

Tilley Award 2004

The Bradford Policing Priority Area Project

West Yorkshire Police / Bradford CDRP

Endorsing Senior Representative:

Chief Superintendent David Richardson
Divisional Commander: Bradford South BCU

Contact:

Martin Rahman
PPA Project Manager
Management Support
PO Box 9
Wakefield
WF1 3QP
Tel: 01924 292219
Fax: 01924 292494
mr22@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk

Date: March 2004

Contents

Project Summary	Page 3
Section 1.0: Introduction.....	Page 4
Section 2.0: The Methodology	Page 4
Section 3.0: The Objectives.....	Page 4
Section 4.0: Definition of the Problem	Page 5
Section 5.0: Response to the problem	Page 5
Section 5.1 Establishing an appropriate approach to managing this complex project	Page 5
Section 5.2 Establishing some generic baseline	Page 6
Section 5.3 Identifying real solutions to real problems – the use of Visual Audits	Page 7
Section 5.4 Other interventions based on the original Recommendations	Page 9
Section 5.5 Neighbourhood Management Teams – Long term sustainability of the initiatives	Page 9
Section 6.0: Evaluating the interventions	Page 9
Section 6.1 The Quantitative Evaluation	Page 9
Section 6.2 The Qualitative Evaluation – Community perception of crime and the police service offered within the Policing Priority Area.....	Page 13
Section 7.0: Outcomes	Page 14
Section 7.1 Long term and sustainable partnership approach to problem solving	Page 14
Section 7.2 Change in attitude towards the Police	Page 14
Section 7.3 Environmental improvement	Page 14
Section 7.4 Reduced crime levels	Page 14
Section 8.0: Concluding comments	Page 14
Appendix a: Crime Concern’s Recommendations	
Appendix b: Visual Audit Final Assessment: University of Leeds	
Appendix c: Community perception survey – 2003 compared to 2004.	
Appendix d: Summary of achievements/actions initiated in response to the identified recommendations.	

The Bradford Policing Priority Area Project

Project Summary

The Bradford Policing Priority Area project was initiated by the Police Standards Unit in the first half of 2002 following its selection as a national pilot site. The project covered the Canterbury and Little Horton areas of Bradford, which formed part of the Bradford South Basic Command Unit. The Policing Priority Area has many social and economic problems and suffered from high levels of criminal activity including drug dealing, prostitution, vehicle crimes, burglary etc. The residents were also subjected to a great deal of pressure from controlling families, who operated loan sharking businesses as well as a variety of criminal activities.

The area's designation as a Policing Priority Area was welcomed by both West Yorkshire Police and its partner agencies and was seen as an opportunity to address and overcome the problems associated with this area.

The project was driven by a report produced by Crime Concern on behalf of the Police Standards Unit. The report identified a total of 26 recommendations, 24 of which were subsequently accepted as falling within the remit of the project. The work was led by both West Yorkshire Police and Bradford Metropolitan District Council. Many partner organisations were invited to join the project and they in turn played an active part in the implementation of the recommendations.

The recommendations were varied and comprehensive and spanned a variety of subject areas which included socio-economic issues as well as crime related matters.

Implementation of the 24 recommendations began in earnest in July 2002 following the establishment of a Project Board and the appointment of an implementation team. The team began by undertaking a baseline assessment of the problems, which included direct feedback from service providers and the community as a whole. Further material was obtained through a visual audit carried out by the University of Leeds. These, in turn allowed the team to identify strategies that were specifically designed to facilitate appropriate solutions to the local problems.

This document describes the work undertaken by the Bradford team and provides tangible evidence of its successes and achievements. The outcomes can be summarised as follows:

- a marked reduction in crime;
- successful re-engagement with the community;
- and a general recognition of the efforts of the participating agencies, the Project Board and the implementation team.

A sense of shared responsibility has subsequently emerged and many of the problem solving initiatives are both long lasting and effective.

1.0 Introduction

The Bradford Policing Priority Area (PPA) project was one of five pilot projects initiated by the Rt. Hon. John Denham MP. The PPA covered the Canterbury and Little Horton areas of Bradford, which form the 42nd most deprived ward in the United Kingdom. Its population numbers approximately 13,000 residents, who live in 3,700 properties.

The Bradford PPA was subjected to an audit carried out by Crime Concern on behalf of the Home Office's Police Standards Unit which identified 26 recommendations designed to address the following issues:

1. The reduction of crime levels.
2. To reduce the 'fear of crime' levels within the community.

Of the original 26 recommendations, two were beyond the remit of the project. The remaining 24 have been incorporated into the Project Brief and implemented through a mixed project team involving Police, Local Authority and Probation Service staff.

The recommendations were varied in nature and covered the whole spectrum of Canterbury and Little Horton's problems. The review was undertaken during March and April 2002.

The 26 recommendations were sub-divided into the following four groupings:

1. Young People
2. Enforcement and Community Safety
3. Cohesion and Inclusions
4. Partnerships

This report outlines the approach adopted by the Bradford PPA team to the implementation of these recommendations and describes the outputs and outcomes achieved. The project was officially launched in the first quarter of the financial year 2002 / 2003 and was formally completed in July 2003. A review meeting was carried out in November 2003 and a final review will be held in April 2004.

2.0 The Methodology

From the very early stages the Bradford PPA project was seen as unique opportunity for drawing together all the major partners in an effort to achieve the objectives stated below. Much of the early decision making process on the approach and methodology fell to the BCU Commander and the Assistant Chief Executive of Bradford Metropolitan District Council (BMDC). One of their early decisions was to formally structure the project using the principles outlined under the PRINCE 2-project management methodology. This process began with the appointment of a project manager and the formulation of a Project Board. The political nature of this project together with the need for a powerful and charismatic champion led to the appointment of a senior Councillor as the Board's chair. This appointment would prove to be very prudent as the chair's influence and power would subsequently lead to the removal of many real and perceived barriers which on occasions threatened to hamper the successful completion of this project.

3.0 The Objectives

The project's objective was to implement the 24 recommendations generated by the Crime Concern report. The recommendations were identified using a series of strategic interviews, operational interviews and focus groups. There were 14 strategic interviews involving various senior managers from partner agencies and were designed to assess the effectiveness and impact of the strategic planning mechanism on the delivery of crime reduction work at a local level. These were accompanied by 19 operational level interviews, again involving all partner agencies. These interviews identified the issues, which needed to be addressed, and obstacles to direct service provision and partnership work at the micro-community level. Finally, 3 focus group meetings were held involving young people (aged 9-16 years), elderly

residents living in sheltered accommodation, and a local voluntary action group located in the Canterbury area. Crime Concern also undertook a comprehensive document review.

The resulting recommendations are shown in appendix a.

4.0 Definition of the problem

Canterbury and Little Horton was identified as a prime PPA location following consultation with the Police Standards Unit. The area lies to the south of the city, and comprises of a large number of houses, the University and College sites and a large park and recreation ground in the centre. The Council owned properties are primarily located in Canterbury with the rest comprising of privately owned or rented properties. In the northern section of the PPA are a large number multiple occupation, privately rented accommodation housing the student population of Bradford.

Crime levels in the PPA are higher than the district average with criminal damage, burglary and vehicle crime being particularly high. The robbery figures were also showing an increase with incidents of anti-social behaviour, including drug misuse, being common. For all offences, the PPA's rates were above the average for the city. In particular the area had the highest rates for robbery, violent crime, criminal damage, racist incidents and drug offences. The area also suffered very high rates of domestic burglary, vehicle crime, arson and domestic violence. Table 1 shows the comparative crime statistics for the area compared to Bradford as a whole, the CDRP family of 4 and the national figures:

Table1: Comparative crime figures from April 2000 to March 2001 per 1000 population

	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary dwelling	Theft of a MV	Theft from a MV
Little Horton	20.3	0.8	8.3	48	20.8	29.5
Bradford	9.7	0.8	1.5	13.2	9.8	16.9
CDRP Family of 4	15.8	1	3.8	37.5	11.7	19.8
National	11.4	0.7	1.8	15.8	6.4	12

In summary, the consultation process undertaken by Crime Concern identified the following as key problem issues:

- Levels of fear of crime amongst residents have failed to fall, despite falls in recorded crime.
- Drug abuse, dealing and burglary were highlighted as particular problems.
- Lack of amenities or activities for young people
- Racial segregation

Having identified the problems and received a set of objectives, the project team was tasked with implementing the 24 recommendations in a manner sympathetic to the local area and its problems.

In addition to the listed recommendations, it was agreed that success measures were required and would be used to monitor progress over the life-span of the project. These were identified by the BCU Commander and relate directly to the crimes which posed the greatest problem to the residents of the PPA i.e. vehicle crime, robbery and burglary.

5.0 Response to the problem

5.1 Establishing an appropriate approach to managing this complex project

From the outset it became apparent that the management of this cross-functional, multi-agency project would require a structured approach based on a well-established project

management methodology. From an early stage it was decided that the local variation of PRINCE2 would be adopted as the project management methodology. A project manager was subsequently appointed and tasked with implementing the recommendations based on an agreed project plan.

Having appointed a project manager, the next step was to establish a Project Board, which would comprise of senior managers from all the agencies covered by the proposed project. The Board also required a Chair who was both committed and influential. An ideal candidate was identified quickly and agreed to take on the responsibility for leading the project on a permanent basis.

Having established the Project Board, one of the initial decisions required from the Board was the identification of appropriate 'Action Managers' who would be responsible for delivering the recommendations outlined in the Crime Concern report. These action managers would be drawn from the various partner agencies and allocated responsibility for specific recommendations.

The establishment of a set routine for managing progress subsequently followed the creation of a project plan. A reporting routine was quickly established and put into action.

5.2 Establishing some generic baselines

Following the establishment of an implementation team comprising of the various 'Action Managers', it became apparent that more work was required if the project was to deliver a set of local solutions based on the original recommendations. Two key gaps in the available information were identified very early in the process. The first revolved around the perception of policing held by the myriad of local agency workers who actually operated on the streets of Canterbury and Little Horton. The second was the community's perception of what the policing priorities ought to be and how they should be delivered. Without these two data sets, any planned implementation of a solution could easily address the wrong issues and result in dissatisfaction at both a professional level and at a community level as a whole. It was therefore agreed that feedback would be sought from these two groups in order to inform any future actions.

5.2.1 Service Providers Workshop

The service providers' workshop was held in July 2002 and included representatives of the many groups directly involved in providing a service within the PPA. These ranged from local Head teachers through to housing managers and fire officers. Approximately 30 delegates were in attendance and the event was managed using professional facilitators. The delegates were asked to consider three questions that were considered important and enlightening. The three are listed below:

- Q1. Community perception – what is the community saying about the issue of crime?
- Q2. How can the relationship between the Police and our partners be improved to allow us to carry out our roles more effectively?
- Q3. Where within the Canterbury and Little Horton areas should the Police concentrate its efforts?

Many issues were raised by the delegates. The headline responses are shown below:

Q1:

- The community has given up reporting crimes because the Police do not respond.
- The community is fearful of reprisals from controlling families and is concerned by the lack of support for witnesses.
- Vehicle crime is a major concern
- The community feels unsafe after dusk – the area becomes ominous after dark
- Youth crime is on the increase – no facilities or amenities.
- The streets and estates appear to be owned by the criminals and young people

Q2:

- Need to have direct communication with the Police – not through normal 999 services.

- Intelligence gathering system is required which allows input from all agencies.
- Having direct contact with officers working within the area.
- Need to have visible displays of interagency co-operation.
- Police to attend agency and community meetings.
- Agencies require quick and positive action in response to problems.
- Require Information Sharing Protocols and through multi-agency forums address local problems.
- Need for an understanding of what each agency can do to help solve local problems.

Q3:

- Need for dedicated Police Officers who are protected from abstractions.
- Police should be visible through increased patrols.
- Working with the community to provide methods of feeding in information.
- Patrol in problem hot-spots which suffer from drug and prostitution problems.

Following this exercise, the findings were presented to the Divisional Commander for consideration and feedback. These were then used by the Commander and the implementation team to identify strategies for addressing the points raised.

5.2.2 Community Perception

Community perception surveys had, in the past, been poorly supported by the residents of the PPA. This was disappointing to the team as there was a lack of detailed and well-evidenced data to help formulate appropriate implementation strategies. It was at this point that a decision was taken by the Board to carry out a survey dedicated to those residents living within the PPA.

Using both generic and tailor-made questions, a survey was drawn up in conjunction with the Surveys Team based on the requirements of the implementation team. The questionnaire was designed to establish the current perception of the community regarding the policing service and to try to identify the community's policing priorities. The survey was circulated in November 2002.

Of the original 3,500 questionnaires, 650 were returned and were very representative in terms of diversity, age and socio-economic background. The full survey results for both community perception surveys can be found in appendix c.

The survey's findings were analysed and examined by the team and used to determine the most appropriate implementation strategies.

5.3 Identifying real solutions to real problems – the use of 'Visual Audits'

5.3.1 The background

Many of the recommendations identified by Crime Concern were broad and open to interpretation. This was useful in that it offered the team an opportunity to think of solutions, which were often innovative and original in their nature. However, the solutions had to be practical and needed to address real problems. It was at this point that the Board decided to adopt an approach that had been developed by Surrey Police on behalf of the Association of Chief Police Officers known as 'Neighbourhood Visual audits'.

The purpose of the audit was to provide baseline quantitative and qualitative information to the partners managing this Policing Priority Area and to measure the effect of the subsequent remedial actions.

Neighbourhood visual audit factors can be broken down into three categories:

- Comfort factors – such as Neighbourhood Watch signs, presence of police, other authority figures, level of lighting, obvious presence of CCTV, working telephones, street maps /sign posts.

- Background 'noise' (or irritants) – such as presence of homeless people, stray dogs, litter/rubbish, graffiti, empty/deserted buildings; and
- Triggers for fear – such as police notices, potential hiding places, vandalised telephones, etc.

The audit was carried out by the University of Leeds (School of Geography). They catalogued the occurrences of above and produced a report highlighting the priority activities. They also agreed to undertake a follow-up audit in order to assess the successes or otherwise of any remedial actions.

The information generated by the initial audit was used by the team to develop a series of action plans, which addressed the identified problems.

5.3.2 Initial project outputs and longer term outcomes

The audit occurred in the Summer of 2002. The findings were presented in a report format. This was followed by an action planning exercise, which identified key actions for the relevant partner agencies/local community groups.

The longer-term outcomes were seen as 'successfully implemented action plans', evidenced by a further audit, reduced crime and disorder and improved quality of life, including strengthening reassurance to the public.

5.3.3 Visual Audit Findings

The Visual Audit identified 12 main actions that are listed below:

- Prostitution – evidence of it occurring on Cecil Avenue
- Opportunities for alley-gating
- Park facilities – how to increase its use
- Improve street lighting in intimidating areas
- Removal of rubbish and graffiti
- Removal of un-wanted house-hold waste
- Awareness raising through leaflet drops e.g. Crimestoppers
- Establish a mechanism by which a joint approach to problem solving can be introduced
- Improve neighbourhood watch schemes
- Gangs of youths creating an intimidating atmosphere
- Increase CCTV coverage
- Address derelict and void properties

Many of the actions resulted in tangible benefits. Examples include:

- The Probation Service undertook a long-term training project in Horton Park.
- Alley-gates installed in two alleyways, which had some of the highest levels of burglary in the Bradford area.
- The introduction of a street light repair scheme which also incorporated the replacement of normal street lights with powerful high intensity lights.
- Prostitution targeted by the Vice-squad
- Enlistment of Park Rangers to participate in the patrol of high crime areas.
- The collection of household bulky waste.
- Information leaflets notifying the residents of graffiti removal and household waste disposal services were circulated to all the homes.
- A Neighbourhood Management Team established and meet every Friday to discuss local intelligence and decide on appropriate joined-up solutions.
- Several derelict houses served with notices and subsequently demolished by the Council.

Following completion of the project, the University of Leeds undertook a second audit to determine the successes or otherwise of the various actions. The resulting audit report

praised much of the work and the project has been identified as an example of good practice. The final report is attached (see Appendix b).

5.4 Other interventions based on the original recommendations

A variety of other interventions were initiated as part of this project. These are described in appendix d.

5.5 Neighbourhood Management Team – Long term sustainability of the initiatives

Long term sustainability was one of the project's main driving factors. To help address this requirement, much effort was placed on gaining local ownership of the project and this included the active involvement of those operational staff who work within the PPA. To help maintain the longevity of this work, it was agreed that some semi-formal structure was required. This resulted in the establishment of the Neighbourhood Management Team.

This is a weekly gathering of professionals to discuss the previous week's happenings, share local intelligence and to agree on a joint strategy for dealing with emerging problems. Membership of the Team was based on those individuals who could be described as forming the wider family of policing. This included the Police, the Probation Service, the Fire Service, Local Authority Officers, NHS representatives and the security managers from both the University and Bradford College. This gathering is chaired by the Community Safety Sergeant and is restricted to one hour per week.

The outputs and outcomes of this group are many and varied. Emerging hot spots are quickly identified and a joint approach is adopted in an effort to provide 'joined-up' solutions.

Because of the sensitive nature of the information exchanged at these meetings, those involved in the team are now included in the Information Sharing Protocol established by the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership.

6.0 Evaluation of the interventions

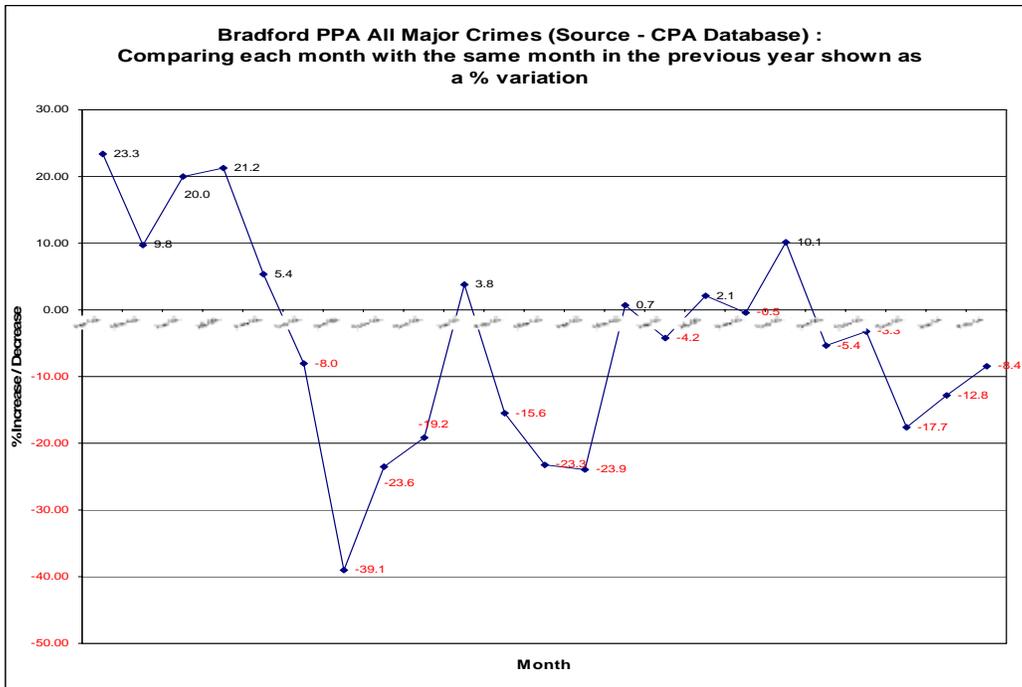
From an early stage of the project it was thought appropriate to evaluate the project in terms of both a qualitative and quantitative assessment. The qualitative aspect would be addressed through community perception surveys whilst the quantitative evaluation would be based on a variety of crime related performance indicators. The following sections will demonstrate the identified successes and failures of the Bradford PPA.

6.1 The Quantitative Evaluation - Crime Statistics

6.1.1 Comparing PPA Crime Statistics over time

The overall trend in the crime statistics for the PPA shows a continuous and sustained decrease in the overall crime figures. Figure 1 below shows the month on month comparison of overall recorded crime over a period of two years starting in April 2002. From September 2002, there have only been four months where the crime statistics have been higher than the equivalent month in the previous years. The vast majorities show crime figures that are below those seen in the previous year.

Figure 1:



If we examine the five primary success measures, the statistics show a marked downward trend in all five. Figure 2 shows the overall decline in the average number of occurrences of these five measures in the 14 months immediately before the commencement of the PPA compared to the period following the commencement of the project (June 2002 – February 2004).

Figure 2:

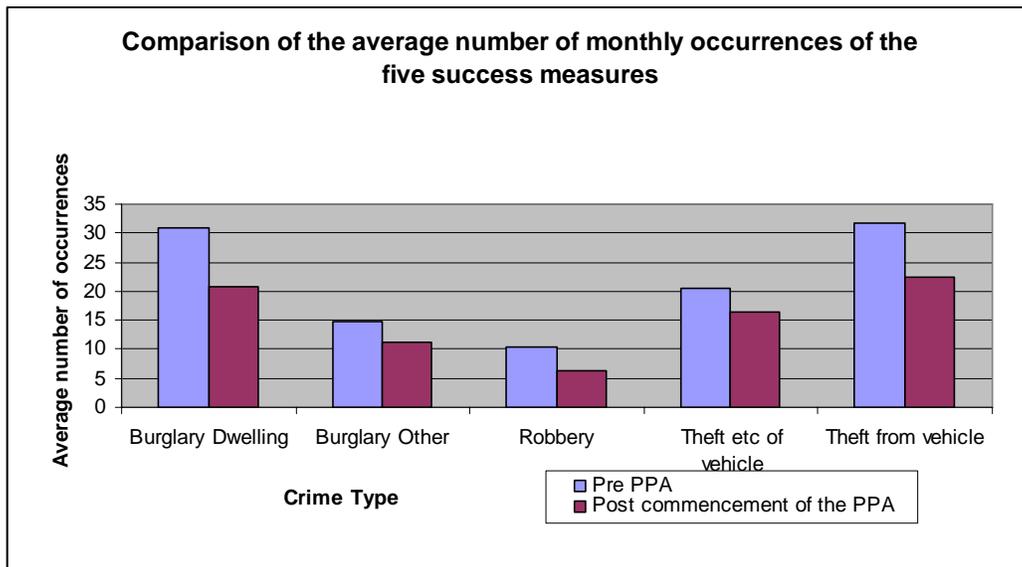
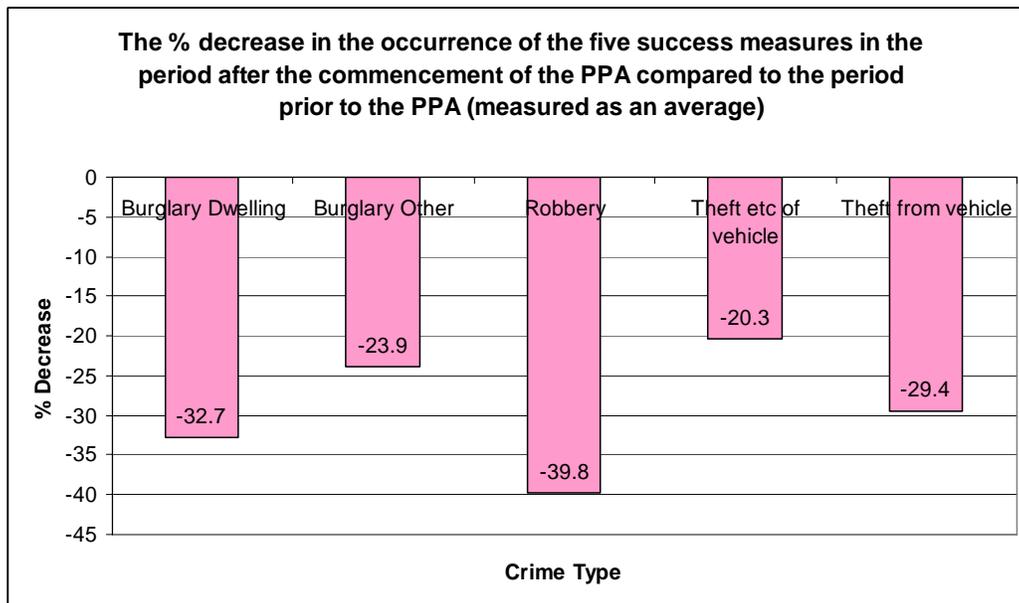


Figure 2 shows that all five performance indicators are displaying a marked reduction in their average number of occurrences in the period after the commencement of the PPA interventions compared to the period prior to the PPA. If this is shown as a percentage decline the figures are quite dramatic. Figure 3 illustrates these reductions in percentage terms.

Figure 3



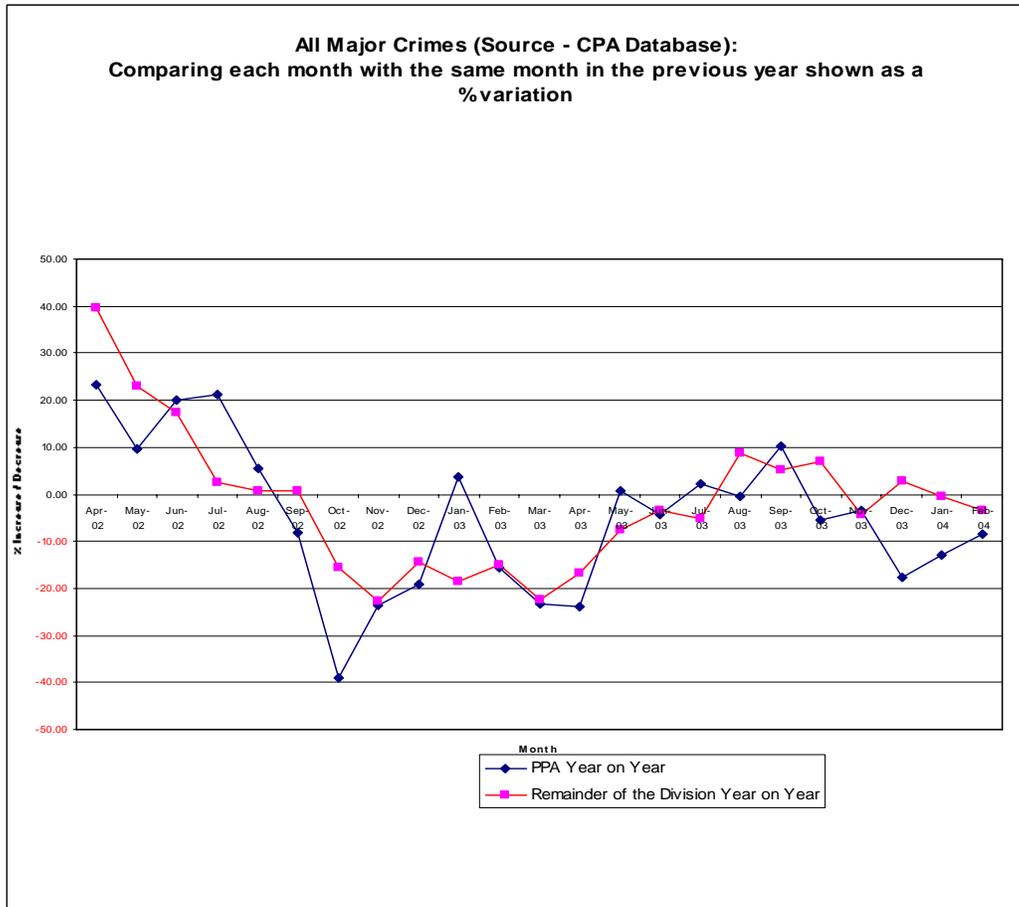
These figures show that on average, the PPA residents are considerably less likely to be subject to one of the five crimes listed. If this calculation is then extended to all major crime types, this downward trend is again apparent. Over the entire period of the project i.e. June 2002 to February 2004, the average decrease in crime equates to 11.95% compared to the 14 month period prior to the commencement of the project i.e. April 2001 to May 2002.

6.1.2 Comparing the PPA performance against that of the Basic Command Unit (BCU)

Having established that the overall performance within the PPA was showing very positive signs of improvement, the next stage in evaluating the interventions is to compare this performance with those being achieved within the Division as a whole. This would help determine whether the PPA performance was truly a sign of the value of the interventions or simply a reflection of what was being achieved throughout the BCU.

Figure 4 shows the year on year comparison of incident counts for both the PPA and the BCU:

Figure 4:



The above graph illustrates the year on year performance comparison between the PPA and the other areas within the BCU (excluding the PPA performance data). This shows the trend over the whole life span of the project starting in April 2002 and finishing in February 2004.

This graph shows that after August 2002, the number of crimes reported within the PPA compared to the same month in the previous year show a significant reduction. This is also reflected in the areas outside of the PPA but to a much lesser extent. Some of the more unusual increases e.g. January 2003 appear to be accounted for by the release of certain criminals who reside within the PPA.

Although the overall pattern for both the PPA and the non PPA areas are very similar, if we examine the average increase or decrease starting in August 2002, when some of the PPA initiatives began we can see that for the remainder of the period the PPA's crime levels fell by 9.61% compared to the rest of the BCU which fell by 6.56%. This represents a performance factor of 1.46 for the PPA compared to 1 for the rest of the BCU. Table 2 shows the source data for this calculation.

Table 2:

Month	PPA Year on Year reduction / increase in recorded crime	BCU Year on Year reduction / increase in recorded crime (excluding the PPA)
	%	%
August 2002	5.42	0.79
September 2002	-8.02	0.74
October 2002	-39.07	-16
November 2002	-23.58	-23
December 2002	-19.16	-14
January 2003	3.81	-19
February 2003	-15.56	-15
March 2003	-23.26	-22
April 2003	-23.94	-17
May 2003	0.74	-7.6
June 2003	-4.17	-3.3
July 2003	2.14	-5.3
August 2003	-0.47	8.7
September 2003	10.09	5.33
October 2003	-5.38	6.84
November 2003	-3.29	-4.4
December 2003	-17.67	2.94
January 2004	-12.84	-0.4
February 2004	-8.42	-3.5
Accumulated Average	-9.61	-6.56

If we compare all the main crime categories we see that the 11.95% reduction rate for the PPA compares to a 7.32% reduction in the non PPA areas within the BCU. This represents an overall performance factor of 1.58 for the PPA compared to 1 for the other areas within the BCU.

Conclusions

In virtually every measure, the performance achieved within the PPA shows a marked improvement compared to the other areas within the BCU. Compared to the Force figures, the BCU's performance is very strong seeing an overall reduction in the year on year comparison of monthly crime increases / reductions (since August 2002) of -6.56% compared to the Force average of +2.23 %. This makes the PPA's achievement of -9.61% in an already high performing BCU even more commendable.

Having established the value of the PPA project in quantitative terms, it is now necessary to examine improvements associated with the qualitative measures. This is achieved through the data collected by the two community perception surveys.

6.2 The Qualitative Evaluation: Community Perception of Crime and the Police service offered within the Policing Priority Area

In order to evaluate the qualitative value of the project, two community perception surveys were carried out. The first was held in November and December 2002 (analysed in 2003) and the second in February 2004. These were independently analysed by the Freedom of Information Unit, West Yorkshire Police. The full assessment report is shown in appendix c. In general terms, the community perception has shown a marked improvement with particular emphasis on satisfaction levels. Some additional work is still required and will be addressed over the coming months.

7.0 Outcomes

7.1 Long term and sustainable partnership approach to problem solving

Because the project actively drew partners into the implementation process, local workers quickly became aware of others working within the PPA, their powers and their contact details. Emerging problems are therefore dealt with quickly and effectively using the informal networks established through the project work. This is an on-going process promulgated through the Neighbourhood Management Team.

7.2 Change in attitude towards the Police

Police teams working within the PPA report a major change in the community's attitude. This has changed from a state of general hostility to an overall acceptance of their presence and a willingness to support them in their work.

7.3 Environmental Improvement

The environmental characteristics of the PPA were offering local criminals many opportunities to commit crime without being seen. Poor lighting, easy access to the rear of buildings, empty and abandoned properties, rarely used open spaces as well as over-grown vegetation offered ideal locations for criminal activity. Offenders could operate safely in the knowledge that there was little chance of being discovered and if they were there was an abundance of escape routes available to them. Many examples of such environmental factors were identified from the outset by the Police officers and their assumptions were supported by the Visual Audit. Many activities were initiated in response to these problems. These included the cutting back of over grown trees and shrubs, the fencing off of back alleys, the installation of CCTV cameras, the demolition of derelict properties and the removal of house-hold waste from streets and open ground.

7.4 Reduced crime levels

The reduction in criminal activity was seen as the main driving factor in this work. The target was to reduce the number of recorded incidents to a level below that seen in the base month of March 2002. At that time (March 2002) the number of recorded crimes for all Home Office crime types was 301. Since that time, the crime levels have consistently fallen. The latest figure is 174 for February 2004. In crude terms this represents a reduction of 42%. This is not a 'one-off' occurrence but is typical of the general crime trend within the PPA.

8.0 Concluding comments

The Bradford PPA was selected as a pilot site because it had many problems, which are not atypical of the problems, experienced by many other inner-city estates in the United Kingdom. The Bradford approach has been documented and shared with other, newer PPA projects currently operating throughout the country. Much interest was shown in this approach and some areas have used it as a template for their own projects. Much of this project's successes are attributable to a combination of motivated individuals and solid teamwork. Many friendships have been forged across the various agencies, which in turn has resulted in effective personal networks, which help to make problem solving a much easier task. This project has officially ended but the processes are still in place and continue to deliver benefits to the residents of Canterbury and Little Horton.

Further reviews will be held over the coming months in order to determine the project's resilience and continued ability to deal with local problems following the gradual subsidence of external interest.

Appendix a: Crime Concern's Recommendations

Young People

R1: A more co-ordinated approach should be taken to the provision of facilities and activities for young people in the PPA. Based upon an audit of current provision, gaps should be identified; partnership – working opportunities maximised; and a particular focus should be given to improving provision for the younger age group (under 13). Consideration should be given to how learning from current projects in the adjacent Trident area could be transferred to the PPA, or indeed where appropriate existing projects be expanded to encompass the PPA area.

R2: Review of the current drugs education provision provided to young people with a view to co-ordinate a more structured approach to its implementation across the PPA.

R3: Local agencies to work together on reducing truancy and exclusions looking at alternative approaches such as developing 'alternative education in the area.

Enforcement and Community Safety

R4: Action should be taken to reduce the number of empty properties in the PPA. Following the review of 'risk factors' associated with these premises the Empty Homes Strategy should be linked to the Grant Assistance Regime to ensure effective targeting of resources.

R5: The Local Authority housing mix policy should be reviewed and consideration should be given to the development of a more effective partnership response to dealing with the neighbourhood's 'controlling' families to reduce the high volume but often individually low priority crime and improve community engagement.

R6: Sustained and co-ordinated investment in the redevelopment and improvement in existing housing stock and public open spaces should take place. Funding attracted to the area should be co-ordinated to ensure that a long term and sustained approach can be taken. All programmes which are developed in the area should be required to demonstrate a commitment to sustainable practice.

R7: The requirements of Section 17 of the Crime & Disorder Act for mainstreaming of community safety throughout local authorities and the Police Authority should form the basis of section 17 audits within the Police Local Authority. Training and info about tackling crime and disorder at localised levels needs to be jointly disseminated through the agencies. However, the notion of mainstreaming community safety into policy and practice should be picked up by other partners to encourage the sharing of resources and approaches to reducing crime.

R8: The Crime and Disorder Partnership and Anti-Crime Partnership, in conjunction with DAAT and the Health community, should seek to fill gaps in the range and quantity of services for those dependent on drugs and alcohol, with particular emphasis on services for the Asian community.

R9: A multi-agency, case conference-based approach should be taken to the supervision and support of persistent and/or high risk offenders living in the PPA, with particular emphasis on information sharing between criminal justice agencies and or the prompt receipt of adequate information.

R10: A holistic approach should be taken by the, recently established, Street Crime Group to tackle robbery in the area. This work should be delivered in conjunction with their initiatives on the estate and should engage with and involve the communities of the PPA to ensure sustainability of impact.

R11: The Abandoned Vehicle Working Group should ensure the speedy establishment of a 24-hour policy for removing of abandoned vehicles in the PPA.

Cohesion and Inclusion

R12: Continue to seek to develop a Youth Panel reflective of the community for the area as a mechanism for engaging and empowering young people. Consideration should be given to the following guidance recently published through the Home Office, the National Youth Agency and the Government Office for the West Midlands: "The active involvement of young people in developing safer communities".

R13: Review current methods of consultation on agency basis and take a more community development approach to engaging with the whole community. Look at existing access points such as Mosques as well as alternative locations not currently associated with any single cultural, religious or ethnic group.

R14: Throughout all initiatives, projects, services and partnerships ensure that they are reflective of and have consideration for the diversity of the population.

R15: Introduce employment and training initiatives, especially aimed at young people to improve skills and expectations about future employment prospects. This might include mentoring and the involvement of the local business community.

R16: Develop a partnership Media Strategy for responding on a co-ordinated basis to negative media and develop a proactive approach to positive media messages regarding the PPA and Bradford as a whole.

Partnership

R17: Policing resources in the PPA should be increased to enable more Community Beat Managers to be appointed and designated to the area; targeted operations to be sustained on a continuing basis; a more rapid and more frequently face to face response made to reports of crime; more reflective of the community with a developed knowledge and understanding of cultures; and intelligence analysed in conjunction with other agencies to identify and tackle problems in a holistic approach. It has been suggested that there is a need for 4 officers, 2 covering the north of the university area and 2 the south of the PPA. This suggestion is drawn from the experience of the Trident area.

R18: Consideration should be given to the appointment of paid Special Constables, reflective of the community, who would prioritise the development of contacts with local people over a reactive policing role, and of community wardens with a job description which focuses on community support and linking with statutory services rather than law enforcement.

R19: Consideration should be given to reducing the turnover of police officers in Bradford Police, particularly those working at a localised level so that continuity is improved and local knowledge increases.

R20: An integrated partnership approach, involving police, council and other partners, should be taken to the enforcement of minimum standards in relation to low-level crime and disorder and breaches of the civil law, targeting e.g. nuisance behaviour, drug trading in public places, litter, fly-tipping and HMO standards.

R21: Residents of the PPA should be encouraged to use the recently funded Crimestoppers confidential phone line through ensuring the posters, stickers and leaflets are accessible to the whole community.

R22: A more co-ordinated approach to services and partnerships should be taken to reduce the burden being placed upon agencies by attending the proliferation of meetings and yet increase the level of action being taken by such partnerships. Information and data exchange between agencies and partnerships should be improved to avoid duplication and encourage the effective targeting of resources on a problem-solving basis.

R23: Partners should explore the feasibility of developing a Neighbourhood Safety Project for the PPA (or similar comprehensive and co-ordinated local approach) which would provide the

opportunity for a comprehensive approach to community safety, partnership working and neighbourhood development.

R24: The further development of liaison and co-ordination with the Trident programme should be fostered to share experience on approaches, programmes, successes and failures. In addition economies of scale by sharing delivery mechanisms should be explored. The areas are directly adjacent and share identical problems, a co-ordinated approach will therefore also enable issues of displacement and intelligence sharing to be more effectively addressed.

Appendix b: Visual Audit Final Assessment: University of Leeds

Little Horton, Bradford

In the previous report we suggested the following actions:

Actions:

*The area as a whole could do with a major clean-up campaign
Remove dumped items (sofas, fridges etc)
Improve lighting in many isolated areas
Monitor gangs of youths for anti-social behaviour
Improve 'Mayfield' flats if possible
Neighbourhood watch scheme could be widened (or evidence of its existence)
More no dumping signs*

As with Ravenscliffe, the response to the audit has been excellent. So detailed was the report produced that we felt it was useful to append this as evidence of good practise. It is clear that all agencies have been involved and the blueprint for change is impressive.

We detail our reactions to revisit below.

It is immediately evident from re-visiting the audit area that many steps have been taken to improve the environment of Little Horton. The implementation of a number of initiatives, coupled with physical improvements to specifically identified areas, was evident and it is likely that these changes will be of overall benefit to the area.

It is clear that much focus has been placed upon improving a number of security aspects. An increased number of CCTV cameras were witnessed, particularly in prominent positions such as traffic lights, junctions and spaces that may be considered 'isolated.' These changes were witnessed in various different parts of the area, such as on Thornton Lane and around the University of Bradford. This will certainly have an impact on open drugs dealing and prostitution. There has also been a clear effort to increase the level of street lighting in the areas considered to be very isolated. New streetlights have been placed in the area around Thornton Lane, whilst existing lights appear to be modified and improved.

A large majority of the audit area appeared to be cleaner than on the previous visit, especially the general state of the streets. Graffiti is less evident, although street signs remain primary targets, and so many are damaged and/or covered in graffiti to the extent that they can be difficult to read. This is an area for further improvement perhaps.

The appearance of neighbourhood watch initiatives in areas previously lacking in any such evidence is also to be welcomed. Such prominent initiatives, signalled by signposting on street lights, must be active deterrents to crime and vandalism.

Another evident initiative is the 'coded property zone' in the area of housing between Canterbury Avenue and the park. The 'burglars beware' signs that publicise the scheme are also an active deterrent to crime. The physical appearance of these areas has been improved – there is less litter and broken glass than on the previous visit. The painting of front railings has also made the area more visually attractive. However, the problem of boarded-up windows, presumably the result of crime and vandalism, persists and reduces the visual quality of the area.

Cecil Avenue continues to appear superior in quality to the rest of the audit area. However there was some evidence of littering previously not present. On this occasion, there was no evidence of prostitution.

The area around Southfield Road, previously identified as problematic, continues to appear run-down as it borders on Manchester Road. Some of the housing here is of good quality, however, isolated and vandalised buildings such as 'Mayfield' on Basingstoke Street continue to reduce the visual quality of the environment.

Finally, the area of back-to-back housing to the north of the area, close to the university, continues to appear dirty. Streets and gardens still contain rubbish and litter, although the number of larger items found in yards has been reduced.

Audit Area: Little Horton (1) Police Division: Bradford

Group / factor	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	% or Comment
People									
Presence of homeless people	0								
People begging	0								
Groups of people (youths) hanging around					4				
Busy – a lot of people around					4				
People under the influence of drink/drugs		1							
Buildings									
For sale									0.008% (34)
Derelict / empty houses									0.01% (41)
Derelict / empty shops									0.003% (10)
Broken windows									0.003% (16)
Boarded up house windows									0.009% (38)
Bars on windows									0
Graffiti to shops / buildings					4				
Boarded up shops / buildings									0.002% (11)
Other signs of neglect									
Graffiti on walls						5			
Litter / rubbish in street							6		
Litter / rubbish in gardens						5			
Dog dirt			2						
Smell of urine		1							
Evidence of drug, alcohol and solvent abuse		1							
Abandoned / burnt-out vehicles			2						
Stray dogs	0								
Broken traffic lights	0								
Broken / missing street signs	0								But plenty of graffiti
Damaged bus shelters	0								
Broken street lamps	0								
Vandalised telephones				3					Some totally smashed, others intact
Damage to advertising boards	0								Present but in good

									condition
Broken glass on pavements		1							
Isolating features									
Isolated areas (public subways / car parks)							6		
General environmental features									
Level of lighting									0.33/m ²
Noise level			2						
Authority figures / symbols									
Police officers on foot / cycle patrols								7	
Police officers in car patrols								7	
Other authority figures (i.e. traffic wardens)							6		
Police notices (e.g. call to witnesses)	0								
Burglar alarms									26.7%
Neighbourhood watch signs	0/1								
Access to services									
Telephones						5			
CCTV cameras				3					
GP surgery				3					
Foodstores					4				
Chemists				3					
Post Office				3					
Sport or leisure facilities						5			Park

Audit Area: Little Horton (2) Police Division: Bradford

Group / factor	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	% or Comment
People									
Presence of homeless people	0								
People begging	0								
Groups of people (youths) hanging around					4				
Busy – a lot of people around					4				
People under the influence of drink/drugs		1							
Buildings									
For sale									0.006% (30)
Derelict / empty houses									0.01% (41)
Derelict / empty shops									0.003% (10)
Broken windows									0.0027% (14)
Boarded up house windows									0.0095% (40)
Bars on windows									0
Graffiti to shops / buildings				3					
Boarded up shops / buildings									0.002% (11)
Other signs of neglect									
Graffiti on walls				3					

Litter / rubbish in street				3					
Litter / rubbish in gardens					4				
Dog dirt		1							
Smell of urine	0								
Evidence of drug, alcohol and solvent abuse		1							
Abandoned / burnt-out vehicles	0								
Stray dogs	0								
Broken traffic lights	0								
Broken / missing street signs	0								But plenty of graffiti
Damaged bus shelters	0								
Broken street lamps	0								
Vandalised telephones			2						Some totally smashed, others intact
Damage to advertising boards	0								Present but in good condition
Broken glass on pavements		1							
Isolating features									
Isolated areas (public subways / car parks)							6		
General environmental features									
Level of lighting									0.33/m ²
Noise level			2						
Authority figures / symbols									
Police officers on foot / cycle patrols		2							Big increase
Police officers in car patrols					5				
Other authority figures (i.e. traffic wardens)							6		
Police notices (e.g. call to witnesses)	0								
Burglar alarms									29.1%
Neighbourhood watch signs				3					
Access to services									
Telephones						5			
CCTV cameras		1							
GP surgery				3					
Foodstores					4				
Chemists				3					
Post Office				3					
Sport or leisure facilities						5			Park

Appendix c: Community perception survey – 2003 compared to 2004.

Findings from the survey

The perceptions of the residents responding to the survey have been summarised within the following headings. These are based on the questions posed within the survey.

Perceptions of Safety

The percentage of responders who felt that the 'feeling of being safe within their neighbourhood within the last 12 months' had **increased** was only slightly higher than the previous year (16.6% in 2004 compared with 16.3% in 2003). However, the percentage of responders who felt this had decreased was much lower, reduced from 48% in 2003 to 29% in 2004, and almost half of the responders thought it had stayed the same for the past 12 months which indicates that the trend may be changing.

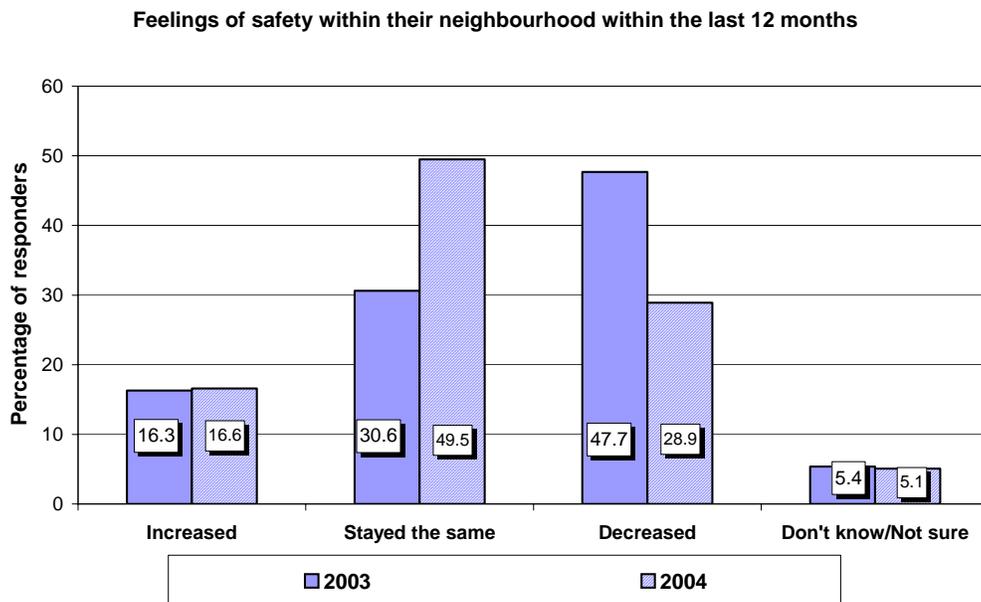


Figure a

As expected, the feeling of being unsafe when 'walking alone during the hours of darkness' was still higher than during the daylight hours but there were definite signs of improvement here. The numbers of people who felt 'fairly or very safe' in the **daytime** had increased from 56% to 67% during the past 12 months and likewise, the percentage of people who felt 'fairly or very unsafe' in the daytime had reduced from 44% to 33%. This improvement was also noticed in the findings for the **hours of darkness** as the percentage of people who felt either 'fairly or very safe' had increased from 13% to 20%. Again, those who felt 'fairly or very unsafe' at night had decreased from 87% last year to 80% this year but fewer people who felt 'very unsafe'. This indicates that there is an overall improvement in the level of safety felt by many of the residents, within their own area, both during the daytime and at night. (See Figures b - Daylight Hours and Figure c - Night Hours)

During **daylight hours**, the following conclusions were drawn from the survey data:

- People over 55 felt less safe than those who were under 55.

- Almost twice as many females felt unsafe than males
- People living in local authority rented properties felt less safe than people living in other types of properties.
- People from a British background felt less safe than those from a Pakistani background.
- Disabled people had the greatest fear for their safety than any other group.

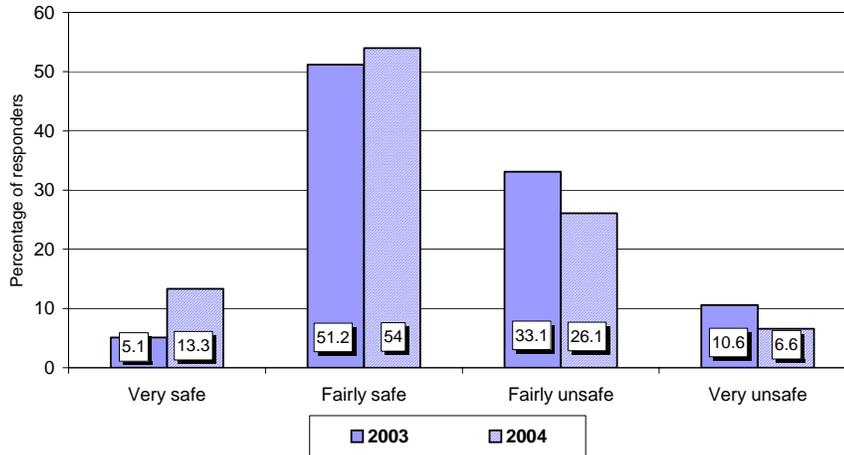
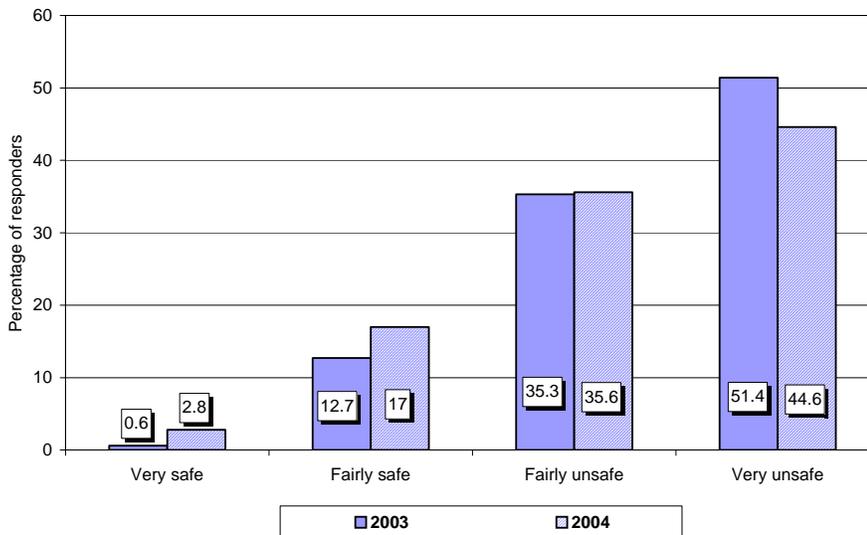


Figure b - Daytime Hours

Figure c - Night Time Hours



The overwhelming view from the majority of responders was that they felt unsafe walking alone at night, and women and those people from the younger and older age groups felt

particularly vulnerable. There was also a difference in the level of safety felt between those people from a white British background compared with responders from a Pakistani background as the Pakistani group felt twice as safe as their British neighbours and those people from the other ethnic groups.

The main causes for concern for residents were the same regardless of the time of day, namely that they were fearful of being the victim of some form of assault / mugging, that too much drug dealing was taking place and that there were too many gangs around. This all went to highlight the general feeling that regardless of the time of day, safety when walking alone was an issue.

Although a number of people still did not feel safe in their own homes this feeling had reduced considerably over the past year, from 43% who felt *'fairly / very unsafe'* in 2003 to 32% in 2004. Over two thirds of the responders now felt *'fairly / very safe'* and this is a good increase from the previous years findings. (68% felt *'fairly / very safe'* compared with only 57% last year). (See Figure d)

Feeling of safety in own home and surroundings

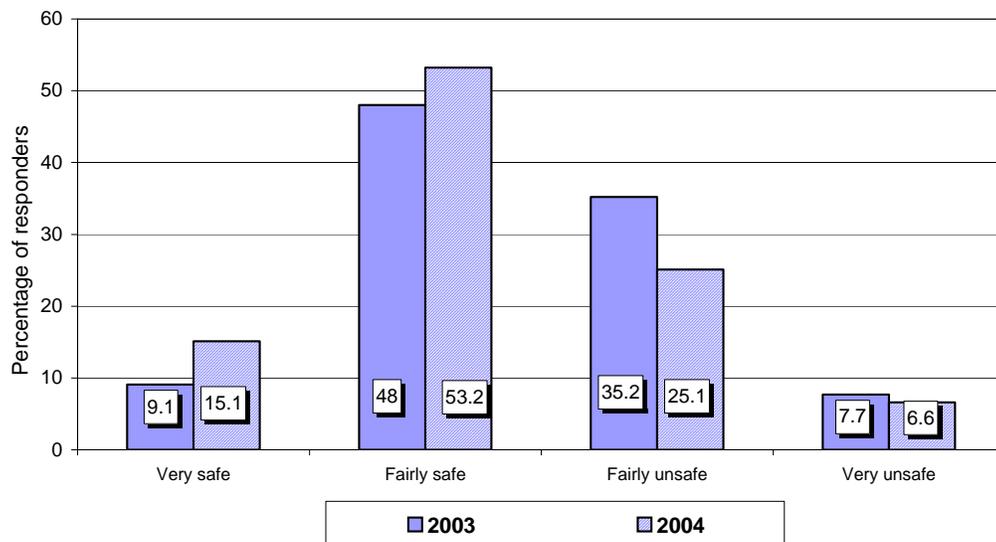


Figure d

The main reasons given for not feeling safe remained much the same as the previous findings as people still feared being burgled, having their vehicles damaged or stolen or being disturbed by gangs of youths.

Perceptions of Crime Levels

Although many of the responders still feel that the levels of crime in the area are on the increase the numbers of people who feel this way has fallen considerably since last year. The overall findings are much better than those of the previous survey, but there is still a long way to go in some areas. The main areas of concern are still with vehicle crime (e.g. damage to vehicles, theft of/from vehicles and joyriding), drug abuse/dealing and disturbances by gangs of youths. There was also a difference in the perception of the residents regarding Sexual Attack / Harassment and Racial Attack/ Harassment as fewer people thought that these had increased in the last 12 months and more people actually thought these had decreased. Sexual Attack / Harassment appears to be a bigger problem to females than males and particularly so to the groups aged 35 and under. Similarly the people who were more concerned about Racial Attack / Harassment were the white females in this same younger age groups. There was a difference between the different ethnic groups of people who felt that Racial Attacks / Harassment had increased in the past 12 months as 25% of white British

people felt these incidents had increased compared with only 17% of those from a Pakistani background.

Figure e presents this evidence more graphically. Of the crimes seen to be on the increase, there were some significant differences of opinion as to how great the increase was amongst the various demographic categories. For instance:

Drug Abuse / Dealing

- People in all the age groups were concerned about this issue and the greatest concern was with the 45 – 54 age group although the number of people in full-time education and those living in Private and Housing Association rented properties did not think the problem was as great.

Theft of Vehicles

- Those people who were in full-time education and those people living in Private rented accommodation did not feel that the problems were as great as those who live in their own homes or in Local Authority / Housing Association rented property.

Disturbances from Gangs of Youths

- Although many of the responders did feel there was a problem with gangs of youth there were differences in the perceptions of some groups. Those people in full time education and those who were retired did not feel the problem was as bad as those in other groups such as the people who were unemployed or not in full time employment.

Theft from Vehicles

- Again there was a difference in opinion between two of the age groups as those in the 35 - 54 age brackets and those people over 65 did not perceive that the problem was as bad as some other groups. Those people who were not in full time employment or who were retired shared this view.

Vandalism

- Vandalism was perceived to be less of a problem to those in the 16 – 24 age group, those in full time education and the registered unemployed, whilst the people who owned their own homes and those in the over 65 age group were more concerned about this issue.

Joy Riding

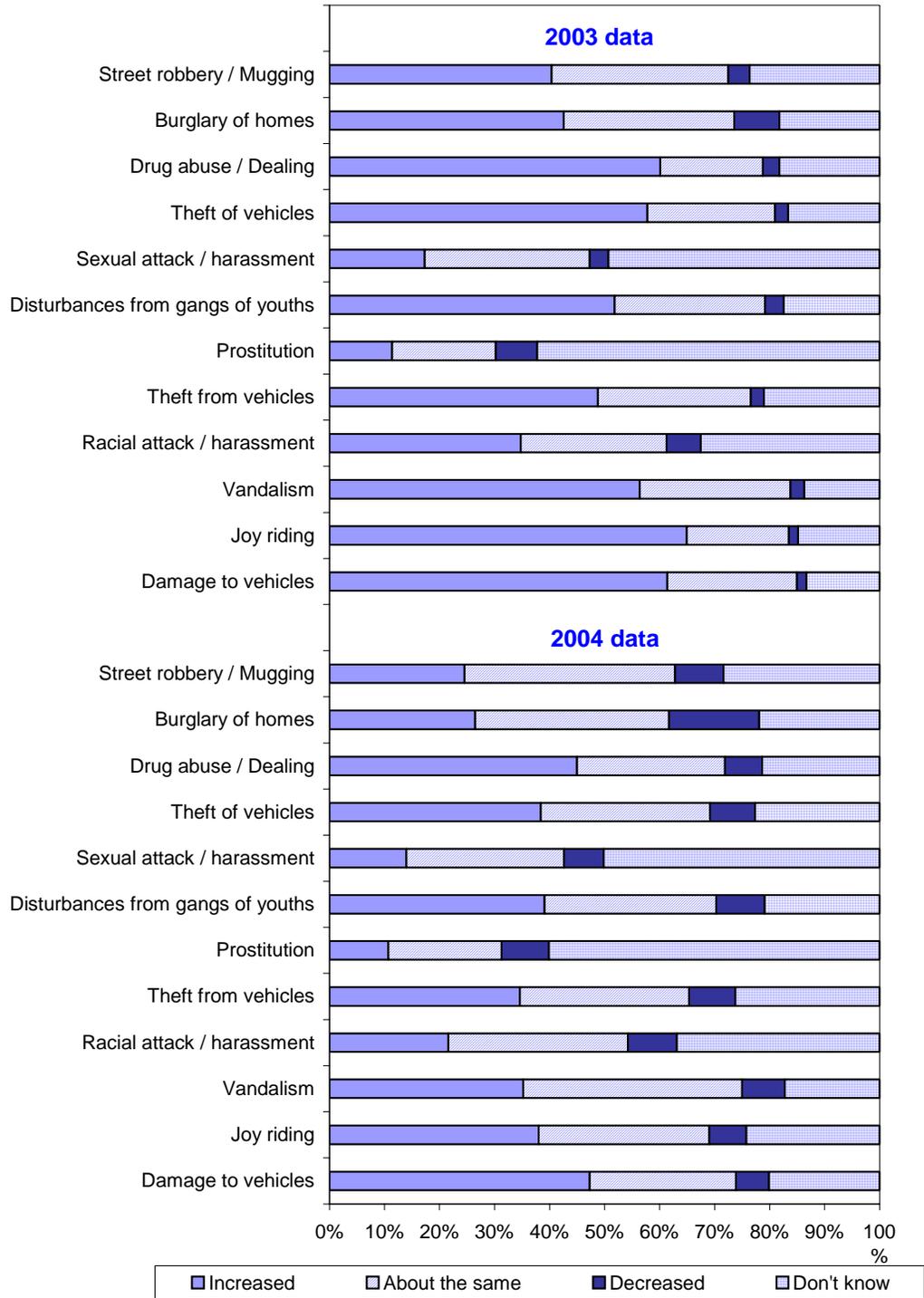
- This was perceived to be a bigger problem for those people living in Local Authority rented accommodation than other types of accommodation. It was seen as less of a problem to the younger and older age groups and also to those people still in education.

Damage to Vehicles

- There was little difference in the perception between the various groups of responders to this problem. It was still perceived to be a problem to many responders irrespective of their age, occupation or where they lived. Although the number of people who felt this problem had increased in the last 12 months was lower than last year's findings it is still a major concern for many people along with other types of vehicle crime.

Figure e

Perceptions of changes in levels of crime 2003 / 2004



Crime Prevention

The use of crime prevention aids had certainly been considered by many of the responders, especially those who lived in their own property rather than in rented property. The only groups who appeared to consider crime prevention as being a lesser priority were those in the 16 - 24 age group, those in full-time education and those living in Private rented accommodation. However, what was noticeable from the survey returns was that the responders favoured the use of such items as security locks on doors/windows, burglar alarms, external security lights and strengthened doors. (See Figure f) and overall there is little change in the findings between the two years surveyed.

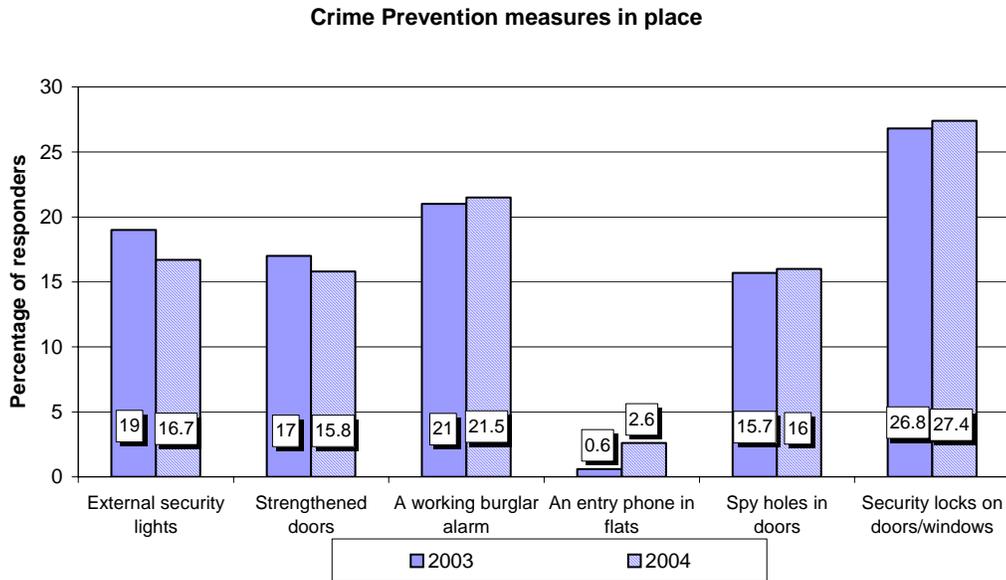


Figure f

Perceptions of Policing in the Area

The number of residents who felt that the police 'are doing a good job' in the area has increased considerably in the past 12 months. This has increased from 43% of the responders who felt that the Police did a good job in the 2003 survey to 63% of the responders in the 2004 survey. (See Figure g) Those responders who felt that the police were more likely to do a good job were:

- Those who were retired or registered unemployed
- Those in the 35 - 44, 55 - 64 and the over 65 age groups
- Male responders
- Those people who lived in either Private rented or Housing Association rented.
- Those from a white background: Irish, British or any other and those from a White and Caribbean background.

Level of overall satisfaction with policing in the area

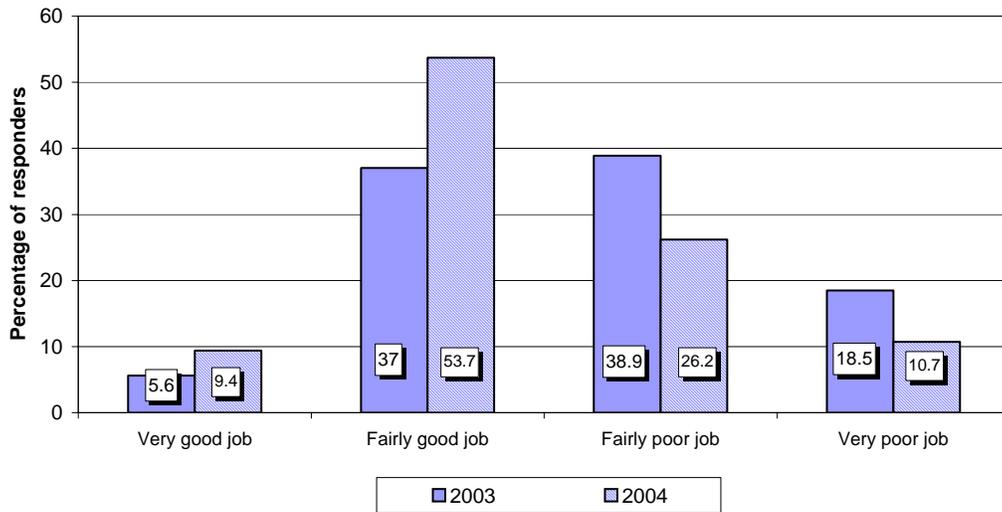


Figure g

Perceptions of Patrol Activity

This is one area where there has been a positive change in public perception and especially related to the level of **foot patrol** in the area. Over half of the responders in the 2004 survey felt that the level of foot patrol had increased compared with only 12% last year. This swing in public opinion was supported by some of the additional comments made on the questionnaires regarding the presence of the new Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) now working in the area and support police officers. Many people commented that these officers are 'doing a good job' in the community. There was less satisfaction with the level of **vehicle patrol** in the area but this was not all bad news. Although there was only a slight increase in the percentage of people who felt that vehicle **patrol** had increased (15% in 2004 compared with 13% in 2003) the percentage of people who felt this had decreased was much lower (22% in 2004 compared with 32% in 2003). Overall the residents who responded to this survey felt that the level of **overall patrol** in the area had increased considerably in the past 12 months. (See Figures h(a) & h(b))

2003 data

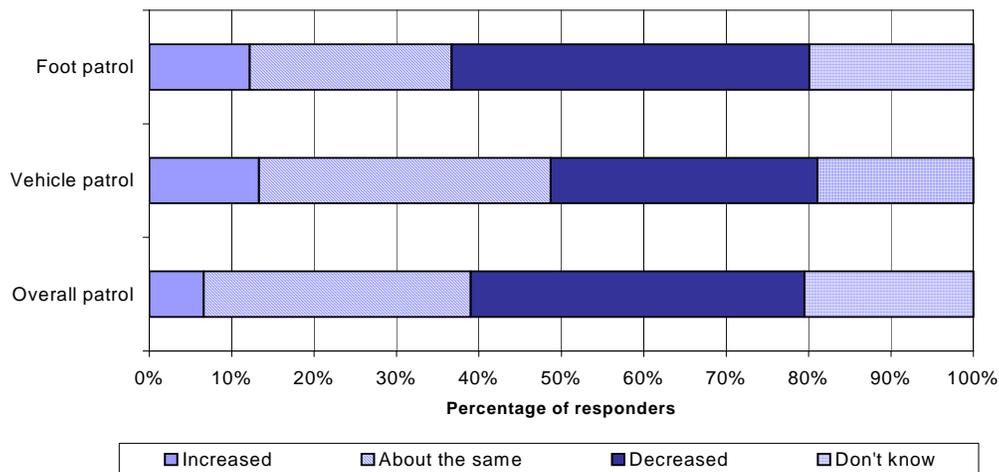


Figure h(a)

2004 data

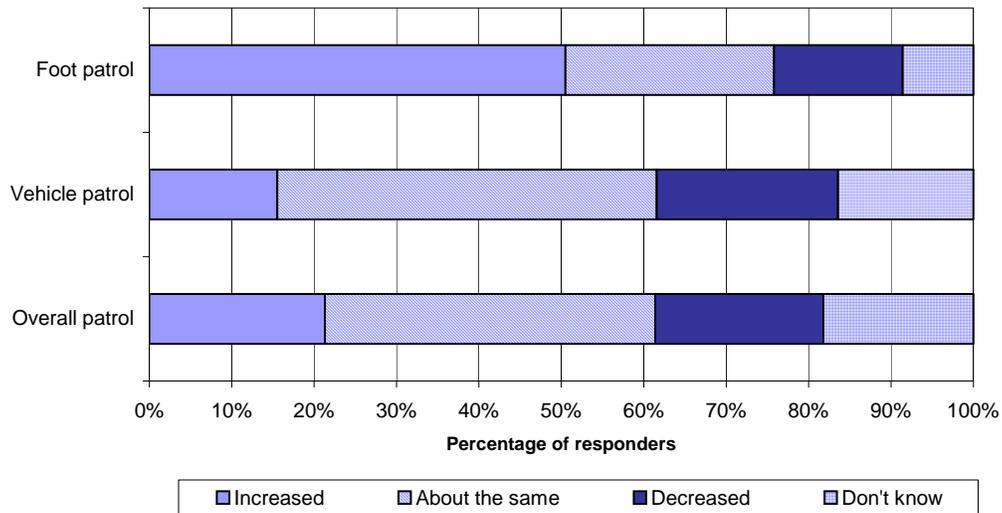


Figure h (b)

There were some differences of opinion as to the perceptions of how much the level of police patrol had changed within the various demographic categories. For instance:

Females were more concerned than males about the level of visible police patrol and especially foot patrol. This was less of a concern for the younger people, those in the 16-24 age group and those in full time education than to those in older age groups.

One of the factors, which did affect people's perception about all types of patrol, was where they live. Residents from Local Authority housing areas did not feel that the increase in patrol was as good as did the owner-occupiers and those in private rented accommodation.

Again there are quite significant changes in the levels of satisfaction with the visible patrol in the area and these match the perceptions previously discussed. Over half of the responders were now satisfied with the level of **foot patrol** in the area (55% satisfied in 2004 compared with 15% satisfied in 2003) and also with the level of overall patrol (42% satisfied in 2004 compared with only 19% satisfied in 2003). Although there is a reasonable increase in the level of satisfaction with **vehicle patrol** (38% satisfied in 2004 compared with 24% satisfied in 2003) this is less than i(a) and i(b) .

Levels of satisfaction with visible police patrol in the area

2003 data

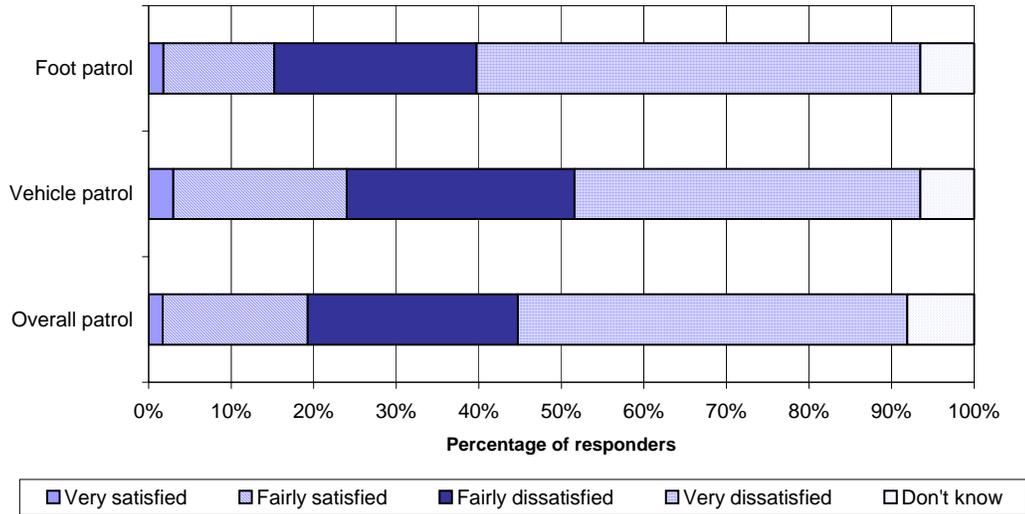


Figure i(a)

2004 data

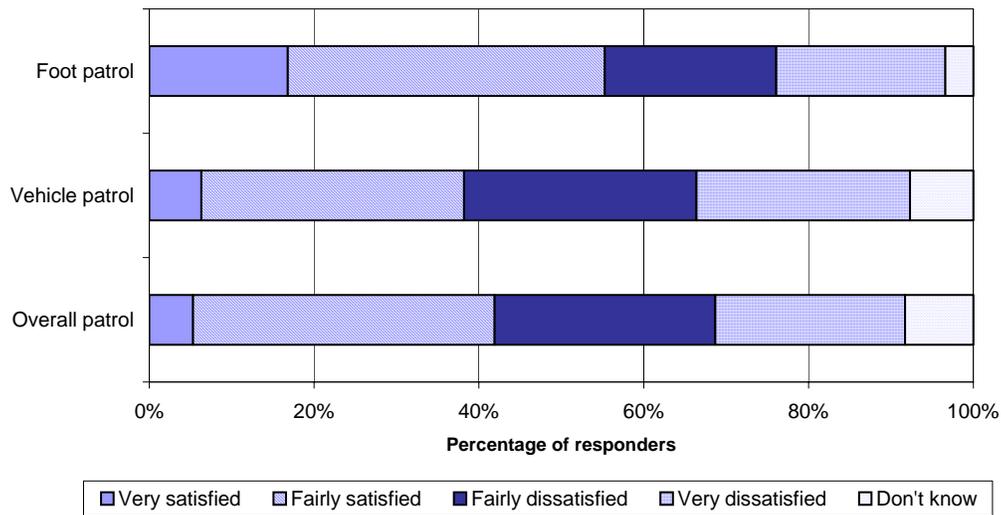


Figure i(b)

Crime Reduction Targets

From the list of crimes mentioned, there was little change in the types of crimes the responders would like the police to treat as priorities. The top two priorities have remained the same for both years and these were to target and reduce 'Drug Abuse/Drug Dealing' in the area and also to concentrate more on 'Burglary of Homes'. There was only a slight shift in the third priority upon which the responders would like the police to concentrate more and that was for the police to deal with all Disturbances from Youth. There was a slight shift in emphasis here as in the previous survey 'Joy riding' was the third most important priority.

Looking at each of the main priorities, there were some significant differences of opinion as to how much each of these was a priority amongst the various demographic categories. For instance:

Drug Abuse / Dealing

- Many of the responders were very concerned about this issue but those groups that felt this wasn't such a high priority were those in the 16 - 24 and over 65 age bands, those who were in full-time education and registered unemployed, those living in Private rented accommodation.

Burglary of Homes

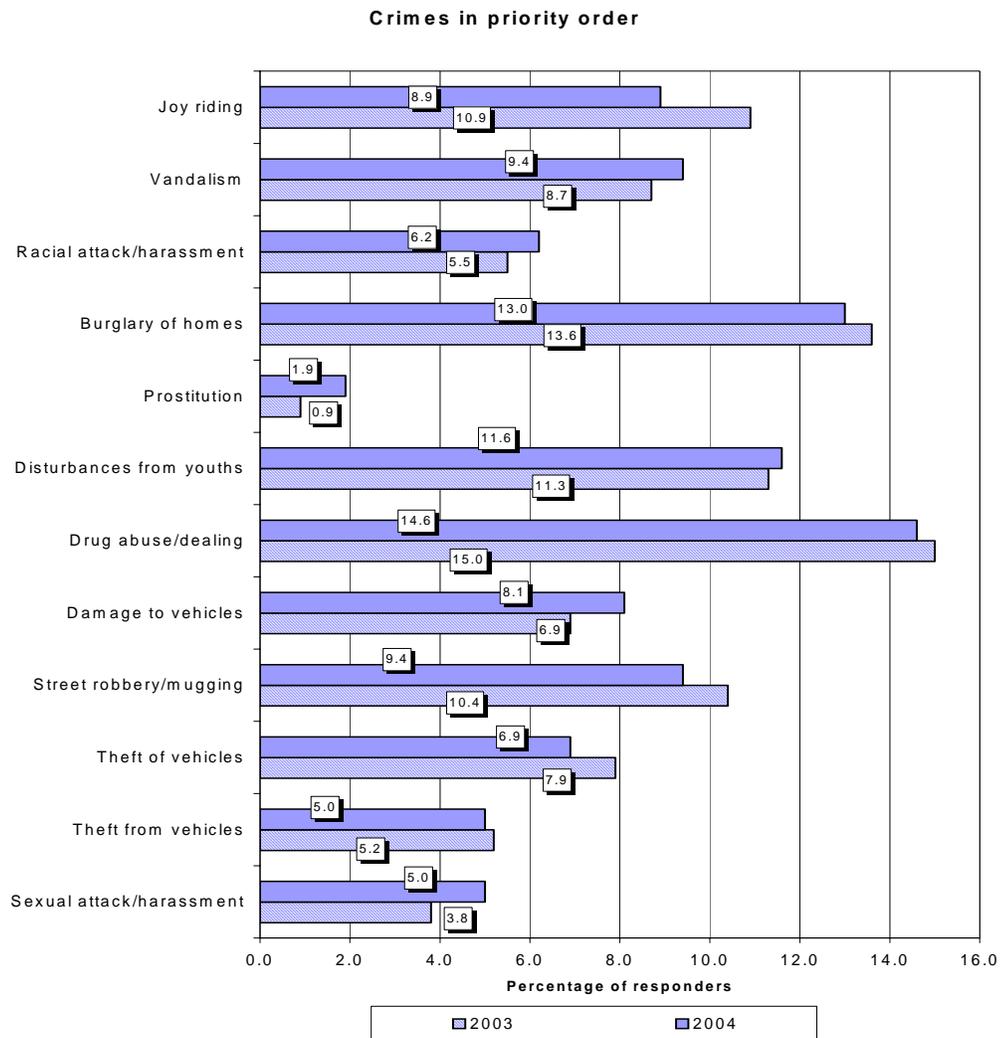
- The female group of responders, those in the 55 and above age groups and those people who lived in Local Authority or Housing Association accommodation saw this as a higher priority. Those who had the opposite viewpoint were the youngest age group, 16 - 24, and those in full-time education.

Disturbances from Youths

- The groups consisting of those who were female responders, those who were retired and those in the older age groups, 45 and over.

A more extensive listing can be seen in the table of results and in Figure j.

Level of importance placed upon various types of crimes – Figure j



Policing Priorities

Of the range of police tasks mentioned, the responders' felt that all of the tasks were important, but some were seen as being more important than others. The findings for 2004 differed little from the previous year's and the key issues still concerned the provision of an immediate response to emergencies, dealing with drug dealers, investigating crime, and dealing with the various aspects of anti-social behaviour (including vandalism). Foot patrol was still felt to be more important than vehicle patrol as a means of policing the area and working with the community were also still seen as an important factor.

These findings can be seen in full for both years in the table of results and in Figure k(a) (2003) and k(b) (2004).

The level of importance responders placed upon various tasks

2003 data

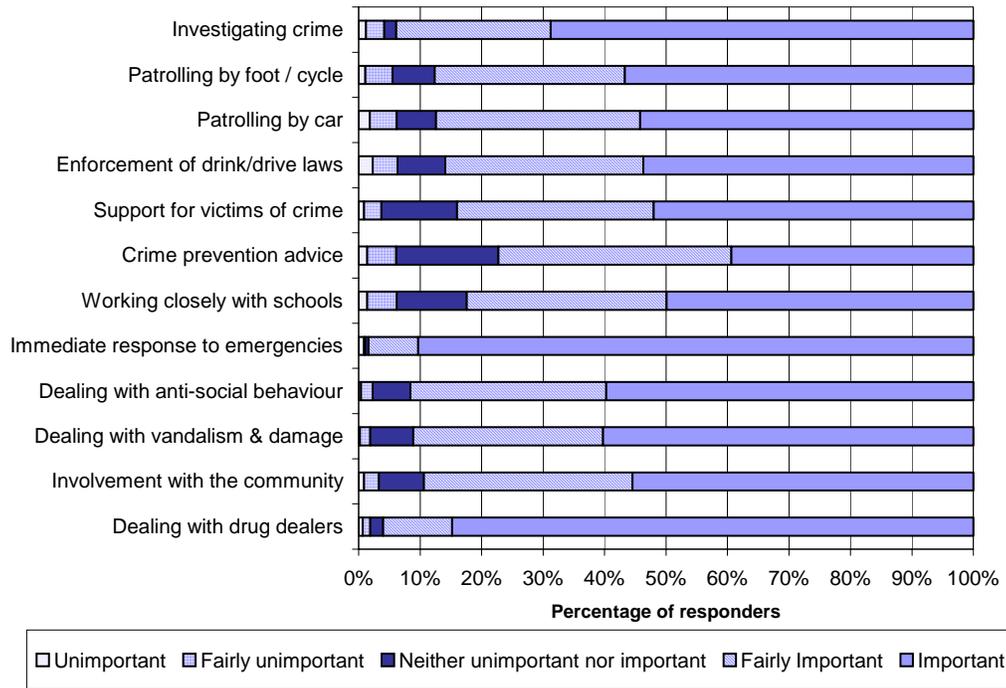


Figure k(a)

2004 data

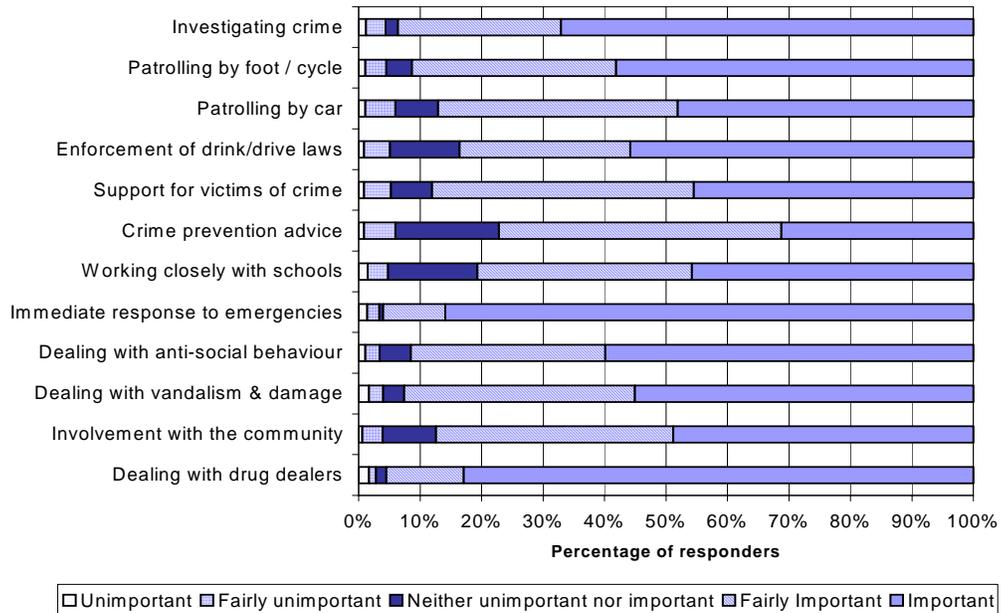


Figure k (b)

6.2.1 Perceptions of Police Performance

Although there are still some areas where performance can be improved overall the findings from the 2004 survey are quite positive. People were far more satisfied with the way the police have performed each of these tasks over the past year and with the level of police patrol in the area, especially foot/cycle patrol. There were, however, still areas where police performance could be improved and there was still concern with issues such as dealing with drug dealers, vandalism and anti-social behaviour.

Within these areas, there were differing strengths of opinion amongst the demographic groups, for instance:

Patrolling by Foot / Cycle

- This was less of a problem for those people in the younger age groups, those in full time education and those in Private rented properties. More detail can be seen in Figures I (a) (2003) and I (b) (2004).

Perceptions of how well police perform these tasks

2003 data

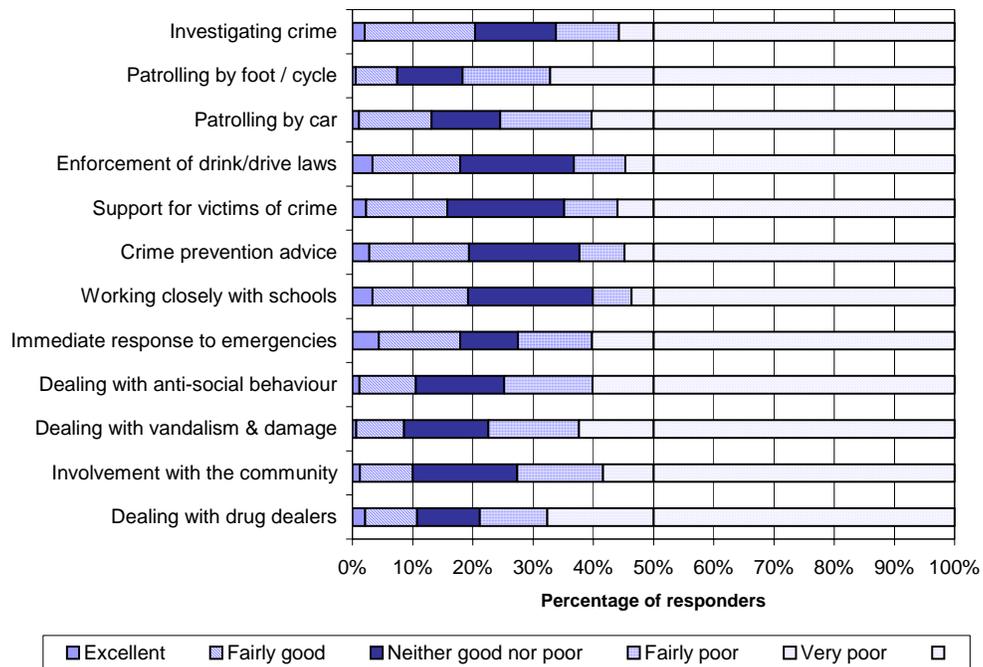


Figure I (a)

2004 data

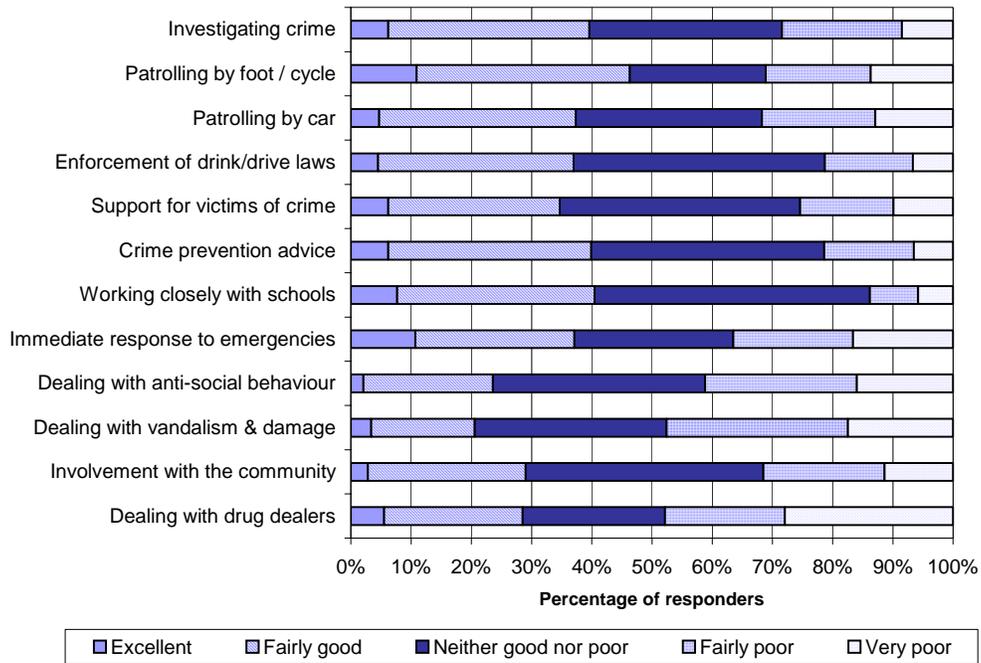


Figure I (b)

Suggestions for Improvement

There were a number of suggestions made by the responders as to how the police could improve their service to the public in the area but they also used this opportunity to comment on other issues.

Although the majority of responders felt that the level of patrol in the area has improved over the past year a third of the responders still felt that the area needed more visible patrol. Many residents expressed that they would like to see an increase in the number of officers, including community and ethnic officers patrolling the streets in this area and also to see an increase in vehicle patrol. The reasons they gave were that this police presence is both reassuring to members of the public and a real deterrent to the criminal fraternity. Several people did comment, however, on the PCSOs who are now working in this area and they felt they were 'doing a good job'.

Drug dealing / Drug abuse and the associated crime attributed to this was also a matter of great concern to many people, and they would like to see the police and the courts given more powers to deal with this.

There was concern about vehicle-related crimes such as theft of and from vehicles, damage to vehicles, and a variety of road safety issues like speeding vehicles and 'joy riders'.

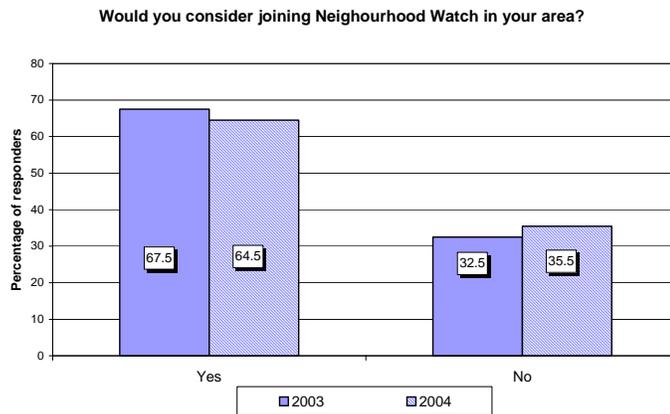
Another issue for concern was in relation to disturbances, anti-social behaviour and intimidation by gangs of youths, and there were numerous comments made regarding young males hanging out of vehicles and harassing passers-by. Many would like to see the police take a firmer stance when dealing with these people and some would like to see everyone treated the same way regardless of their ethnicity.

Full details of the other suggestions made and the number of responders who felt the same way can be found in the table of results.

Neighbourhood Watch

There was little change in the percentage of responders who would be prepared to become involved with Neighbourhood Watch if it was relevant to their street / area this year compared with last year's findings. (See Figure m for comparisons.) Almost two-thirds of the responders stated that they would consider joining Neighbourhood Watch but there was very little difference in the groups who would be interested in being involved. Mainly the people who were least interested in being involved were those from the younger age group, 16 – 24. Others groups who felt this way were from the older sector of the community, 65 and over, those who were retired and those living in Housing Association property. Several of the elderly people did state that they rarely went out at night and this could be an attributing factor for their reluctance to become involved with Neighbourhood Watch.

Figure m:



Appendix d.

Summary of achievements / actions initiated in response to the identified recommendations

<p>R1: Co-ordinated approach towards providing facilities and activities for young people.</p>	<p>Connexions are now the lead authority for dealing with diversionary youth activity in the Bradford area. Their underlying ethos is positive activity for young people. Their school holiday campaign was established early 2003 and is linked to the issue of Street Crime. PPA is incorporated into this programme. The campaign will include SPLASH and community cohesion groups. Chief Insp. Dave Young represented the PPA on the Connexions Steering Group.</p> <p>Bradford West Youth Service established a Summer 2003 programme of events, which was offered to young residents through the Canterbury Youth Club.</p>
<p>R2: Review of the current drugs education provision provided to young people – a more structured approach to its implementation.</p>	<p>The DAAT and Bradford College have created bespoke training courses for college staff. The courses include an initial basic awareness course followed by bespoke courses, which have an emphasis on training the trainers. The type of bespoke courses include substance misuse and ethnic minority groups and substance misuse and women.</p> <p>In the longer term, the intention is to get the various colleges together to agree on a common approach to such issues as discipline and drug abuse policies.</p> <p>The initial drugs training course was held on Friday, 13th June 2003. This course was subsequently extended to the security staff at both the College and the University.</p>
<p>R3: Local agencies to work together on reducing truancy and exclusions. Consider alternative education within the area.</p>	<p>A 12 month truancy initiative, which included the PPA, was launched on 19th June 2003.</p>
<p>R4: Action should be taken to reduce the number of empty homes within the PPA. Following the review of 'risk factors' associated with these premises the Empty Homes Strategy</p>	<p>At the end of the project, the number of empty homes within the PPA (Bradford Community Housing Trust [BCHT] properties) stood at 3.1% compared to an overall average within Bradford West-City Trust of 5.1%. Canterbury was also</p>

<p>should be linked to the Grant Assistance Regime to ensure effective targeting of resources.</p>	<p>becoming a more popular place to live compared to two years earlier (Source: Bradford MDC's Home Hunter scheme)</p> <p>In June 2003 the number of lettings to Black / Minority Ethnic groups within Bradford West area currently stands at 40% compared 2% in recent years. This figure is reflected in the Canterbury estate.</p> <p>BCHT initiated a recruitment campaign for locally sourced builders and plumbers to join their Building Services section. The aim is to improve turn around times.</p>
<p>R5: LA housing mix policy should be reviewed and consideration should be given to the development of a more effective partnership response to dealing with the neighbourhood's 'controlling' families to reduce the high volume but often individually low priority crime and improve community engagement.</p>	<p>A District-wide ASBO team has been established. This team is working work in conjunction with the BCHT Tenancy Enforcement Officers to address the low priority crime identified in this recommendation.</p> <p>The rapid eviction of controlling families is seen as a priority by the Housing Trust. It is anticipated that any eviction process will be supported by ASBO's .</p>
<p>R6: Sustained and co-ordinated investment in the redevelopment and improvement in existing housing stock and public open spaces should take place. Funding attracted to the area should be co-ordinated to ensure that a long term and sustained approach can be taken. All programmes which are developed in the area should be required to demonstrate a commitment to sustainable practice.</p>	<p>Bradford Council has transferred its Housing Stock to a new community housing trust-triggering £175m of investment in the stock over five years. Increased investment in the PPA is expected as a result. Transfer took place at the end of February 2003.</p> <p>Stock transfer and registration with the Housing Corporation is progressing well. The West/City area housing stock (which includes the PPA area) will benefit from £42m of improvements and £13m in repairs over the next five years as a result of stock transfer.</p> <p>Within the PPA, BCHT's first year improvement programme work concentrated on the sheltered housing complex at Daily Court and included;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, fencing and gates. • Re-roofing. • Stair lift. • Door-entry phones. • Replacement window and doors.

	<p>Canterbury is described by BCHAT as a 'good estate' as judged by the void levels and termination rates. BCHAT also report having little problem with lettings. They do however recognise that there are long-term crime problems, which are actively being tackled in part by the Tenancy Enforcement Team.</p> <p>In the long term BCHAT intend to become more involved with the Canterbury Acting Together group (Local residents group), maybe as a focal point for community lettings. BCHAT's Tenant Involvement Officer will continue to work with the group.</p> <p>BCHAT aim to incorporate the 'Secure By Design' standards into future PPA housing schemes.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Wardens continue to operate in the area and address such issues as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property marking. • Checking Void security. • Clean up campaigns. • Graffiti removal. • New Tenant visits. • Repair reporting. • Community Involvement etc. <p><i>Recreation initiatives:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lewis Avenue where BCHAT intend to install a play and garden area and a garden. 2. Quaker Lane, which currently suffers from, fly tipping - again a play / garden area will be considered.
<p>R7: The requirements of Section 17 of the Crime & Disorder Act for mainstreaming of community safety throughout local authorities and the Police Authority should form the basis of section 17 audits within the Police Local Authority. Training and info about tackling crime and disorder at localised levels needs to be jointly disseminated through the agencies. However, the notion of</p>	<p>This was an integral part of project's ethos.</p>

<p>mainstreaming community safety into policy and practice should be picked up by other partners to encourage the sharing of resources and approaches to reducing crime.</p>	
<p>R8: The Crime and Disorder Partnership and Anti-Crime Partnership, in conjunction with DAAT and the Health community, should seek to fill gaps in the range and quantity of services for those dependent on drugs and alcohol, with particular emphasis on services for the Asian community.</p>	<p>A Joint Commissioning Manager was recruited and this work has become part of the standard routines and forms part of a district wide timetable.</p> <p>The proposed services will be assessed against a national (government specified) quality standard. This is being commissioned on a district wide basis and its impact goes beyond the PPA's boundaries.</p>
<p>R9: A multi-agency, case conference-based approach should be taken to the supervision and support of persistent and/or high risk offenders living in the PPA, with particular emphasis on information sharing between criminal justice agencies and or the prompt receipt of adequate information.</p>	<p>The need for a formal case conference with regards to youths referred to the Youth Inclusion Programme & Intensive Supervision Programme is not felt to be required. There is now regular dialogue between the Community Beat Officers and Youth Offending Team with regard to issues within the programmes and in referring new clients to the available programmes. The relationship is such that this has continued despite a change in YOT staff. In addition, the Youth Services Officers have now been directed to interrogate their information systems and provide targeted reprimand support. The results are currently being evaluated and will be shared with YOTS in order to better matrix their client base.</p>
<p>R10: A holistic approach should be taken by the, recently established, Street Crime Group to tackle robbery in the area. This work should be delivered in conjunction with their initiatives on the estate and should engage with and involve the communities of the PPA to ensure sustainability of impact.</p>	<p>Bradford South BCU received £289k of funding for use on a variety of local operations. This funded 13, 1 week long Glendale Operations and 39 ANPR operations. A number of these were held in the PPA.</p>
<p>R11: The Abandoned Vehicle Working Group should ensure the speedy establishment of a 24-hour policy for removing of abandoned vehicles in the PPA.</p>	<p>Now operational.</p>
<p>R12: Continue to seek to develop a Youth Panel reflective of the community for the area as a mechanism for</p>	<p>The Youth Consultation Groups are now in existence on a semi formal basis within each of the primary schools in the PPA and took part in a perception</p>

<p>engaging and empowering young people. Consideration should be given to the following guidance recently published through the Home Office, the National Youth Agency and the Government Office for the West Midlands: The active involvement of young people in developing safer communities.</p>	<p>survey during 2003. In addition, youth groups taking part in summer activity schemes were targeted within the area in order to break down police/ community barriers and receive feedback and break down local myths. It is hoped that these will develop into regular feedback & Q/ A sessions if successful.</p>
<p>R13: Review current methods of consultation on agency basis and take a more community development approach to engaging with the whole community. Look at existing access points such as Mosques as well as alternative locations not currently associated with any single cultural, religious or ethnic group.</p>	<p>A series of Canterbury forum meeting were held during 2003. These were aimed at accessing the harder to reach groups. The local Councillors attended these meetings.</p>
<p>R14: Throughout all initiatives, projects, services and partnerships ensure that they are reflective of and have consideration for the diversity of the population.</p>	<p>This was part of the project's ethos and has been adopted by the Board.</p>
<p>R15: Introduce payment and training initiatives, especially aimed at young people to improve skills and expectations about future employment prospects. This might include mentoring and the involvement of the local business community.</p>	<p>It is anticipated that the long-term project in Horton Park, involving the Probation Service, will include a NVQ element.</p>
<p>R16: Develop a partnership Media Strategy for responding on a co-ordinated basis to negative media and develop a proactive approach to positive media messages regarding the PPA and Bradford as a whole.</p>	<p>A co-ordinated media strategy was implemented during the life of the project. This resulted in many articles, most of which were positive.</p>
<p>R17: Policing resources in the PPA should be increased to enable more Community Beat Managers to be appointed and designated to the area; targeted operations to be sustained on a continuing basis; a more rapid and more frequently face to face response made to reports of crime; more reflective of the community with a developed knowledge and understanding of cultures; and intelligence analysed in conjunction with other agencies to identify and tackle problems in a holistic approach. It has been suggested that there is a need for 4 officers, 2 covering the</p>	<p>Two Community Beat Officers are now in post. Their workload now forms part of normal operational duties within the PPA.</p>

north of the university area and 2 the south of the PPA. This suggestion is drawn from the experience of the Trident area.	
R18: Consideration should be given to the appointment of paid Special Constables, reflective of the community, who would prioritise the development of contacts with local people over a reactive policing role, and of community wardens with a job description which focuses on community support and linking with statutory services rather than law enforcement.	Law Enforcement: The PPA has been allocated four Police Community Support Officers. Statutory Bodies: Four Street Wardens began working within the PPA on 2 nd June 2003.
R19: Consideration should be given to reducing the turnover of police officers in Bradford Police, particularly those working at a localised level so that continuity is improved and local knowledge increases.	Linked to recommendation 17, new working protocols are now in place, which should support this recommendation.
R20: An integrated partnership approach, involving police, council and other partners, should be taken to the enforcement of minimum standards in relation to low-level crime and disorder and breaches of the civil law, targeting e.g. nuisance behaviour, drug trading in public places, litter, fly-tipping and HMO standards.	The work undertaken under the auspices of the Visual Audit address this recommendation.
R21: Residents of the PPA should be encouraged to use the recently funded Crimestoppers confidential phone line through ensuring the posters, stickers and leaflets are accessible to the whole community.	Extensive leaflet drop and awareness campaigns were held in the PPA. This resulted in an increase in the number of reported incidents.
R22: A more co-ordinated approach to services and partnerships should be taken to reduce the burden being placed upon agencies by attending the proliferation of meetings and yet increase the level of action being taken by such partnerships. Information and data exchange between agencies and partnerships should be improved to avoid duplication and encourage the effective targeting of resources on a problem-solving basis.	This recommendation was addressed by the creation of a Neighbourhood Management Team.
R23: Partners should explore the feasibility of developing a Neighbourhood Safety Project for the PPA (or similar	A meeting was held on 6 th June 2003 with Mr Rob Mooney who is the co-ordinator of the COMP Pact – the initial decision making forum for funding

<p>comprehensive and co-ordinated local approach) which would provide the opportunity for a comprehensive approach to community safety, partnership working and neighbourhood development.</p>	<p>requests re O2. This meeting was arranged following the intervention of the PSU and Govt. Office. The Community Safety Project funding bid will be submitted at the September Pact meeting for consideration.</p> <p>The bid, with regard to the sustainability and development of the PPA, is now in the process of being re-examined in view of the benefits achieved over the life of the pilot and a number of other external factors which have now reshaped the original bid. Information is currently being collated and it is hoped that a further bid will be presented subject to Force approval to COMP pact with a view to obtaining European funding.</p>
<p>R24: The further development of liaison and co-ordination with the Trident programme should be fostered to share experience on approaches, programmes, successes and failures. In addition economies of scale by sharing delivery mechanisms should be explored. The areas are directly adjacent and share identical problems, a co-ordinated approach will therefore also enable issues of displacement and intelligence sharing to be more effectively addressed.</p>	<p>Co-operation between the PPA and the Trident projects has resulted in effective management of resources e.g. the sharing of Police Community Support Officers. Members of the Trident team are now active members of the Neighbourhood Management Team.</p>