

Tilley Award 2006

Application form

Please ensure that you have read the guidance before completing this form. By making an application to the awards, entrants are agreeing to abide by the conditions laid out in the Guidance. Please complete the following form in full and within the word limit. Failure to do so could result in disqualification from the competition.

Completed application forms should be e-mailed to Tricia Perkins; patricia.perkins@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

All entries must be received by noon on Friday 28th April 2006. No entries will be accepted after this time/date. Any queries on the application process should be directed to Tricia Perkins on 0207 035 0262. Any queries regarding other aspects of the awards should be directed to Michael Wilkinson on 0207 035 0247 or Lindsey Poole on 0207 035 0234.

Please tick box to indicate whether the entry should be considered for the main award, the criminal damage award or both;

Main award

Criminal Damage Award

Both Awards

1. Details of application

Title of the project "Don't Damage your Communities"

Name of force/agency/CDRP: West Mercia Constabulary (Telford & Wrekin Basic Command Unit [Lead Agency])

Name of one contact person with position/rank (this should be one of the authors): Sergeant 811 Paul Franks

Email address: paul.franks@westmercia.pnn.police.uk

Full postal address: Sergeant 811 Paul Franks
Community Safety Sergeant
Telford & Wrekin B.C.U. Community Safety Department
Wellington Police Station
Wellington, Telford
Shropshire TF1 1LQ

Telephone number: 01952 214803

Mobile number: 07746 111716

Fax number: 01952 214809

Name of endorsing senior representatives(s) : Chief Superintendent David Spencer

Position and rank of endorsing senior representatives(s): Chief Superintendent (Telford & Wrekin B.C.U. Commander)

Full address of endorsing senior representatives(s)

Chief Superintendent David Spencer
Telford & Wrekin B.C.U. Commander
Malinsgate Police Station
Telford, Shropshire TF3 4HW

2. Summary of application

In no more than 400 words please use this space to describe your project. Include details of the problem that was addressed a description of the initiative, the main intervention principles and what they were designed to achieve, the main outcomes of project particularly in relation to the problem, evidence was used in designing the programme and how the project is evaluated.

Nationally Criminal Damage accounts for over a third of all British Crime Survey Comparator Crime, Telford and Wrekin mirror these findings with criminal damage accounting for the majority of reported crime within the five Priority Areas within Telford and Wrekin. Priority Areas are Wards of highest levels of social deprivation within the Borough of Telford and Wrekin.

Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles were identified as being perceived as the most important crime for the communities with 49.2% of respondents stating:

“The possibility of experiencing vandalism or damage to property had caused concern over the last 12 months”.

The project team believed there was a tangible link between Criminal Damage and Anti Social Behaviour with many offenders being responsible for both as part of a single course of conduct. Operational police experience tended to support this belief and highlighted the fact that these low value/ high volume crimes posed a continuous drain on limited policing resources. This conflict in resource availability and public expectations may have an impact on social cohesion and satisfaction levels with public service delivery across all the partner agencies.

The “Don’t Damage your Communities” concept was presented to the Anti Social Behaviour-Task Force (known as ASB-TF) who trialled a combination of traditional operational policing methods with innovative ‘quick wins’ and complementing a short term tactical approach with an in-depth research and crime analysis package it would be possible to deliver a long-term, sustainable solutions which would meet the needs of the communities and deliver the desired crime reduction targets required by the partner agencies with reassurance for vulnerable communities.

The project team used the standard “Problem Analysis Triangle” (PAT) methodology¹. The “Don’t Damage Your Communities” project team used a broad set of responses to meet the project objectives:

- ❖ Wristband campaign
- ❖ Operational policing initiatives – targeting ASB and minor damage.
- ❖ Mischief Week – Education programme.
- ❖ Clean Sweep – Priority Area intensive operations.
- ❖ Partnership Calendar – Moving partnership working into a long term planned process.
- ❖ Media – Education, information and positive role models.

Assessment of effectiveness was monitored through analysis of monthly performance figures. The “Don’t Damage Your Communities” project achieved:

- ❖ 17.7% reduction in Criminal Damage.
 - ❖ 34% reduction in Criminal Damage at Schools
- 65% reduction in Criminal Damage in a Priority Area during operation.

¹ PAT methodology – police problem solving model. Crime Reduction Research Series Paper

3. Description of project

Describe the project following the guidance given in no more than 4000 words

Don't Damage Your Communities

Supporting Statement

Nationally Criminal Damage accounts for over a third of all British Crime Survey Comparators Crime, and costs approximately £2.1bn per year (Tackling vandalism and other criminal damage; 2006).

Locally in Telford and Wrekin, criminal damage offences accounted for 39.7% (4974) of all recorded crime. (Source: iQuanta Jan 2005).

. These offence types caused more people concern than any other issue in a recent crime and safety survey, with 49.2% of respondents stating that the possibility of experiencing vandalism or damage to property had caused them concern over the last 12 months.

Given the historical burden on Policing resources, it was apparent that a new problem solving approach was required. Following discussions with partners, the problems were highlighted to the Anti Social Behaviour Task Force (ASB-TF) and the "Don't Damage Your Communities" project was initiated.

The project team devised a plan and initiatives to ensure delivery of actions to an agreed time scale. Monthly Police statistics were made available to monitor the plans effectiveness.

Using baseline figures from 2003/04, the project has been able to reduce overall criminal damage by 17.7% with a significant downward trend in crime reported over the first 12 months of the project.

The application evidences the success of a co-ordinated partnership based problem-solving approach to the offence of criminal damage within vulnerable communities. The project illustrates good problem solving techniques and demonstrates a framework for long- term sustainability with the development of an innovative partnership calendar to tackle community based crime reduction strategies.

Original Copy Signed

Chief Superintendent David Spencer

Telford & Wrekin BCU Commander

Project Summary

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The “Don’t Damage your Communities” concept was presented to the Anti Social Behaviour-Task Force (known as ASB-TF) who trialled a combination of traditional operational policing methods with innovative ‘quick wins’ and complementing a short term tactical approach with an in-depth research and crime analysis package it would be possible to deliver a long-term, sustainable solutions which would meet the needs of the communities and deliver the desired crime reduction targets required by the partner agencies with reassurance for vulnerable communities.

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- ❖ 34% reduction in Criminal Damage at Schools
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Project Aims & Objectives

The Don't Damage Your Communities project from its very inception aimed to use tested and recognised crime analysis tools to tackle the difficult issues that faced many local communities. As each community had individual needs, strengths and weaknesses both within the community and the infrastructure that supported the community the project team undertook a problem solving approach to the initial project scoping exercise.

The overall aim of the Don't Damage Your Communities project was to reduce incidents of Criminal Damage and Anti Social Behaviour and to promote safer communities particularly in our priority neighbourhoods. *“Unqualified aims to reduce crime...are laudable but probably not deliverable”*.³

The project team identified 4 joint key targets for the partner agencies involved in the project.

These key targets are:

- 19% reduction in criminal damage volume by 2007/08
- Reduce high levels of concern within the community
- Increase awareness regarding the consequences of criminal damage
- Enhance effective partnership working

A baseline date, commencing April 2003 – March 2004 was used as a benchmark for the project. The success of the work undertaken was assessed against this benchmark.⁴

³ (Tilley and Laycock) [2002].

⁴ See Figure 3 Appendix 1 for benchmark data.

The Nature of the Problem

Data analysed suggested that the problem had certain identifiable characteristics. These included:

Seasonal Trends:

Historically peaks in volume of both Criminal Damage and Anti-Social Behaviour had shown a correlation between school holidays, public holidays and periods of long school summer holidays. In addition certain cultural events during October and November sparked peak periods of activity, this became known as “Mischief Week” to the project team (so called, as it is the week that spans Halloween, Bonfire Night, Muslim and Hindu religious celebrations).

Location Detail:

Telford and Wrekin contained several historical hotspot areas. These areas matched the Priority Areas within the Borough.

Local officers took the lead in terms of generating an appropriate action plan. Police led operations would primarily promote high visibility policing and robust enforcement activity in identified hotspot areas during identified peak periods. As a result of findings in relation to temporal analysis and offender detail, specific hotspot schools were also identified.

Environmental Factors and Reassurance Issues:

Ongoing consultation within the Priority Areas indicated a high level of community concern in relation to particular offence types, generating feelings of fear and unsafe environments. Such findings support the notion of the broken windows theory⁵; have suggested that as the physical appearance of an environment declines, residents begin to feel disempowered and consequently unable to enforce social order.

Offenders target vulnerable areas and persons only when the conditions for offending are right.⁶

As a result, crime and deviancy increases, creating withdrawal and fear amongst the community. Maintaining and improving the physical appearance of neighbourhoods is vital in order to address quality of life issues highlighted as priorities by local residents. Disorder and

⁵ Wilson and Kelling (1991), Hope (1995)

⁶ Clarke (1980)

incivilities undermine communities by sparking concern about safety and the causes of crime and contribute to a spiral of neighbourhood decline⁷.

Clean-Up campaigns branded locally as 'Clean-Sweeps'. Engaging local residents can have a number of positive impacts; increased community spirit promotes ownership, increased

Clean Sweeps:
Were introduced to improve the physical appearance of communities to combat the widely acknowledged fear of crime issues, and tackle environmental factors that give rise to criminal damage.

reassurance and confidence with the agencies involved. It therefore quickly became apparent that a number of partners and agencies would need to engage with the Task Force in order to achieve long term solutions for the Borough. These agencies have included Neighbourhood Action Teams, Fire Service, Telford Crime Prevention Panel, Neighbourhood Watch and Environmental Maintenance.

With the introduction of the ASB-TF (Anti Social Behaviour Task Force) it became possible to identify both short-term hotspots and long term activity trends but more importantly using The PIER⁸ chart process (Prevention, Intelligence, Enforcement and Reassurance)

The ASB – TF directed resources to tackle issues within Priority Areas. With the analysed data the project team was able to consult with local police officers, council officers from a variety of departments, neighbourhood officers, housing trust managers, district and parish councillors, to access their information systems as part of the scanning process.

This built upon academic research on partnership working and community cohesion⁹.

⁷ Skogan (1990)

⁸ PIER – tasking process within police to ensure issues are dealt with in a methodical manner

⁹ Moss, K. and Pease, K. (1999) Crime and Disorder Act 1998: Section 17 A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing? Crime and Prevention and Community Safety: An International Journal. Volume 1. 15 – 19.

Data which became available provided information as to the following:

- ◆ **Seasonal Trends of criminal damage.**
- ◆ **Location of criminal damage incidents.**
- ◆ **Offender Profile.**

An analysis of the crime data further contributed to the project team's understanding of the crimes and location. The data identified that there were three main types of crime victim within the Priority Areas:

- ◆ **Schools and other public buildings (Highest repeat locations).**
- ◆ **Damage to vehicles in our priority neighbourhoods.**
- ◆ **Damage to dwellings in our priority neighbourhoods.**

Who are the offenders?

Within the Priority Areas data indicated that the offenders possessed a clear Offender Profile:

The profile was that 33% of all offenders known to have committed a criminal damage offence within the Priority Areas since April 2003 were aged between 11 – 16 yrs.

Community Engagement Strategy

The project team brought together the knowledge and experience of a range of professionals to tackle the problems within the communities.

Below are five examples of how the initiative brought together knowledge, skill and expertise within Telford and Wrekin to tackle issues.

- The Safer and Stronger Communities Partnership together with the Telford Crime Prevention Panel provided expertise in the marketing and public relations strategy.
- The Youth Forum composed of young people from within the Priority Areas was consulted on how best to target our offender age group.
- School Liaison Officers provided a co-ordinated delivery process to all schools within the Priority Areas.
- Police Crime Risk Managers provided the knowledge for target hardening for vulnerable premises.
- Architectural Liaison and council officers brought together the principles of Crime Reduction through Environmental Design¹⁰.

¹⁰ Newman, O. (1972) *Defensible Space: People and Design in the Violent City*, London: Architectural Press.

The Response to the Problem

The project team believed that the key to a successful initiative was the use of the Routine Activity Theory¹¹. Simply this theory suggests there are three elements to every crime:

- ❖ Target
- ❖ Absence of a guardian
- ❖ Motivated offender

For a crime not to occur one needs to alter one of the elements.

The analysis of the available crime data directed solutions towards changes to the first element by making the environment of the identified hot spots locations more secure utilising target hardening techniques.

The data directed solutions towards changes to the second element by engaging with the residents and the young people establishing ownership. Making the environment of the priority neighbourhoods more attractive and establishing guardianship.

The Principles of Crime Prevention enable practitioners to solve a particular problem, or reduce the likelihood of it occurring, by ensuring the right preventative measures are put into place. Not all principles will apply to all problems. It is vital to tailor any interventions to the specific problems of the priority neighbourhood or other location. Interventions that are chosen ‘off the shelf’ Tend not to work¹².

The Architectural Liaison Officer was tasked with providing appropriate, realistic interventions to the priority neighbourhoods ensuring maximum reductive effects at acceptable costs to the Council and regeneration team. This involved the A.L.O. and Community Safety Team producing full site surveys and project/action plans. Many interventions were based on knowledge from research studies, national practitioner databases (www.crimereduction.gov.uk) and experience from our own departmental projects guided by the ‘principles’ test.

All members of the Safer and Stronger Communities Partnership were invited to participate in discussions on ways of tackling the identified problems and creating safer communities here in Telford & Wrekin. Following the identification of a number of reoccurring problems across the Priority Areas.

¹¹ **Clarke, R. V. and M. Felson** (Eds.) (1993). *Routine Activity and Rational Choice*. Advances in Criminological Theory, Vol 5. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Books.

The following initiatives were used in the project:

Wristband Campaign

Data analysis by the project team had identified that a third of known offenders were of secondary school age in addition schools were primary targets for criminal damage within the Priority Areas.

An education campaign was planned for July 2005, prior to the commencement of the summer holidays to ensure that the audience made a connection with this problematic period. A major aim of the

campaign would be to raise awareness amongst school children in terms of the impact of criminal damage, as well as the potential consequences of committing such an offence. However, the approach would need to successfully capture the attention of the audience in order to have a significant impact.

Wristband:
An education programme aimed at 11-13 year olds. Using the fashion of charity wristbands for highlighting the issues of Criminal Damage within their communities

Following the consultation with local young people who identified with the high profile successes of numerous wristband campaigns in relation to various charities and organisations, the partnership agreed this would be most suited to a programme to be rolled out in our local schools. Orange wristbands were designed and they displayed the following crime prevention message "Damage Wrecks Lives Crimestoppers 0800 555 111". These wristbands were produced and taken into all of the secondary schools across the Borough of Telford & Wrekin. School liaison officers were responsible for ensuring pupils were aware of the criminal damage problem locally, as well as the significant consequences of committing such offences. National research has indicated that in relation to vandalism, young people are not scared of being caught (High visibility policing, 2006). Therefore the campaign needed to convey the serious consequences, as well as the negative impacts the costs of criminal damage can have for young people; e.g. loss of community facilities, lack of money for further youth provision. This was achieved by a hard hitting focussed assembly, which included a video presentation, and the young people left the assembly with specially produced leaflets and the wristbands.

¹² Hough and Tilley (1997)

Building upon the success of the trial a programme targeted at all school children in the target age range was commenced across all Telford and Wrekin junior schools in the 2006 academic year and will continue into the 2007 academic year.

Local Operations

As emerging hotspot areas were identified via the ASB –TF process, police-led operations were organised by the local officers, with vital assistance from the police community support officers. Such operations primarily focused upon high visibility police patrols during problematic periods identified during the analysis phase. Such tactics not only disrupted potential offenders, but also served to provide reassurance to the local community.

The most successful local operation occurred in Donnington. Operation Rose achieved significant decreases in the volume of both Criminal Damage and Anti Social Behaviour committed in the area.

However, it is recognised that successes achieved via the use of such resource intensive campaigns are often difficult to sustain, therefore action plans are also generated to ensure a less resource intensive response during a stated period immediately following each Operation.

One such response is a focused press campaign to reinforce the success and provide reassurance to the very residents who had been so affected by the original incidents of Anti Social Behaviour and Criminal Damage to their homes and vehicles.

Operation Rose:

Priority offenders were identified and targeted, resulting in the use of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts as a preventative measure. Breaches of these contracts were also recorded to act as evidence should Anti Social Behaviour Order's be required and local officers worked alongside local housing associations in order to reinforce tenancy.

Mischief Week

This consisted of a planned campaign aimed at combating the historic rise in volume of Anti Social Behaviour, nuisance fireworks incidents and criminal damage (arson) during the period covering Halloween and Bonfire Night.

Mischief Week:

- A co-ordinated media strategy involving posters and notices for residents.
- Targeted high visibility patrols using police officers and community support officers in our hotspot and priority neighbourhoods.
- Visits to locations prone to arson by Fire Service.
- Visits to shops in our priority neighbourhoods by trading standards and police.
- Removal of bonfires in hazardous locations by Environmental Services.

Clean-Sweep

A Clean Sweep consists of intense co-ordinated inter-agency activity in identified hotspot areas.

The council and the community safety police teams considered the impact of criminal damage in the identified local neighbourhoods, utilising the police data and anecdotal evidence from the community and local councillors, and acted upon it. Guided by the ethos of Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act, and the partnership expertise around environmental matters, a specific plan of action was formulated for each targeted neighbourhood or estate. During the 'Don't Damage your Communities' project several of our Priority Areas have been targeted.

Clean Sweep Tactics:

Specific neighbourhoods within Priority Areas are targeted for a two-week period, during which time resources are put into place to improve the physical appearance of the environment as well as targeting offenders. Activity may include removal of fly tips, graffiti, abandoned vehicles, property repair, crime prevention advice, truancy sweeps, ANPR operations, and high visibility police presence.

- **Arleston** – 1 vandalised bus shelter replaced, 8 items of graffiti removed, 2 fly tips identified and actioned, only 2 incidents of criminal damage reported during the week long initiative compared to 7 in the previous week.
- **Brookside** – 50 tonnes of household rubbish removed, all pavements on estate steam cleaned, 4 abandoned cars removed, 2 fly tips identified and actioned, 5 incidents of criminal damage reported during the fortnight compared to 30 in the previous fortnight.
- **Donnington** – The area of the Parade shops was steam cleaned, 2 items of graffiti were removed, shrubs in the area were pruned, broken street lighting and fencing was repaired. Portable CCTV cameras were deployed for the first time, no incidents of criminal damage reported in the week long initiative compared to 5 the week before. Also an 80% reduction in Anti Social Behaviour was noted during the same time period.
- **Hadley/Leegomery** – 2 vandalised bus shelters replaced, 3 items of graffiti removed, 5 abandoned cars removed, 3 fly tips identified and actioned, only 1 incident of criminal damage reported during week long initiative compared to 8 in the previous week.
- **Malinslee** – A weeklong programme of shrub pruning and planting of new shrubs was undertaken, broken street lighting and fencing was identified and repaired, 2 abandoned cars were removed. 2 incidents of criminal damage were reported compared to 5 the previous week.

These campaigns now form part of a Partnership Calendar to tackle quality of life issues for the residents with criminal damage being identified as one of the major issues in a recent survey (residents survey conducted by Borough of Telford & Wrekin Council, 2005). This ensures sustainability and provides an excellent example of how the principles of Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 can be followed and is successful.

PR Campaigns

The Safer and Stronger Communities Partnership executive agreed on a media strategy in relation to the Don't damage our communities project, which had three main threads

- **Before** - A strong message outlining support of each and every initiative
- **After** - A focused message outlining successes for both the Partnership and the affected communities
- **Ongoing** – Promotion of the projects targets and seeking wider community engagement to ensure ownership and therefore sustainability.

Following ongoing consultation, a co-ordinated approach to all identified **criminal damage incidents** was formulated, initiated and subjected to ongoing evaluation.

The interventions above were implemented in a particular order and now form part of the Partnership Calendar. Some interventions are time specific but others are intelligence led, this approach meets both the needs of the communities as well as the partner organisations enabling maximising partner resources to make cost efficiency savings.

The delivery of the project is co-ordinated and managed via the existing Anti Social Behaviour and Criminal Task Force again making best use of partner's time. As this multi agency group meets every month and follows the National Intelligence Model thus integrating its work to the Tasking and co-ordination process, this ensures that the project remained focused on the reduction of criminal damage and the increased reassurance of the residents across the Borough. This process was used to provide structured monitoring, ensuring that any emerging problems were rapidly identified and resolved by the local Policing teams.

Adopting this framework ensured all data was freely shared across the Safer and Stronger Communities Partnership allowing all partners to share in the interventions successes.

Partnership Calendar:
Calendar of events throughout the year.
Shared across all partnership agencies.

Ensuring initiatives meets the social, cultural and crime trends for Priority Areas

This enabled the task force to establish its identity within the partnership providing more sustainability for the project.

Evaluation of the intervention

The project had an overarching operational plan to reduce criminal damage incidents and to reduce the high levels of community concerns about this crime within Priority Areas.

Although the project is merely in its first year in terms of strategic progress, initial evaluation by the project team indicates significant successes in terms of meeting criminal damage reduction targets:

❖ Baseline figures for 2003/2004 - 4968

❖ Out turn figures for 2004/2005 - 4702

Down 5% from Baseline

❖ Intervention Year 1 2005/2006 - 4086

Down 17.7% from Baseline

❖ Strategy Year 2 (06/07) Target - 4225

❖ Strategy Year 3 (07/08) Target - 4035

(Source: C.R.I.M.E.S April 2006)

Therefore, during the first year of the project life (2005/06) a 17.7% reduction in criminal damage has been achieved. The year-end total also represents a 13% reduction in comparison to 2004/05.

The bar graph below shows progress during the first year of the strategic intervention model. The 12-month rolling total (represented by the line) indicates a significant downward trend throughout 2005/06.

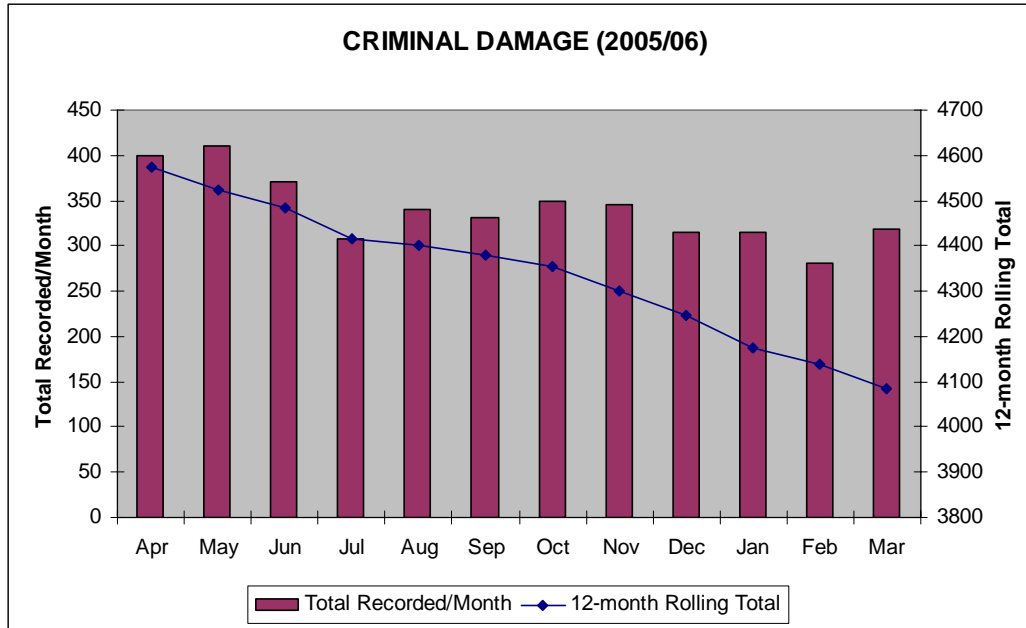


Figure 1 Criminal Damage 2005/06

(Source: C.R.I.M.E.S April 2006)

In relation to specific initiatives the following successes have been achieved;

- ❖ **Wristband Campaign:** 34% decrease in criminal damage offences committed at schools during the summer holiday, in comparison to the corresponding period the year previous. 52% decrease specifically in relation to damage to school and other public buildings.
- ❖ **Mischief Week:** 3% decrease in criminal damage, in comparison to the year previous. 18% decrease in ‘nuisance fireworks’ reports, 36% decrease in ‘trick or treat’ incidents.

- ❖ **Operation Rose:** 65% decrease in criminal damage volume committed in Donnington during February 2006.

During 2006/07 and 2007/08, further evaluation regarding the perceptions of local residents will also be available in order to determine whether quality of life issues have improved alongside reductions in recorded criminal damage offences.

This project is very much a 'live' project and already the initiative has motivated communities to:

- A residents group from Woodside are producing a leaflet about criminal damage targeted at their fellow residents outlining the issues, whilst offering potential solutions and consequences. The aim is to raise the quality of life for the surrounding community linking into the ongoing regeneration work on that particular priority neighbourhood. Early indications are there has been significant reductions in recorded incidents of criminal damage.
- Local young people on a media course at Telford College of Arts and Technology (TCAT) as part of their coursework have been tasked with producing a crime reduction toolkit focusing on the Divisional target crime of which one is criminal damage. This media package will be in video and print. The better packages will be used as future interventions in our communities. This provides excellent evidence of community engagement as we have local young people producing solutions to our local problems.

Tangible Community Benefits

The communities targeted so far during this project have seen some quite tangible benefits.

- Reduced criminal damage
- Reduced Anti Social Behaviour
- Improved community satisfaction
- An improved local environment

The early indications are that the interventions being used in the project in a focused and proportionate manner are reducing incidents of criminal damage and play a key part in creating a safer community for the residents of Telford & Wrekin.

This project has never been viewed as a quick fix. The problem, as documented, has been a long-standing issue desperately requiring long term solutions with built in sustainability. Monitoring and evaluation is an integral element of the project, monitoring continues on a monthly basis and evaluation will continue on a quarterly basis.

The Community Safety team and Crime Prevention Panel have promoted the benefits of particular interventions (Wristband Campaign) to our partners within the Government Office West Midlands region. Enquiries have already been received from two CDRP's¹³ in Shropshire.

¹³ CDRP – Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships

- **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- ❖ **Cressida Bridgeman** [1996] Crime Risk Management-Making it Work
- ❖ **Michael Hough Nick Tilley** [1997] Getting the Grease to the Squeak-Research lessons for crime prevention
- ❖ **Nick Tilley Gloria Laycock** [2002] Working out what to do: Evidence based crime reduction
- ❖ **Nikki Armstrong** [2006] Telford & Wrekin Division Strategic Assessment Document
- ❖ US Department of Justice (2005) Mapping Crime: Understanding Hotspots
- ❖ Home Office Publication (2006) Tackling vandalism and other criminal damage
- ❖ Home Office Publication (2006) High visibility 'policing'

www.crimereduction.gov.uk

- ❖ **Clarke, R. V. and M. Felson** (Eds.) (1993). *Routine Activity and Rational Choice*. Advances in Criminological Theory, Vol 5. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Books.

Appendix 1

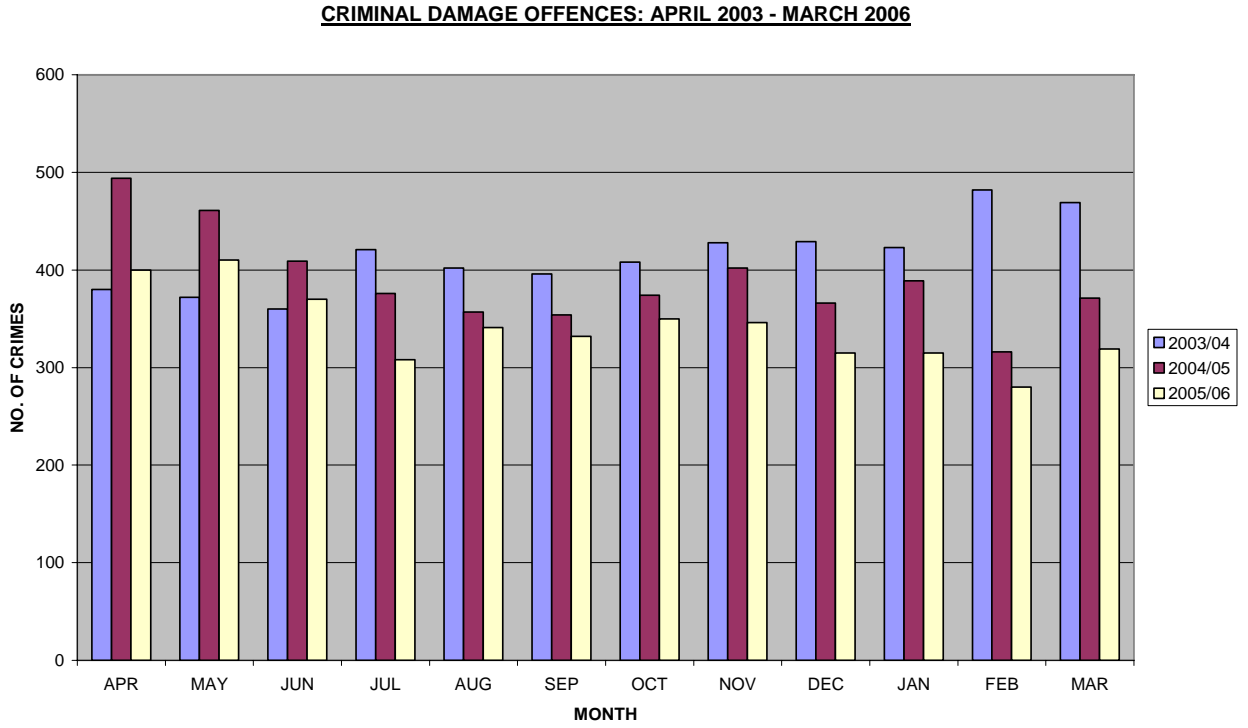


Figure 2 Criminal Damage April 2003 - March 2006

CRIMINAL DAMAGE OFFENCES: APRIL 2003 - MARCH 2006

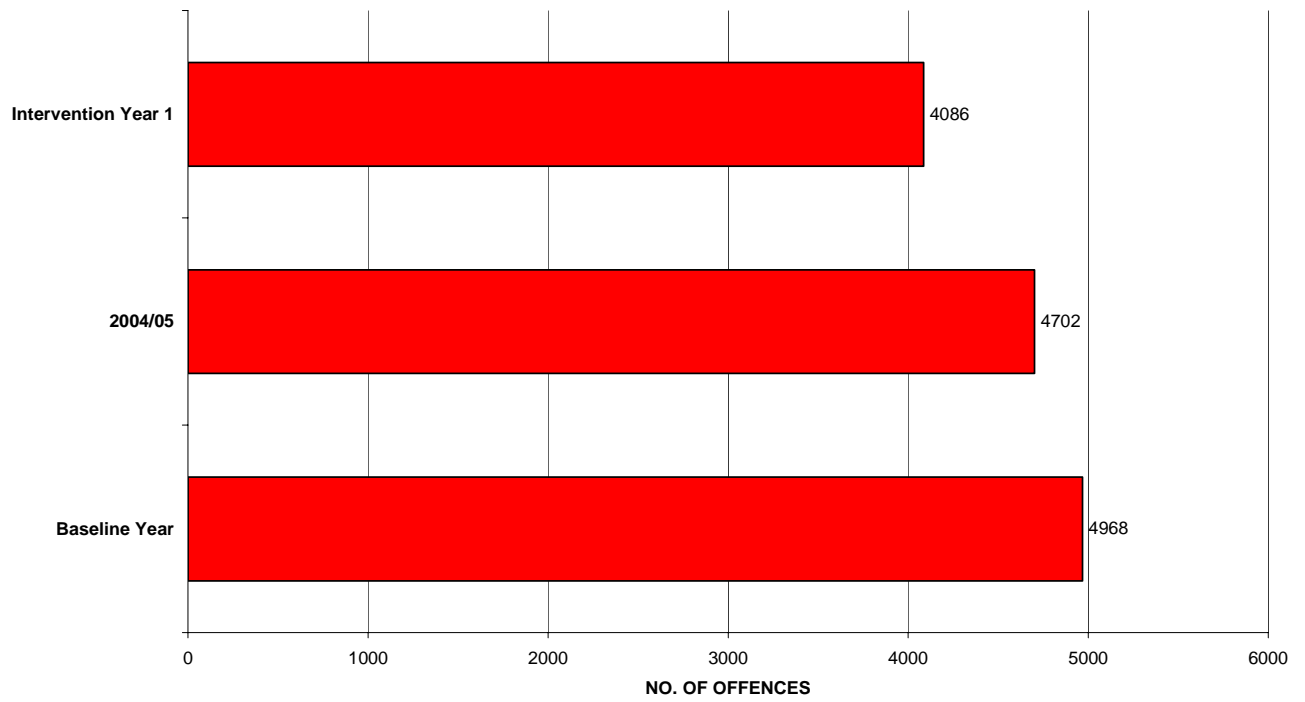


Figure 3 Criminal Damage April 2003 - March 2006

CRIMINAL DAMAGE: APRIL 2003 - MARCH 2006

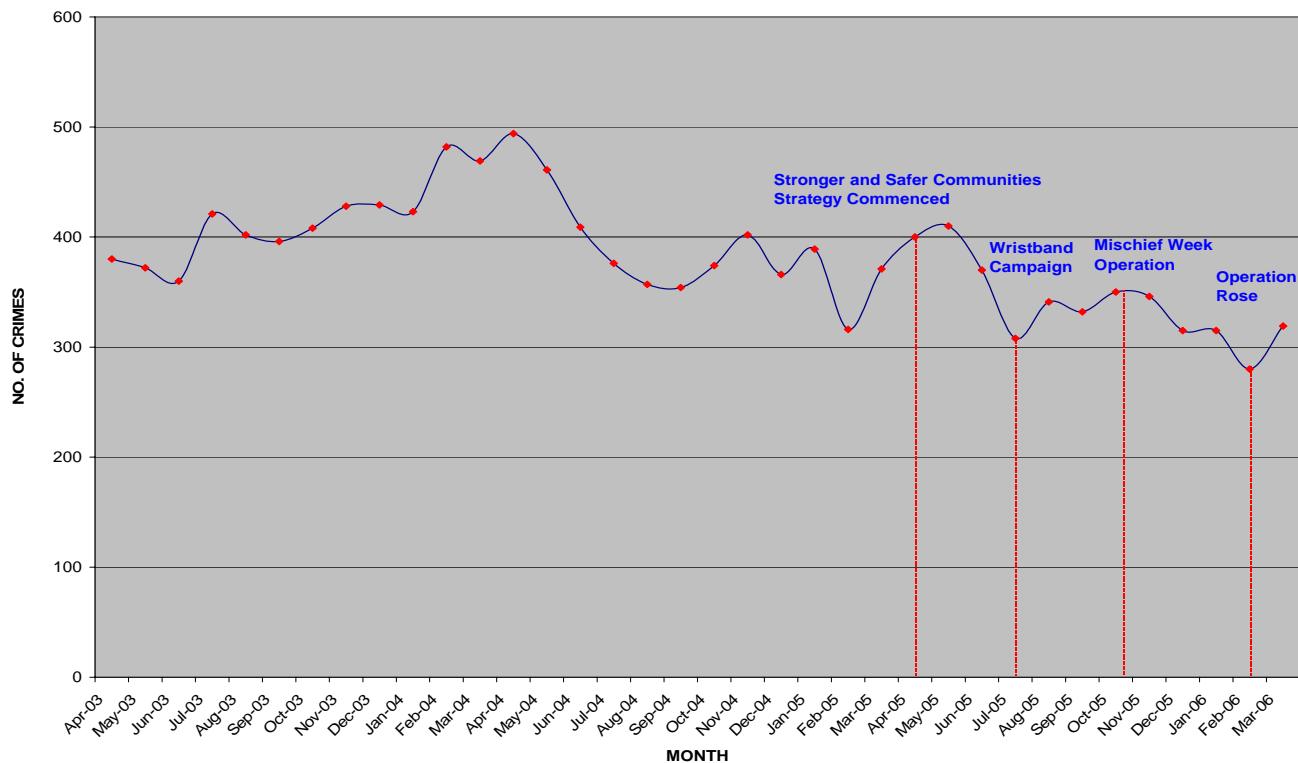


Figure 4 Criminal Damage April 2003 - March 2006

Appendix 2

SARA- PAT Methodology

SARA has been used for some time in problem-oriented policing (POP) as a methodical process for problem solving. It is an integral part of the philosophy of community policing in the US.

It is of use to crime reduction practitioners in any field as applying the process can ensure that a crime problem is effectively identified and tackled, avoiding any waste of time and resources if only part of the actual problem is identified. SARA is also commonly used within the police service, so an understanding of the process may help partner organisations to work with the police to tackle local problems.

Its four stages are:

Scanning – spotting problems using knowledge, basic data and electronic maps

Analysis – using hunches and information technology to dig deeper into problems' characteristics and underlying causes

Response – devising a solution, working with the community, wherever possible

Assessment – looking back to see if the solution worked and what lessons can be learned.