



Crime Reduction & Community Safety Group

Tilley Awards 2007

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, **within the stated word limit and ensuring the file size is no more than 1MB.** Failure to do so will result in your entry being rejected from the competition.

Completed application forms should **be e-mailed to tilleyawards07@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk**

All entries must be received by noon on **Friday 27th April 2007**. No entries will be accepted after this time/date. Any queries on the application process should be directed to Alex Blackwell on 0207 035 4811. Any queries regarding publicity of the awards should be directed to Chaz Akoshile on 0207 035 1589.

Section 1: Details of application

Title of the project: 'MOPPIN' up Dodge

Name of force/agency/CDRP/**CSP**: Lancashire

Name of one contact person with position and/or rank (this should be one of the authors):
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Government Office North West

Name of endorsing senior representatives(s):

Name of organisation, position and/or rank of endorsing senior representatives(s):

Full address of endorsing senior representatives(s):

Please tick box to indicate that all organisations involved in the project have been notified of this entry (this is to prevent duplicate entries of the same project):

Section 2: Summary of application

SCANNING

The Farrington Park estate in Preston is within the top 10% of deprived communities in England. A scan of Police and partner data indicated that crime, ASB and drug reports were high. New tenancies were unsustainable, the local community, via meetings including PACT highlighted that whilst drug use and dealing were at the heart of the problem, crime, ASB and fear of crime was attributable to gangs from neighbouring estates. The area had a community centre which offered few diversionary activities and was often closed. There was a blame culture, with little community involvement let alone responsibility. The poor design of the estate was a major contributory factor to the problems detailed.

ANALYSIS

- Small estate managed by Community Gateway Association (CGA)
- One way on/off estate, rear backed by woodland
- Mapping for MOPPIN
- Community INTL from PACT and CGA meetings/Standard Police & CGA recording systems
- Consultation with local university
- Environmental visual audit
- Research using recognised experts and good practice models
- Community questionnaire/option appraisal (were dwellings fit for purpose?)
- Service provider data/Deprivation levels/local school data

Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timeliness (SMART) objectives were then set.

RESPONSE

The intention was to show that effective neighbourhood policing using POP and NIM models (MOPPIN) could be fused successfully to achieve our objectives. It was recognised that POP is wider in scope than NIM and less likely to depend on Police enforcement. The NIM model is currently the strong driver; local officers have to satisfy demand for crime reduction, focusing on targeting specific nominals and areas, often using standard law enforcement. The responses reflect this, demonstrating a mixture of situational and social crime prevention measures.

- Standard law/ housing enforcement
- New Crime & Disorder legislation (ASBOs, ASBIs, Dispersals, Closures)
- Media campaign
- Diversion tactics, youth outreach & buddy system
- Reparation(Probation), restorative justice and ABCs
- Target hardening(improve lighting/fencing) ,redesign hotspots/improve play areas
- YOT/YIP/PAYP & Princes Trust

ASSESSMENT

- Reductions in crime: (49%) and call to service (34%)
- CGA void cost reductions (72%)
- ASBO/Closure/Dispersal data
- Hot spots redesigned
- CCTV installed
- Option appraisal completed (decision to demolish poorly designed flats and turn into family homes)
- Gang/drug culture disrupted
- Community garden completed/Surestart building opened/ tenants group thriving
- Displacement assessed/offender tracking
- Questionnaire
- Residents group (RAFT) and PACT meetings focus on traffic management and woodland improvement

SCANNING
Overview of the problem

Scanning: Overview of the problem

The Farrington Park estate (locally known as DODGE CITY) is situated in the Ribbleton Ward of Preston. According to the Government Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2003 the area is in the top 10% of deprived communities in England. The estate is built on an area that was originally a woodland and recreational park used by the cotton workers of Preston in the mid 1800s. The rear of the estate is still backed by woodland which is known locally as Brockholes Wood. The estate is made up of 210 family dwellings which are mainly semi detached with gardens front and rear. There are also 60 one bedroom flats which are the same design as the houses but with occupants living on the ground and first floors respectively.

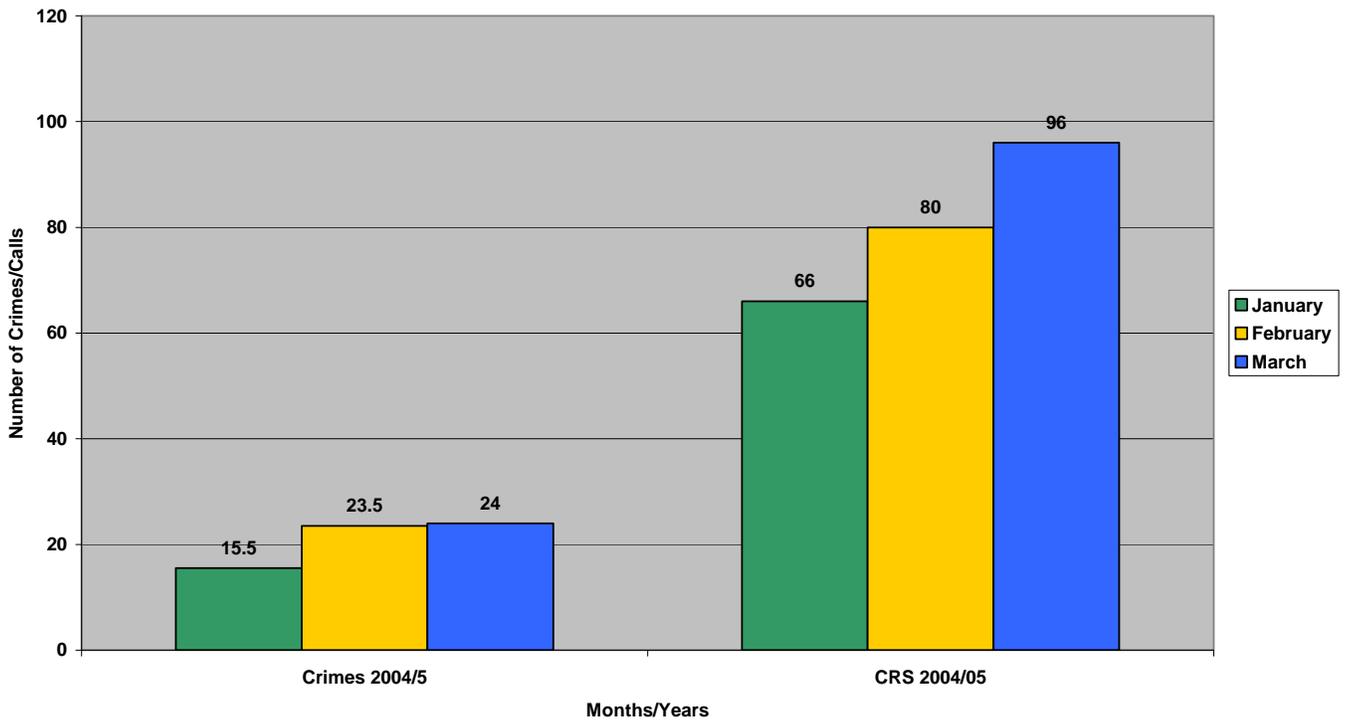


The majority of the housing stock is managed Community Gateway Association (CGA) who took over the management of the properties from Preston City Council at the end of 2005. Following a boundary change in 2002 the area transferred to another ward and in 2005 a new Neighbourhood Policing team took over.

Scanning identified a disproportional number of problems for a small residential area with high levels of crime (particularly burglary and criminal damage):

- Escalating reports of ASB
- Gang culture: FPOG (Farrington Park Original Gangsters)
- Poor environmental appearance and Crime attractor
- Fly tipping & dog fouling.
- Overt drug dealing & taking
- Poor infrastructures
- Unsustainable tenancies & high repair costs (and repeat victims)
- No diversionary activities
- No community involvement
- Underused community centre
- Deprived community
- Blame culture
- Service provider 'hotspot'

Graph to Show all Crimes and Calls to Service (CRS) in 2004/05



There appeared to be a blame culture from residents who insisted that problems were caused by people who did not live in the area. The partnership requested patience from the community in order to complete a detailed analysis rather than instigate 'knee jerk' responses.

ANALYSIS

Identification of the problem

Analysis: Identification of the problem.

In order to find 'pinch points' (Tilley 2002) the following detailed analysis was carried out using the PAT 2 triangle as a frame work:



Routin Activity Theory's Double Triangle (Eck 2003)

Features of location

- Local authority residential estate
- Poor design (crime attractor)
- Woodland to rear
- Hotspot for service providers
- Poor infrastructures

Features of the victims

- New tenants
- Service providers / visitors to the area
- All residents
- Brockholes Wood Primary School

Features of the offender

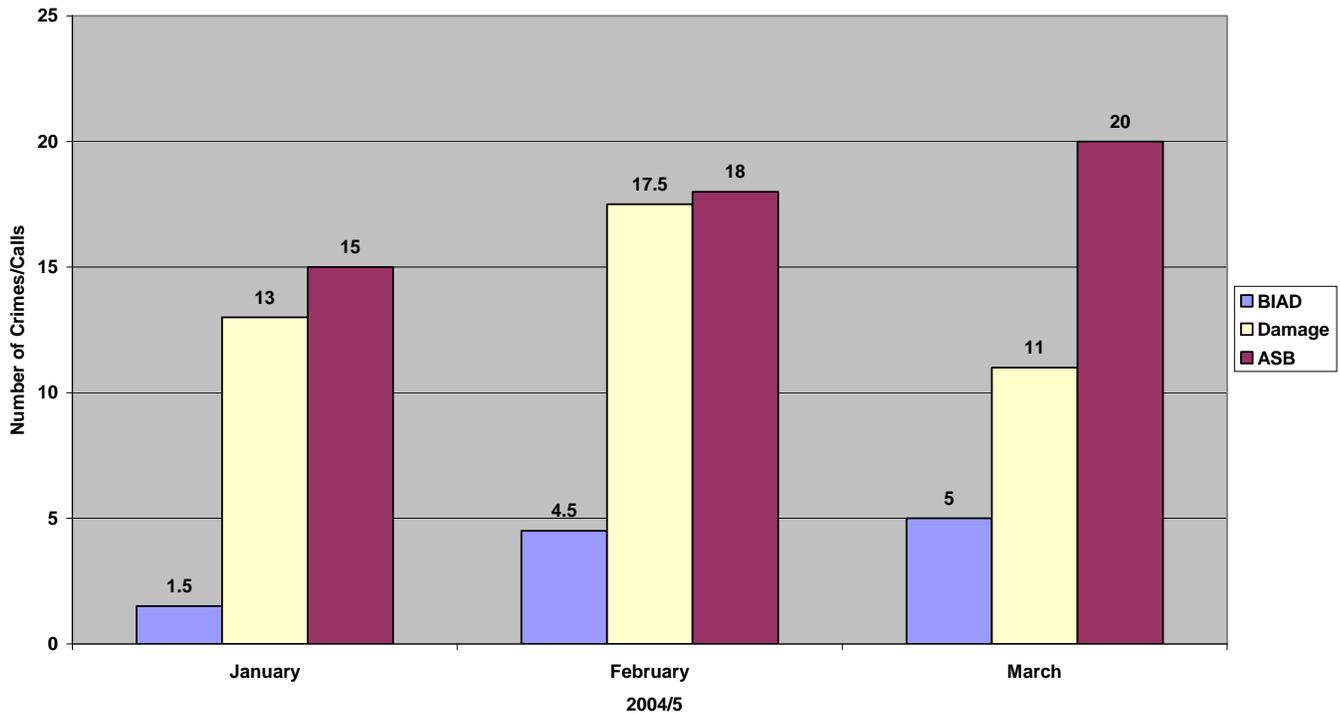
- Male
- White British
- 12 – 30 years
- Farringdon Park Original Gangsters
- Poorly educated
- Often drug dependent
- Dysfunctional parents
- Truant, excluded pupils, unemployed
- Persistent Young Offenders (PYO)
- Disregard for criminal justice system
- **LOCAL YOUTHS**

Quantitative Analysis

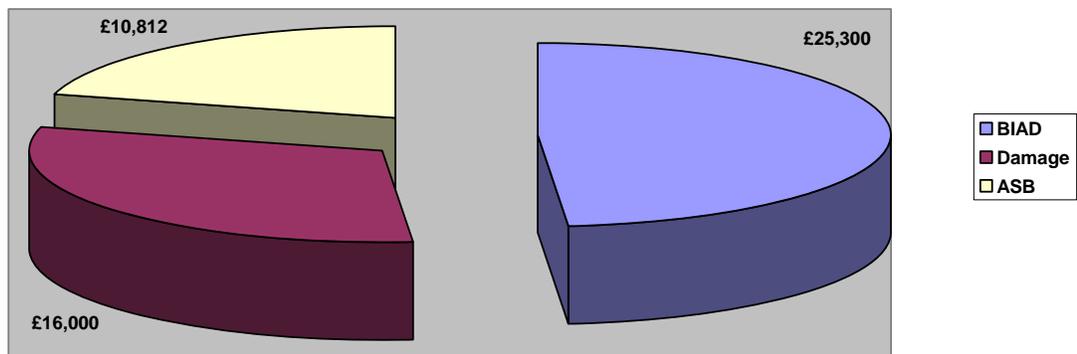
Police Data

To understand the severity of the problem, it was important to scrutinise the Police information systems and analyse crime figures. In order to conduct accurate analysis it was decided to measure the first 3 months of each year to give us an up to date an accurate measure.

Graph to show BIAD, Damage & ASB Figures for 2004/05



Average Cost of BIAD, Damage and ASB for Jan, Feb & March 2004/5
(Source: *The Economic & Social Cost of Crime, Home Office Research paper 217*)



CGA Data

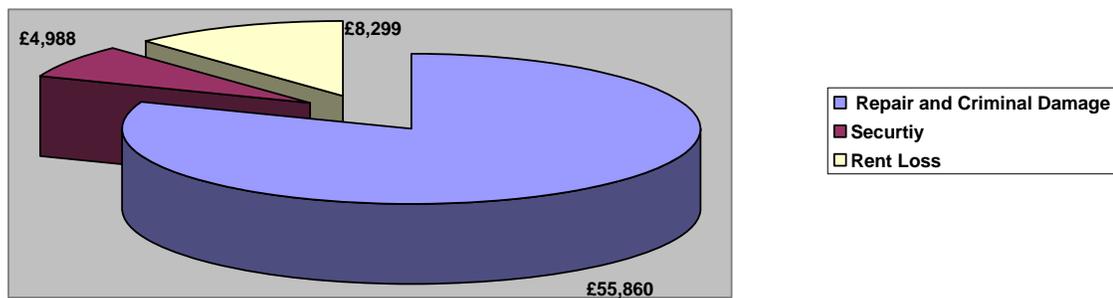
Whilst the majority of data came from police systems, information was also collated from a variety of other sources. Partnership data from CGA highlighted the cost of void repair, criminal damage, loss of revenue and environmental costs.

Voids

The prime concern for CGA was the cost including criminal damage of the large numbers of void properties, because of the appearance and reputation of the estate it was very difficult to let tenancies and more importantly sustain those tenancies.

It cost an average of £5,319 per void including the rent loss, and the expense of repair and securing.

Void Cost to CGA Jan, Feb & March 2004/5



Environmental Management

CGA were spending on average 4.5 hours per week at a unit cost of £75.16 per hour. This included removal of fly tipping and street cleansing. This related to a cost of **£3878.26** over a 3 month period 2004/5

Qualitative Analysis:

CGA Option Study

CGA carried out an Option Study with a view to obtaining the opinion of local residents. This involved a door to door survey of all properties, with a response of 80% returns. The study showed;

- 61% lived on area for more than 5 years
- 72% were afraid to go out at night time
- 60% of homes managed by CGA
- 45% of residents thought environmental appearance a major problem
- 54% of residents thought drugs were a major problem
- 55% of residents thought image and reputation (as Dodge City) were a major problem
- 45% were not aware of a community group
- 85% did not wish to be involved in the community group

The study also provided data with regards to what people thought about their area and their willingness to be involved in the community group.

Mappin for MOPPIN

The area also has a primary school with a nursery attached and it was felt that the opinions and thoughts of parents/guardians/teachers/children should be sought. With this in mind a group of children from Brockholes Wood School were provided with a small amount of funding and asked to produce a model of the local area. This model was then used to gather data from outside school and at various points in the community. We have called this process 'MAPPIN for MOPPIN' and the community used 'flags' to identify issues.



676 flags were attached to the model on different occasions. Different coloured flags were used to identify the communities' priorities with a white flag for positive comments. People were asked to identify their priority for resolution of the problem using a key that the children had devised for short(s), medium(s) and long (L) term solutions. The data obtained was as follows:

Negative comments

- 86 flags, Grotspot - Crummock Road (68s, 10m, 8L)
- 73 flags, Drug dealing - Crummock Road (59s, 7m, 7L)
- 69 flags, Drugs individual addresses (56s, 2m, 11L)
- 64 flags, Drug dealing - Brockholes Wood (52s, 8m, 4L)
- 62 flags, Grotspot - Brockholes Wood (38s, 6m, 18L)
- 54 flags, Footpath between Farringdon Cres. & Brockholes Wood - 'Unsafe at night' (42s, 3m, 9L)
- 53 flags, Grotspot - various play areas on the estate (41s, 7m, 5L)
- 43 flags, Motorcycle nuisance - various parts of the estate (33s, 7m, 3L)
- 39 flags, Unsafe at night - Brockholes Wood (25s, 5m, 10L)

Positives (white flags)

- 57 flags Brockholes Wood School
- 20 flags Brockholes Wood
- 15 flags Community centre
- 12 flags Play areas
- 8 flags Local garage/shop

There were 543 negative comments, 112 positive comments and 21 spoilt ballots.

Environmental Visual Audit (EVA)

An EVA was carried out with representatives from service providers, stakeholders, local councillors and Preston's CDRP. The community had already been consulted following the option study and 'MAPPIN for MOPPIN', and local representatives had highlighted environmental appearance as a priority. Similarly, Crummock Road was identified as a **crime attractor** – see photos below.



Consultation with University of Central Lancashire (UCL)

In order to benefit from the best possible skills and advice available (as suggested by George Kelling), a number of meetings were undertaken with the Head of Criminology at UCL.

Following a site visit and a meeting of stakeholders and partners the following recommendations were made:

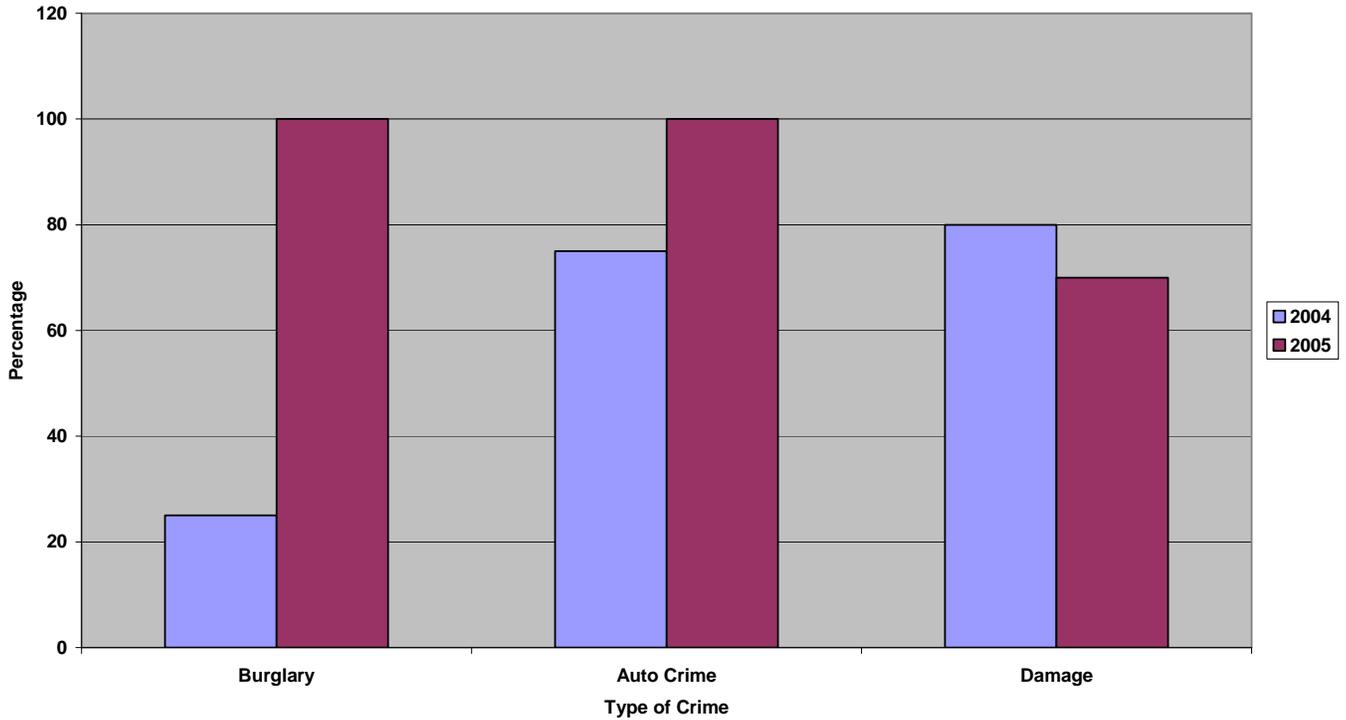
Situational crime prevention: The key 'pinch points' (Tilley 2002) would involve target hardening and the blocking off not only escape routes, but also the main footpath connecting the neighbouring estate.

Social crime prevention: The model of a "buddy" system was identified as being appropriate in this situation; pairing existing residents with new tenants to provide local knowledge and & support.

Local Youths

Although the community initially stated that the majority of crime and ASB was caused by youths from neighbouring estates who called themselves the Farringdon Park Original Gangsters, following detailed analysis, it was established that members of this gang were in fact **local youths**.

Percentage of Crime Detected to Local Offenders Living on the Estate



Considered Analysis

During Analysis we also considered information from Preston PCT Eastern Area Profile with regards to health and deprivation levels. Other information considered relating to deprivation was obtained from the Brockholes Wood School. We decided that this information although useful was not relevant to our project.

RESPONSE

**What we did to address the
problem**

Response: What we did to address the problem

In order to respond appropriately we set project objectives using the **SMART** model.

Specific

- reduce all crime by 15%
- reduce dwelling burglaries by 20%
- reduce criminal damage by 20%
- reduce all reports by 15%
- reduce ASB reports by 20%
- reduce voids by 50%
- option appraisal re: future of Crummock Road
- disrupt drug dealing
- dissolve the FPOG and 'gang culture'
- remove 'fear of crime'
- improve environmental appearance of estate (clean up days)
- promote sustainable change
- increase community engagement

Measurable

- measure set against the average of data from first three months of 2004/2005

Achievable

- using moppin model
- with community support
- strong partnership working
- neighbourhood policing (at no extra cost)

Relevant

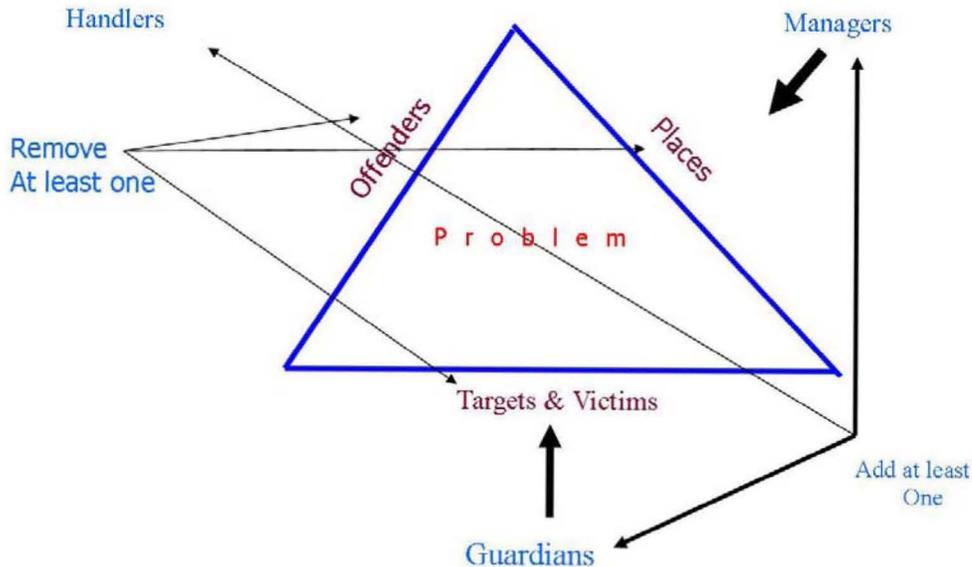
- objectives were relevant to what our in depth analysis had pointed us to

Timed

- a time frame of two years was set with 31/03/07 the date for assessment

MOPPIN

Standard Police responses driven by the NIM model were not going to be sufficient to tackle all of the problems identified in analysis. The team were keen to demonstrate at the Neighbourhood Policing street level that POP and NIM (MOPPIN) could be used in a complimentary way in order to achieve certain objectives. We decided to use Eck's adaptation of the PAT model (as shown below) to identify 'pinch points' of intervention.



Nim Responses

- 12 drug warrants
- 10 ASBOs
- 2 Anti-Social Behaviour Injunctions
- 3 Closure Orders
- Individual Support Orders
- Parenting Orders
- High profile arrests/prosecution of persistent offenders
- 8 Notices of seeking Possession
- 1 Demotion of Tenancy
- 3 Evictions
- Target offenders
- Target interventions
- INTL visits
- Rat trap
- Patrol and hotspots
- Mobile Police Station

Preston's worst thief banned from home



ESTATE BAN: Brian Salisbury

A MAN dubbed the worst thief in Preston has been banned from the area where he grew up and where three generations of his family still live.

Heroin addict Brian Salisbury, 27, of Mardale Road, Farringdon Park, Preston, has been barred for five years by an ASBO from entering the estate where his mother, father, two sisters and their children have their homes.

He was also banned from entering the whole of the Fishwick area and the Deepdale Retail Park, where the traders had already issued their own ban on him up to a year ago.

String

District judge Peter Ward issued the ASBO order after hearing that Salisbury, whose first offence was in 1992, had committed a string of at least 46 offences and been convicted 32 times – 25 of them for theft-related offences – since 1999.

He also noted that Salisbury had also asked for many other offences to be taken into consideration when he was convicted by the courts.

He was also jailed for 12 weeks for his latest theft. He was caught on CCTV in his local shop with his girlfriend's baby in its pram, stealing items including baby oil and groceries.

On the film, Salisbury could clearly be seen taking stock from the shelves and hiding it inside the pram.

Sue Crabb, Lancashire Crown Prosecution Service's specialist anti-social behaviour prosecutor, said: "It is a very serious step to bar someone from

by Judith Dornan
judith.dornan@lep.co.uk

the area where he lives and has lived all his life. But his behaviour has been such that the only way to prevent his anti-social behaviour in that area is to bar him from that area."

Paolo Passerini, defending, said Salisbury had spent all his life on the estate and would find it extremely difficult if he was unable to visit his family's homes.

He was currently living with his sister on the estate and so the order would, effectively, make him homeless.

He said his client accepted the bans on entering the Deepdale Retail Park and the Fishwick ward, but was strongly resisting the order to stay away from Farringdon Park.

The judge said that Salisbury's offending had wrecked the lives of his neighbours. He issued the banning order for five years, but said that he could appeal after two years.

PC Dave Johnson, community beat manager for the Farringdon Park area, said that almost all Salisbury's crimes were carried out within half a mile of his home. He said: "We believe he is the most prolific thief in Preston."

"Some people on the Farringdon Park estate consider themselves to be beyond the reaches of the criminal system because they have lived there for so long. Just because they have lived on the estate for generation upon generation, it does not entitle them to stay in that area and commit crime."

Situational crime prevention approaches

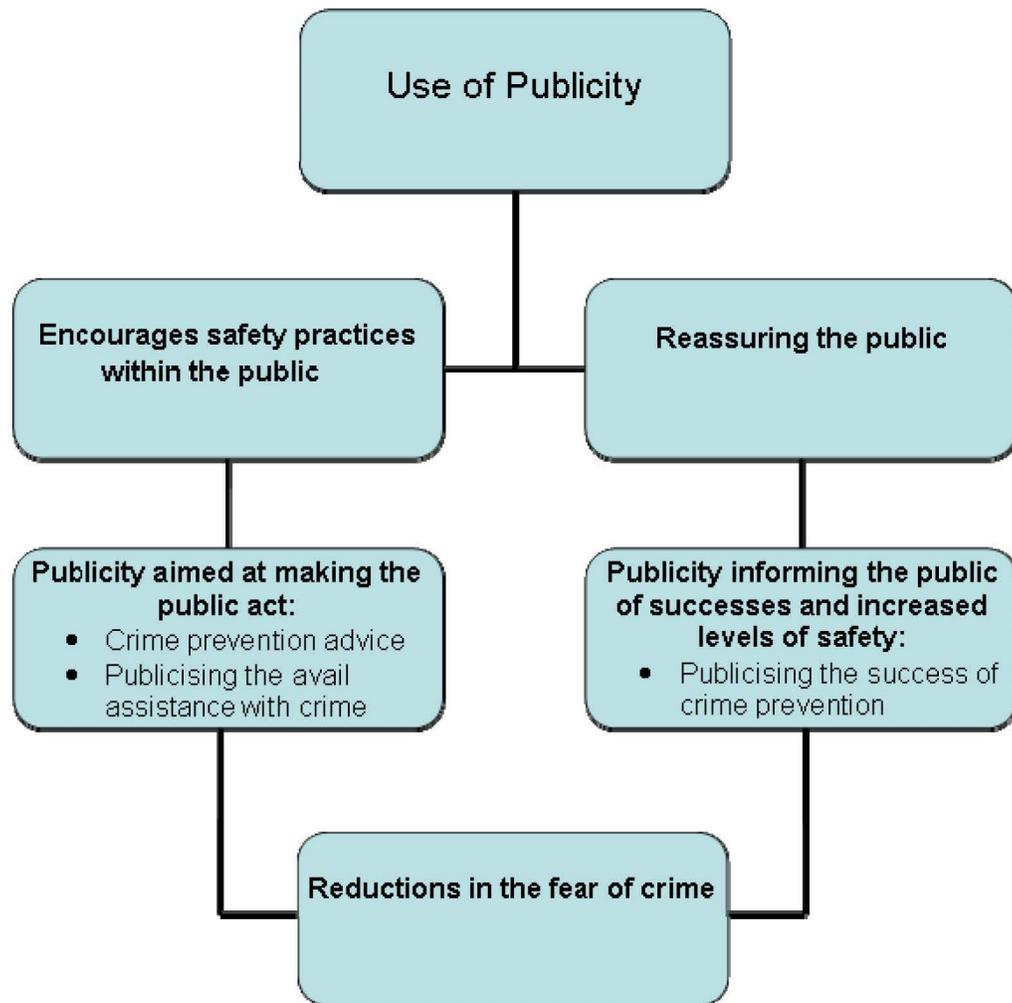
- Target hardening:
 - closing various access points from estate into Brockholes Wood
 - gating entrance to Crummock Road (see photo)
- Estate clean up (followed up by broken windows approach, Wilson & Kelling 1982/ Kelling & Coles 1996)
- Improve lighting on houses, certain streets and footpaths
- Improve fencing and individual boundaries
- Obtain funding for CCTV
- Option appraisal completed with regards to future of Crummock Road (crime attractor)
- Influence redesign of Crummock Road from a cul-de-sac to a thoroughfare (long term pinch point)
- Cut down number of play areas (crime attractors), improve existing areas



Social Crime prevention

- Restorative justice, in particular for young criminal damage offenders
- YIP/PAYP
- Outreach work provided by Lancashire Youth Services
- Princes Trust working with Brockholes Wood school to build community garden on school grounds
- YOT/ Probation reparation
- Tower Project (referring local drug users to a local drug rehabilitation project)
- Residents group – buddies
- Promote use of the community centre
- School involvement (local neighbourhood officer now school governor)
- ABCs (Acceptable Behaviour Contracts)
- Streetwise Soccer
- Use of media (to reduce fear of crime improve negative reporting and to promote positive action)

Adapted from: **The different mechanisms associated with publicity – Kate Bowers & Shane Johnson.**



ASSESSMENT

The results of our approach

Assessment : The results of our approach

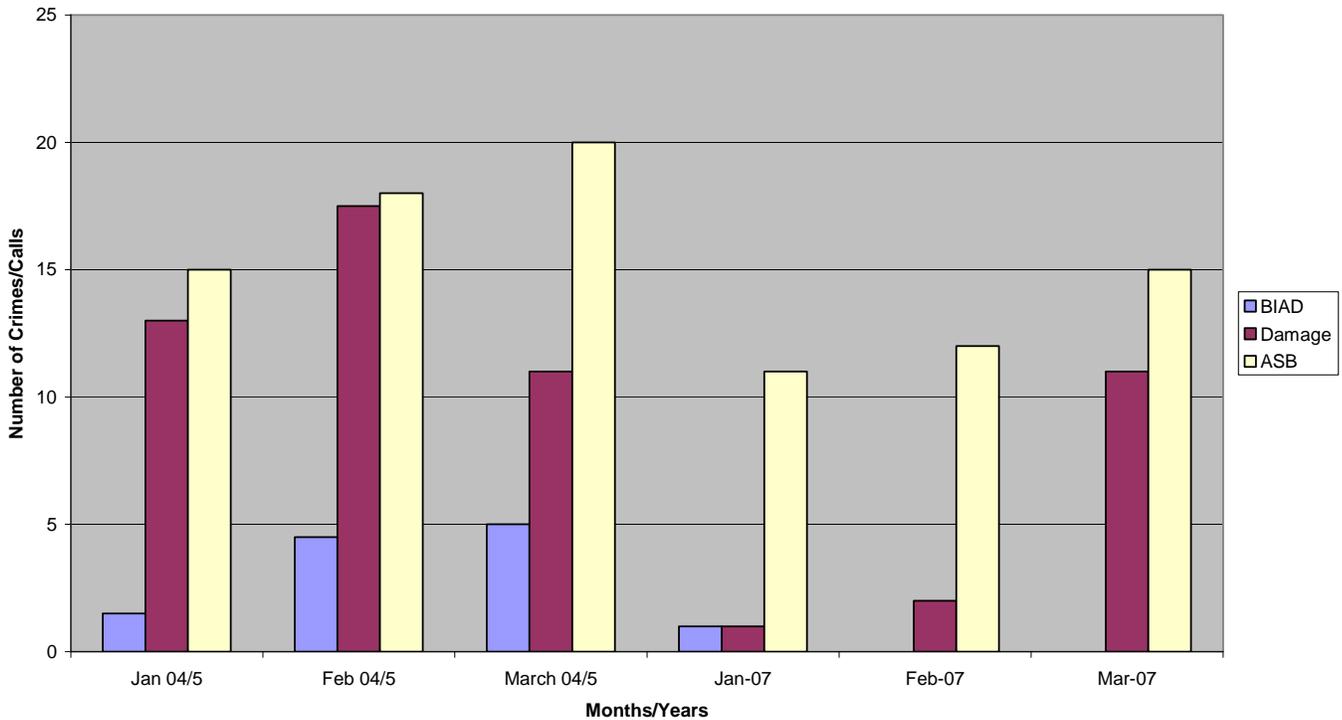
From our research we have found that assessment has often been highlighted as the weakest element of problem solving. With this in mind we have used as an aide the standard set drawn from Cook and Campbell (1979). Whilst some of our assessment could be described as “quick and dirty” we feel that our evaluation has been thorough and systematic although a trained analyst to evaluate our work would have been the preferred option.

Assessment has been done against each of the project objectives.

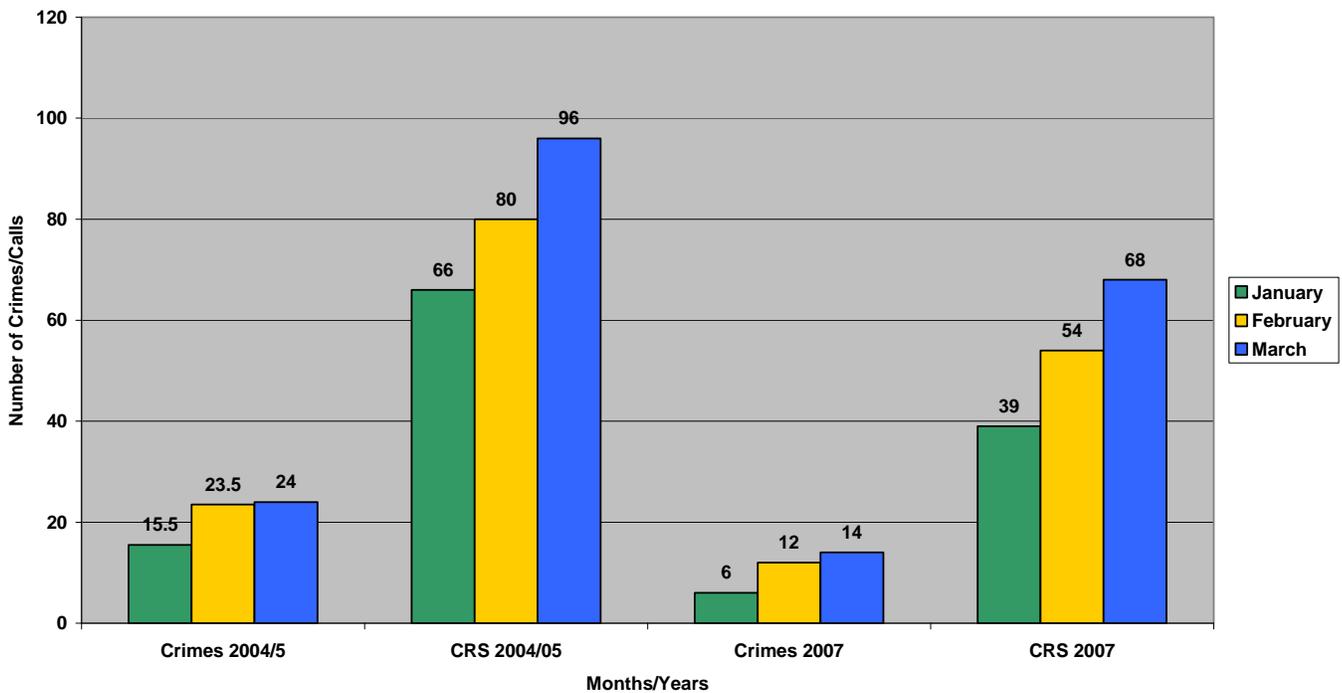
Crime/ASB/calls to service objectives

Objective target reductions: BIAD 20% achieved 91%
Damage 20% achieved 66%
ASB 20% achieved 29%

Graph to Show BIAD, Damage & ASB Figures for 2004/05 and 2007



**Comparison Graph to Show all Crimes & Calls to Service (CRS)
2004/05 & 2007**



Objective target reductions: All Crime 15% achieved 49%
All Calls 15% achieved 34%

Cost Saving

As the above graphs show we have achieved our objectives by considerable margins. From this and using the information from the previously mentioned Home Office paper we can calculate our cost savings on the set objectives. The figures only represent the savings on our specific objectives and due to all crime and all calls to service also reducing the savings are actually greater than we have highlighted.

Savings on the first three months of 2007 are **£35,468**.
Multiplying this quarterly saving by four to give a potential yearly saving of **£141,872**.

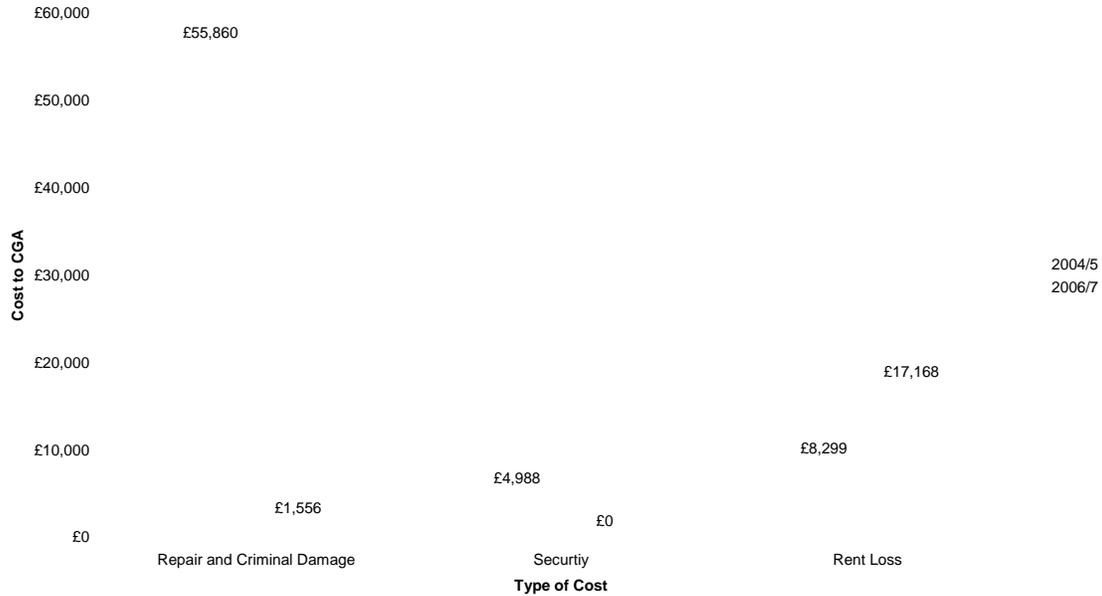
CGA objectives

Objective target reductions: Voids 50% achieved 85%

Savings on the first three months of 2007 are **£49,803**
Multiplying this quarterly saving by four to give a potential yearly saving of **£199,212**

A strategic decision was reached to offset the income loss of the Crummock Road flats, by the gains in the cost of criminal damage and void security. Demolition is due to take place in June 2007.

Void Costs to CGA Jan, Feb & March 2004/5 & 2006/7



Crummock Road objectives

With regards to the Crummock Road area we resorted to level 3 of Goldstein's hierarchy lever table. Although CGA is our partner in this project we needed to influence their senior management to make an important strategic decision. The flats on Crummock Road have now been deemed unfit for purpose and all the occupants relocated, CGA are going to demolish the site and to build family dwellings. In the interim the cul-de-sac has now been gated off to prevent drug dealing, fly tipping and further damage to the flats. Funds for redevelopment are secure and work is due to commence in the summer of 2007.

Whilst the area has been gated off we have seen a window of opportunity for the site to be used in a positive manner. Lancashire Fire and Rescue have been supplied with a key to the gates which allows them access to the buildings which are now being used as a training area.



When the new development takes place we are also trying to influence the local authority into changing Crummock Road from a cul de sac into a thoroughfare. This would go some way to address the initial poor design of the estate and have a real impact on the area for the future.

Disrupt drug dealing / dissolve FPOG

As a result our 'MOPPIN' approach we have achieved a number significant criminal convictions that have impacted on our area. Three of our main targets have now been charged with Supplying Class 'A' drugs. Two of these offenders are now in prison and the third is on remand awaiting trial. These three targets were key members of the FPOG, which is now of little significance in the area. The majority of the FPOG were local offenders, and are now on ASBOs prohibiting them from associating with other gang members. This has significantly reduced their offending rates.

12 Evening Post (Preston) February 5, 2007

12/02/07

The great
LANCASHIRE
debate...

Should Preston break
from county control?

VOTE
online
lep.co.uk



DRUGS CHARGE: Peter Williams

Cocaine courier hid drugs in woodland

A DRUG courier who turned £11,000 worth of cocaine in woodlands has been jailed.

Today police said Peter Williams, 21, of Bowden Road, Boscobel, Preston, had been one of the Preston area's "biggest threats".

Police became suspicious after seeing Williams run away from a remote property in the Lanchford Park area of Preston.

A police dog was brought in and sniffed out a bag containing the drugs hidden in woods near Williams' home.

The value of the initially seized

by Peter D'Heffle
Apreston@stn.lep.co.uk

the bag was connected with him, but his fingerprints and DNA were found on it.

PC Gary Salsbury, who covers Lanchford Park, said after the sentencing: "A one-year sentence for one of the area's biggest threats to community safety could force local residents that drug dealing will not be tolerated."

"Class A drugs cause untold misery to the communities of Preston, and the haunting of officers is a priority of local officers."

PC Dave Johnson, who says the same area, warned officers they

would be targeted when identified by residents.

Preston Crown Court heard the inside the bag were packages of powder cocaine weighing 220g and

Arrest warrants the drugs would have been worth about £1,200 said prosecutor Frank McEvoy.

Williams pleaded guilty to possession of a class A drug with intent to supply.

The court heard he has a previous conviction for possession of a small amount of heroin for his own use.

Williams was sent into youth custody for 15 months.

The barrister, Jenny Ashworth, said police had described his role as "producer, importer" for others.

Ms Ashworth told the court that

in the past the defendant's family had suffered from harassment by local gangs and their home had been fire-bombed.

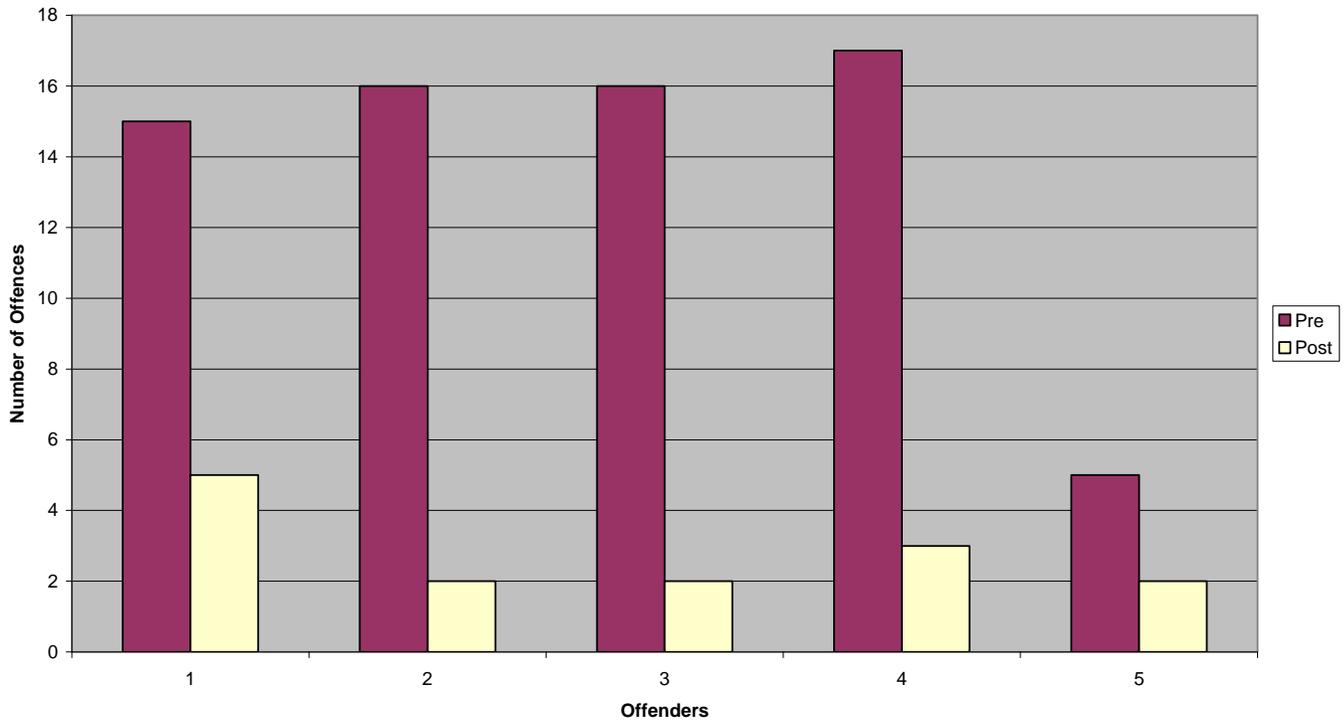
As an immature teenager at the time he was prevented to become a drug courier, but was never a dealer, she explained.

"It was put under great pressure and took the route of least resistance," said Ms Ashworth.

Recorder Justice Paterson QC said there had to be a sentence of custody because of the high value of the cocaine. She accepted that police had regarded him as a courier.

However, a judge involved in bringing such dangerous drugs on to the streets must appear to grant it to somebody she said.

Graph Showing Reduced Offending Rates Pre and Post ASBO for the Top 5 Offenders



Displacement

To assess displacement we have monitored the incident locations closest to Farringdon Park using the same benchmark as a measure. Crime and calls to service have reduced in line with divisional targets but not to the level of Farringdon Park. Therefore we can conclude that the prohibition of FPOG members from the Farringdon Park estate and the operation as whole has not had a significant negative impact on neighbouring areas. We continue to monitor these figures and listen to any concerns raised at PACT meetings by residents in these adjoining neighbourhoods.

Remove fear of crime

Whilst the partnership used publicity as a tool to reduce & remove the fear of crime, qualitative methods of assessment have also been carried out. Random sampling and a door knocking exercise revealed a significant decline in the fear of crime. This has manifested itself in a desire by residents to get involved in community activities and brought the good neighbour principal back to Farringdon Park. Children being able to play safely on the streets and residents taking the lead in traditional housing management functions such as estate walk about.

This quantitative method of assessment highlights the changes in attitudes and public confidence, and the estate now considers itself to have developed a sense of spirit and ownership.

A priority of the community was provision of CCTV and this has been achieved and is currently being installed.

A quote from the residents group RAFT *“with the commitment shown by our CBMs and housing manager we have every faith in them to deliver promises, and things can only continue to get better”*

Improve Environmental appearance of estate.

Having identified the grotspots in our analysis and following on from the clean up day the environmental appearance of the estate has improved considerably. The residents have shown a commitment to maintain the appearance of the estate and this reflects in the kerb side appeal; attracting new residents to the area.

Only one hour per week cleansing service is now required.

Savings on the first three months of 2007 are **£2976.34**

Multiplying this quarterly saving by four to give a potential yearly saving of **£11905.36**

Because of the savings made, CGA have allocated £5000 to the residents group for Environmental improvements; empowering the community and providing a sense of ownership.

The savings that have been made and reinvested were in part due to our broken windows approach. Crummock Road is now gated off and it is impossible for a vehicle to fly tip in the cul-de-sac. We hope that following the obvious improvements in the appearance of the estate, the residents themselves will continue to dispose of their rubbish in a more responsible way.

During Analysis the woodland area at the rear of the estate was highlighted as being a grotspot and also drug dealing had been flagged as an issue. During our research we discovered that there had been a lot of work being done by a group called 'Friends of Brockholes Wood'. This is led by the Wildlife Trust and supported by One Voice the Ribbleson Neighbourhood Management scheme. Funding had been obtained and plans drawn up with a brief of restoring the wood to its former beauty. On seeing the plans it was obvious that the group had done extensive research into the design elements such as gates and footpaths from estate access points, which will be a great improvement. They had already unknowingly adopted the POP approach and apart from fully supporting their efforts we have left this work with the group and attended meetings in a supporting/advisory role.

Promote sustainable change

The measures assessed so far satisfy the demands of NIM, however to ensure that we do not have future Class 'A' drug dealers we now assess the impact of changes made using POP.

The Community Centre is now being used to its full potential and offers a full range of services for the whole community. Other diversionary activities are available on the estate including Streetwise Soccer provided by the City Council. The residents group 'RAFT' now has a dedicated Community Development Officer from CGA who is supporting the group to access external funding streams to further improve the estate and provide activities for the children and adults; including outreach work to promote healthy sex and drug education accessing difficult to reach groups.

We can also show how restorative justice can be successful in influencing young people, in this instance preventing the creating of new gangs as FPOG no longer exists. During July 2006 a new Surestart building was being constructed next to the school, approximately £25,000 of damage was caused to the building over a weekend in the school holidays. Eventually eight local juvenile offenders were located and each went through the restorative justice process. None of these eight have committed further offences or come to our notice since. Likewise no further damage to the building has been reported.

During the project we have been keen to use reparation as a way of promoting sustainable change, by encouraging a better understanding amongst local offenders of the causes and effects of offending patterns of behaviour. Many of our local offenders have been involved in reparation through environmental improvement work as an alternative to custodial sentences and in doing so have improved the appearance of their estate. This work has provided a sense of justice for victims and the offenders have developed pride in the projects in which they have been involved.

Preston & Leyland Reporter
 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 2006
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It's pay back time

Hard labour as teenage offenders clean grot spot

YOUNG criminals "use time" by cleaning up a Preston community.

Offenders were in the kitchen a grot spot at Cranbrook Road, Farringdon Park, as part of a scheme to encourage them to give something back to local communities.

The multi-agency initiative aims to make criminals pay for their offending by clearing up the area's "grot" spots.

Used hyperbolic media, from all families and simply have been removed by the team of young offenders.

One 15-year-old offender from L. Stock Hill, said: "I'm glad to be putting something back into the community for what I've done."

"It's hard work but we're doing it all day."

Residents have welcomed the initiative which has drafted in offenders, as clean up areas of Preston's most run-down streets.

Parking Warden, chairman of the Residents Association, said: "It's good to see the initiative's making an effort."

One of them, a 25-year-old from Cranbrook Road who did not want to be named, said: "It's good to see the initiative's making an effort."

PC Dave Johnson, a community beat manager, said: "The community has highlighted Cranbrook Road as a grot spot and with a targeted approach we can address this long-term problem."

He said the initiative was working "because" through criminal offences on the estate, several be criminals realised their own offending could lead to them having to carry out similar work.

The initiative was run by police, the Community Gateway Association, the Princes Trust, Community Trust and the Prisoners Trust.

Dave Bradley, a reparation officer from YOT, said the young offenders were given clear instructions and health and safety training.

He said: "It's a tough job but they had to do it to see an end to it."

"They're called: they can make a difference."

GETTING STUCK IN: A young offender cuts back overgrown branches.

Visit our website at www.prestonoday.net

Increase community involvement

Some of our young residents hovering on the verge of criminality were also encouraged to join a Princes Trust Project that we had attracted to the area. Their aim was to build a community garden at Brockholes Wood School. This was completed by a group of 20 young people 5 of whom came from our area. This garden was completed in the spring of 2006, remains undamaged. Significantly, none of the 5 residents have come to Police attention since.

At the commencement of this initiative, local officers launched a PACT (Police And Communities Together meeting) at the local community centre. Although initially, this meeting suffered from low attendance rates, the local residents group RAFT (Residents Association of Farringdon and Thirlmere) has now voluntarily taken ownership of the meeting, with local residents taking minutes and carrying out other administrative functions.

Conclusion

Having assessed our project both quantitatively and qualitatively, it appears that many of our successes mirror both the RESPECT agenda and the PSA targets, albeit 2 years ahead of government policy. Whilst the reduction in crime, and demand on both police and partners can be measured financially, the main beneficiaries are the residents of Farringdon Park; who can now live in a peaceful relatively crime free environment.

Whilst a high number of issues on the estate could have been successfully addressed by NIM, the wider aspects of crime prevention and sustainability could only be addressed by using a POP approach.

From a policing point of view, whilst the majority of our day to day tasks are NIM driven, it is worthy of note that by adopting a POP approach and relying on partnership working particularly at the analysis stage, **sustainable** results are proven possible.

Appendix 1

Reference List

Internet:

www.crimereduction.co.uk
www.popscenter.org
www.securedbydesign.com
www.respect.gov.uk

Publications:

Crime Prevention & Community Safety (Nick Tilley, Willan Publishing) 2005
Problem-orientated Policing & Partnerships (Karen Bullock, Rosie Erol, & Nick Tilley, Willan Publishing) 2006
National Community Safety Plan 2006-2009
Preston Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy 2005 (Preston Strategic Partnership)

Appendix 2

Key Partners

Community Gateway Association

University of Central Lancashire

Preston Youth Offending Team

Princes Trust

Preston Probation Service

Preston Drug & Alcohol Services

Victim Support

Lancashire Evening Post

Lancashire Partnership Against Crime

Lancashire Primary Care Trust

Local Councillors

Preston Youth Services

Brockholes Wood Junior School

RAFT : Local Residents Association

One Voice : Neighbourhood Management Scheme

Friends of Brockholes Wood

Preston Fire & Rescue

Lancashire Ambulance Service

Preston City Council Cleansing/Highways/Parks Department

Section 4: Endorsement by Senior Representative

Please insert letter from endorsing representative:

Checklist for Applicants:

1. Have you read the process and application form guidance?
2. Have you completed all four sections of the application form in full including the endorsement from a senior representative?
3. Have you checked that your entry addresses all aspects of the judging criteria?
4. Have you advised all partner agencies that you are submitting an entry for your project?
5. Have you adhered to the formatting requirements within the guidance?
6. Have you checked whether there are any reasons why your project should **not** be publicised to other police forces, partner agencies and the general public?
7. Have you saved you application form as a PDF attachment and entitled your message 'Entry for Tilley Awards 2007' before emailing it?

Once you are satisfied that you have completed your application form in full please **email it to Tilleyawards07@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk**. Two hard copies must also be posted to Alex Blackwell at Home Office, Effective Practice, Support & Communications Team, 6th Floor, Peel Building (SE Quarter), 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF.