been in trouble with the Police before then they can receive a Reprimand, Final Warning of go to Youth Court as punishment for their crimes. It is only when youngsters receive a Final Warning or above that the YOT becomes involved with them, in an effort to address their behaviour.

This does not of course prevent aggrieved parties from taking civil actions out against these offenders, although this course of action is rarely taken at this time.

From the Basildon District Councils perspective we were also able to consider areas throughout the District which had been cleaned of Graffiti and which were then subsequently not re-damaged. The areas that were then re-damaged could then be looked at with a view to either carrying out observations or placing cameras in situ, in an attempt to catch the persons responsible.

When looking at the problems caused by Graffiti we tried not to look at it in isolation. From the research that we carried out, we knew that Graffiti was predominantly caused by young males of Secondary school age. To date we have only arrested two females in relation to Graffiti.

Locations where Graffiti was found included railway lines which were extremely dangerous places for youngsters to be.

At these and other locations where Graffiti had taken place, we found evidence of smoking, substance misuse and the drinking of alcohol. This we felt was placing a section of our local youngsters in potential danger. This meant that dealing with the Graffiti phenomenon was a real issue for us.

The problem was identified and high-lighted by PC Darren Griffin, who is a local Community Liaison Officer and PC Steve Wynn, one of the Districts School Liaison Officers. Both officers work with local youngsters in different capacities in an attempt to keep them out of the Criminal Justice System, which ultimately would have a negative influence on their futures.

**A digital camera was purchased by the Police and over a period of time incidents of Graffiti were then photographed and recorded on a Police designed data base. This gave a clearer picture of the scale of the overall problem. In a very short period of time some 2000 photographs were included on the database.
(See Appendix C).**

This enabled us to have a District wide picture of where most of the Graffiti hotspots were. This was very helpful as research indicated that most of the youngsters involved in Graffiti usually lived in the same area as where they were Graffitiing in.

Our partners in Basildon District local Council were contacted to get an indication of how much money they were spending on removing Graffiti from their property. This figure is increasing all the time. On the local Council Tax bills for the financial year 2002/2003, each household, (there are 71,000 in total), had to pay £1.55 a year purely to cover the cost of removing Graffiti. In the financial year 2003/2004 this figure has risen to £1.76 per household.

We then looked at the outlets that sold spray cans and paint pens the main tools of the trade for Graffiti taggers. We then engaged with these shops and businesses in an attempt to stop the spread of Graffiti. They imposed a voluntary ban on the sale of such items to youngsters who attempted to buy them and who were on their own and appeared to be under the age of eighteen years of age. Every shop that was approached to come on board with this initiative did so, small and large businesses alike.

Our reasoning was that if we could drastically reduce the tools of the trade for youngsters who were involved in Graffiti, then we could start making inroads into reducing the amount of Graffiti around the Basildon District.

We knew that the only ways of attempting to address this particular problem were via education, law enforcement and removal. The issue was addressed in Secondary schools, by explaining to youngsters that Graffiti was in fact a criminal offence and highlighting the cost of this type of damage, not only to the local Community but to their parents as well.

For Primary schools, predominantly years five and six, we developed an Education pack with the help of some teachers from a selection of local schools. It highlighted the fact that Graffiti was in fact criminal damage and was also a type of anti-social behaviour.

Letters were sent home to parents of all Secondary age children explaining just how bad the problem was, and to point out that they could help to make sure that it was not their own children who were engaged in this type of activity.

We fully understood that parents were not going to be looking over their children's shoulders twenty four hours a day, but a few appropriate questions and comments before those same children went out, might prove very beneficial.

The local press have been very supportive in relation to this initiative and having the press on board with this type of work is all important to its overall success. They have helped by reporting relevant and supportive articles in relation to Graffiti in an effort to assist this on going initiative.

(See Appendix D, E, F)

There is also a power point presentation that is available to be used at relevant meetings both internally and externally to demonstrate fully the scope of the Graffiti initiative.

(See Appendix G)

As part of Divisional Police training days all officers are given an input in relation to the initiative and how its implementation can help them in this aspect of their day to day work.

At this time not a great deal of work or research has been carried out in relation to the problems of Graffiti, so some of what we are doing at the moment is all very new to us. Subsequently our methods have proved to be extremely effective.

Ownership of the Graffiti problem came about because we proactively went out and addressed the problems and the issues that it raised, as we saw them. We did not like the negative image that it was starting to paint of our community.

There was no data available that could be used as a starting point or as evidence of the problem, as prior to this initiative, no data had been collated on this particular type of criminal damage.

The cost of removing the Graffiti by Basildon District Council, we have already covered. As far as the Police are concerned the costs were varied and included, officers time investigating Graffiti, the designing of a database to record the photographs which were being taken of the Graffiti, the cost of arresting and prosecuting those responsible and the cost of a digital camera.

A twenty-two page paper looking at all aspects of dealing with the problems which Graffiti causes and how to try and effectively deal with it, entitled "Graffiti – The Entire Picture", was written by PC Darren Griffin and PC Steve Wynn with a view to providing a template for best practice.

(See Appendix H).

Initially the problems that we had were centred around engaging other agencies to work with us. This was very slow in coming to fruition and took over a year before we managed to get other interested parties sitting around a table and attending regular meetings, to take the initiative forward.

These meetings are now very well attended and are chaired by a senior Council manager, supported by PC Darren Griffin and PC Steve Wynn. The Graffiti group currently includes YOT, Probation Service and members from local businesses as well and is linked by membership to the Criminal Damage delivery group.

When the group started Basildon District Council had no means of directly dealing with the Graffiti problem. If they wanted Graffiti cleaned off then they engaged an outside company to undertake the work. In March 2003 Basildon District Council invested £150,000.00 to provide three Graffiti cleaning machines. One of these machines deals exclusively with cleaning Graffiti in Basildon Town Centre and is funded jointly by the Council and the Town Centre Management Company.

Our Council has CCTV situated in the Town Centre and therefore becomes a very useful tool in the fight against Graffiti, either by preventing it in the first place or capturing images of those persons responsible for it.

The aim of the Graffiti Group is to hi-light and then deal with the problems that Graffiti brings, to widen the number of representatives on it including local businesses who are regular victims of this type of crime, i.e. Royal Mail, Telewest Broadband, British Telecom, Transco and Railtrack.

The Graffiti Group makes a major contribution to the Basildon District Crime and Disorder reduction strategy.

There tended to be a general apathy in relation to Graffiti which was based on the premise of, if you don't make an issue of it then you do not have a problem. The initiative is still on going and has yet to be fully evaluated.

How successful was our approach

From a Policing point of view we were able to measure how successful we were being in detecting the persons who were responsible for the Graffiti, by the amount of arrests that were made and the numbers of crimes which were subsequently detected.

Some 55 youngsters have so far been arrested, ranging in age from 13 to 21 years, who were responsible for this type of damage. These same youngsters were responsible for over 1200 cases of Criminal Damage by means of graffiti.

(See Appendix I, J).

The main thing that has been very surprising about the youngsters, who have been arrested, is their family background. Before being involved in dealing with Graffiti there was a general stereotypical image which prevailed in relation to those persons who were responsible for a Graffiti.

Of those youngsters who have so far been arrested, 45 of them had never been in trouble with the Police before. All of them had strong supportive family units with both parents present. Educationally, they were all above average achievers at school and their immediate peer group was of a similar standing.

Of the other youngsters who had been arrested before being arrested in relation to Graffiti, some had committed offences of burglary, robbery and drug possession.

Not only has this initiative been devised at grass routes level within the Police service, but it continues to be driven from that level, but with excellent support locally from senior officers who understand not only the problem but also the methods that are needed to deal with it in a sustained and effective manner.

Part of this initiative encourages patrolling Police officers to deal effectively with such types of criminal damage and the persons responsible for it. This allows for an increase in detection's for this type of crime.

Police officers also know that PC Darren Griffin and PC Steve Wynn will deal fully with all such incidents of criminal damage, so even if they do not arrest offenders at the time, they can obtain their details and pass them on for them to be dealt with at a later time.

If officers wish to deal with such incidents themselves then they can interrogate the Graffiti database for relevant information, which is now available for viewing on all Police computers throughout the Division. The digital camera can also be used to then photograph such incidents of criminal damage so that officers have got instant access to the actual evidence that they need for the particular case that they are dealing with.

There are now numerous web sites in relation to Graffiti. Some of these encourage youngsters to send in photographs of the Graffiti they have done. There are also chat rooms on these same web sites where youngsters can talk to each other about their Graffiti. This gives the Police the opportunity to identify youngsters and their "Tags" and obtain very important information concerning their activities.

With the help of Essex Police's Hi-Tech Crime Unit, it is then possible to obtain the names and addresses of the youngsters who have left their e-mail addresses in the chat room and deal with them effectively for any criminal offences which they might have committed.

It is also possible to identify the names and addresses of the persons operating the web sites that encourage youngsters to send in picture of their Graffiti. This enables us to take possession of their computers and obtain important information and evidence leading to numerous other similar criminal offences.

How does our project fit into an overall approach to problem solving.

Essex Police approach Crime and Disorder in a systematic fashion. It is their policy that once a problem has been identified, relevant statistical information is gathered which is set within the overall picture of crime within the Division.

This enables senior Police officers by means of the regular tasking meetings to identify appropriate measures to address this problem, such as, High Visibility Policing and overt or covert observations.

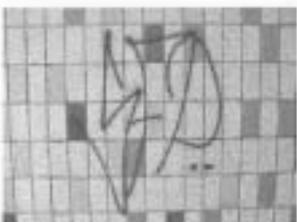
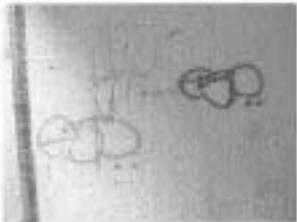
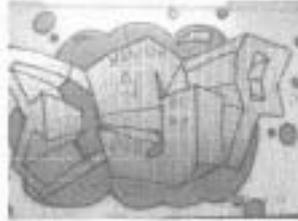
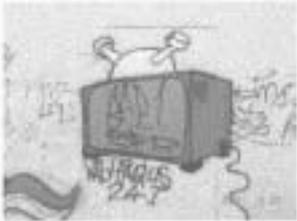
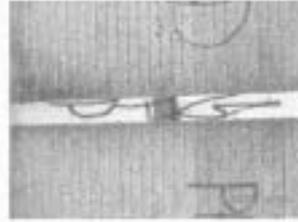
Basildon District Council, in common with other members of the partnership, such as the local Youth Offending Team and the Probation Service has an eclectic approach to problem solving, which means that it will consider the contributions a number of departments can make to addressing a particular issue.

Basildon District Council is also duty bound to respond directly to the wishes of both the residents within the district and the elected members of council. It lays heavy emphasis on the importance of consultation before any major action is taken.

When planning this initiative we were keen to bring together the strengths of both approaches and amalgamate them into a cohesive whole to ensure that this project met both the operational needs of Essex Police, the philosophy of Basildon District Council and other partners.

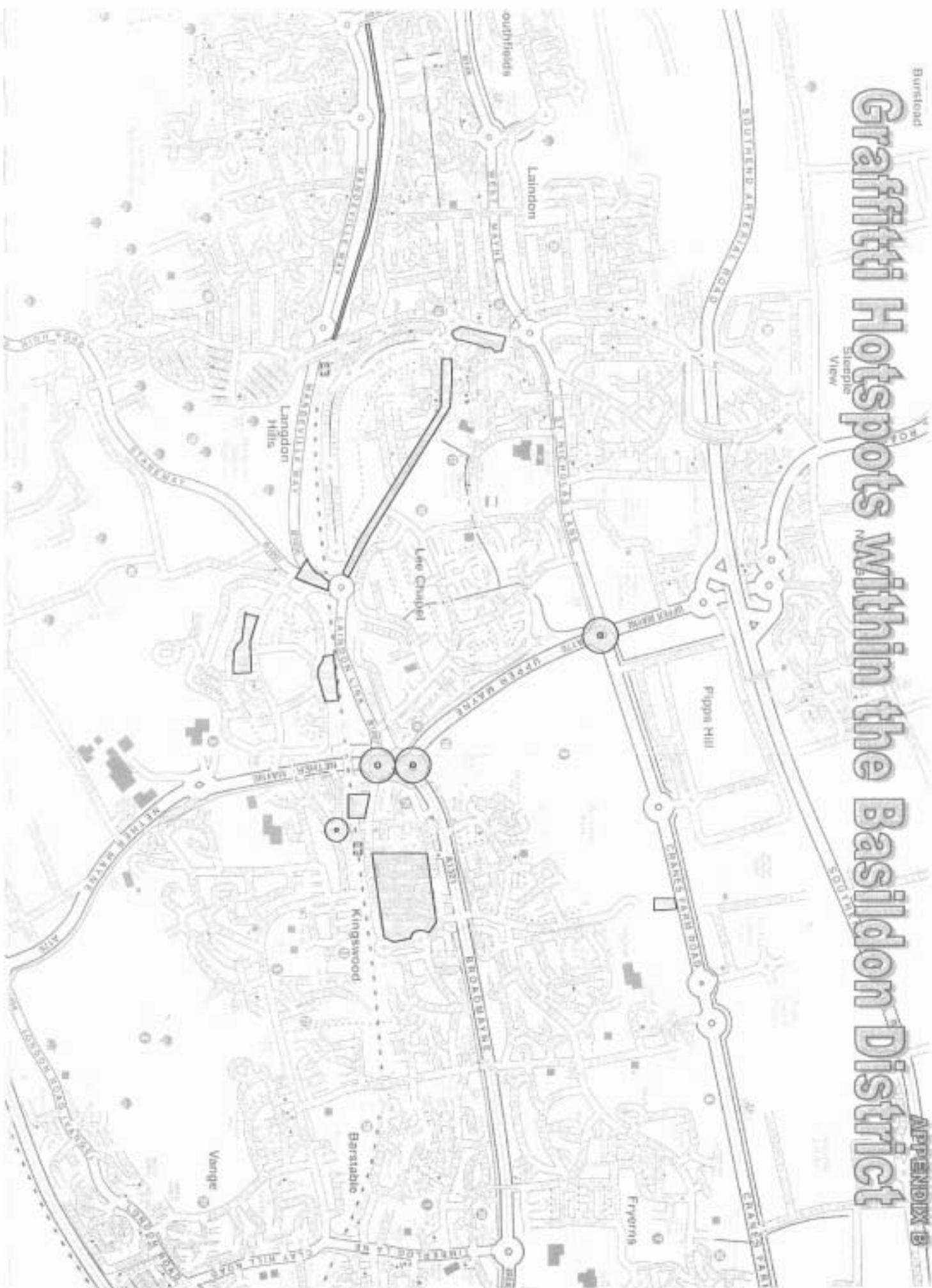
To take this forward we consulted with our colleagues at Basildon District Council, Youth Offending Team, Probation and certain local businesses and set up an anti-graffiti group which successfully brought together all of their different problem solving approaches and amalgamated them into one approach.

APPENDIX A



Graffiti Hotspots within the Basildon District

Sleeper
View



No	DATE TAKEN	DEFENDANT	TAG	LOCATION	AGGRIEVED	DISPOSAL	NOTES	PICTURE
	10/12/2001		NEPS XCR	SUBWAY UNDER SOUTHERNHAY TO MARKET	BDC		DISC 55/026	
435	18/01/2001		153	SUBWAY GLOUCESTER PARK	BDC		DISC 19/013	
441	18/01/2001		153	SUBWAY GLOUCESTER PARK	BDC		DISC 19/025	
	19/10/2001		ABAN ON	BRIDGE OVER RAILWAY DURHAM RD/MANDEVILLE WAY	EEC		DISC 44/003	
	19/10/2001		ABB?	UNDER DURHAM RD BRIDGE TO MAND. WAY (C/DRIVE)	RAILTRACK		DISC 45/026	
			ABBO	DURHAM ROAD SUBWAY UNDER	BDC		DISC 40/012	
	07/08/2001		ABOE	SUBWAY UNDER HANDLEY GREEN	BDC		DISC 25/029	
			ABON ON	DURHAM ROAD SUBWAY UNDER	BDC		DISC 40/017	
225	10/01/2001		ACID	ROUNDACRE	BDC		DISC 11/017	
	27/07/2001		ACID	SAVA CENTRE CAR PARK	SAVA CENTRE		DISC 32/009	
496	23/01/2001		ALL VANDALS EXPECT	GLOUCESTER PARK	BDC		DISC 22/018	
524	07/08/2001		ALMO	ROUNDACRE SUBWAY LEADING TO CAR PARK 14	BDC		DISC 23/018	
	10/12/2001		ANDREW PARDOE	SUBWAY UNDER SOUTHERNHAY TO MARKET	BDC		DISC 56/007	
231	10/01/2001		APN POIZE	ROUNDACRE	BDC		DISC 11/030	
482	23/01/2001		ARE	SUBWAY GLOUCESTER PARK	BDC		DISC 21/003	
481	23/01/2001		ARE	SUBWAY GLOUCESTER PARK	BDC		DISC 21/029	
	27/07/2001		ARN	REAR OF BINGO HALL	CORALS BINGO		DISC 32/011	
	12/10/2001		ASH	DURHAM ROAD UNDER RAIL BRIDGE	ECC		DISC 42/029	
129	23/01/2001		ASK ONE	BASILDON TOWN CENTRE	BDC		DISC 8/002	
	12/10/2001		AST	DURHAM ROAD UNDER RAIL BRIDGE	ECC		DISC 42/020	
	19/10/2001		AST	UNDER DURHAM RD BRIDGE TO MAND. WAY (C/DRIVE)	RAILTRACK		DISC 46/006	
	19/10/2001		AST DFA	UNDER DURHAM RD BRIDGE TO MAND. WAY (C/DRIVE)	RAILTRACK		DISC 46/014	
		BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	MANDEVILLE WAY ELECTRICITY BOX	EEB	REPRIMAND	DISC 38/034	
		BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	LAINDON WEST COMMUNITY CENTRE	BDC	REPRIMAND	DISC 38/060	
		BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	LAINDON WEST COMMUNITY CENTRE	BDC	REPRIMAND	DISC 39/035	
		BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	LAINDON WEST COMMUNITY CENTRE	BDC	REPRIMAND	DISC 39/038	
		BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	LAINDON WEST COMMUNITY CENTRE	BDC	REPRIMAND	DISC 39/042	
		BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	LAINDON WEST COMMUNITY CENTRE	BDC	REPRIMAND	DISC 39/043	
		BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	SURGERY HOOVER DRIVE LAINDON		REPRIMAND	DISC 39/048	
	12/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	SUBWAY UNDER WESTMAYNE, LAINDON	BDC	REPRIMAND	DISC 42/005	
	12/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	DURHAM ROAD UNDER RAIL BRIDGE	RAILTRACK	REPRIMAND	DISC 42/023	
	12/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	DURHAM ROAD UNDER RAIL BRIDGE	RAILTRACK	REPRIMAND	DISC 43/006	
	12/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	DURHAM ROAD UNDER RAIL BRIDGE	RAILTRACK	REPRIMAND	DISC 43/007	
	12/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	DURHAM ROAD UNDER RAIL BRIDGE	RAILTRACK	REPRIMAND	DISC 43/008	
	12/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	DURHAM ROAD UNDER RAIL BRIDGE	RAILTRACK	REPRIMAND	DISC 43/015	
	12/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	DURHAM ROAD UNDER RAIL BRIDGE	RAILTRACK	REPRIMAND	DISC 43/018	
	12/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	DURHAM ROAD UNDER RAIL BRIDGE	RAILTRACK	REPRIMAND	DISC 43/022	
	12/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	DURHAM ROAD UNDER RAIL BRIDGE	RAILTRACK	REPRIMAND	DISC 43/022	
	12/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	DURHAM ROAD UNDER RAIL BRIDGE	RAILTRACK	REPRIMAND	DISC 43/030	
	12/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	DURHAM ROAD UNDER RAIL BRIDGE	RAILTRACK	REPRIMAND	DISC 43/031	
	19/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	BRIDGE OVER RAILWAY DURHAM RD/MANDEVILLE WAY	EEC	REPRIMAND	DISC 44/015	
	19/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	BRIDGE OVER RAILWAY DURHAM RD/MANDEVILLE WAY	EEC	REPRIMAND	DISC 44/019	
	19/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	BRIDGE OVER RAILWAY DURHAM RD/MANDEVILLE WAY	EEC	REPRIMAND	DISC 44/021	
	19/10/2001	BUCHAN DAN	ATOM	BRIDGE OVER RAILWAY DURHAM RD/MANDEVILLE WAY	EEC	REPRIMAND	DISC 44/025	
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