



Home Office

Crime Reduction & Community Safety Group

Tilley Awards 2008 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 tilleyawards08@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

All entries must be received by noon on **Friday 25th April 2008**. 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 or alex.blackwell@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

Section A: Application basics

1. Title of the project: **Operation Jacket**
2. Key issue that the project is addressing e.g. Alcohol related violence: **Graffiti**

Author contact details

3. Name of application author: **Police Sergeant Terry Scoble 566**
4. Organisation submitting the application: **Avon and Somerset Constabulary**
5. Full postal address: **Portishead Police Station, South Avenue, Portishead, Bristol, BS20 7BZ**
6. Email address: **terry.scoble@avonandsomerset.police.uk**
7. Telephone number: **01275 845975**

Secondary project contact details

8. Name of secondary contact involved in the project:
9. Secondary contact email address:
10. Secondary contact telephone number:

Endorsing representative contact details

11. Name of endorsing senior representative from lead organisation: Chief Inspector Nick Walker

12. Endorsing representative's email address: nick.walker@avonandsomerset.police.uk

13. For all entries from England & Wales please state which Government Office or Welsh Assembly Government covers your area e.g. GO East Midlands:

14. Please mark this box with an X 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 B: Summary of application - In no more than 400 words use this space to provide a summary of your project under the stated headings (see guidance for more information).

Scanning:

Portishead is a relatively wealthy town that still prides itself on Victorian values. Crime is low and confidence in Policing is consequently high. In particular, the local Beat Team had had significant impact upon anti-social behaviour in the town and had achieved a 28% reduction in 2006. During the late summer of 2006 there was a marked increase in graffiti. The graffiti took the form of 'tags' as opposed to 'artwork' and concerns were raised by numerous sources. Graffiti was highlighted as the single-most important local concern and costs exceeded £30K. There was a feeling of 'If it looks bad – then it probably is'.

Analysis:

Graffiti has historically been under-reported and the Police have been ineffective at catching offenders. To successfully analyse the problem we needed to encourage reporting. By tasking Officers to seek out victims and through contact with community organisations including Neighbourhood Watch, the Local Action Team, Portishead Town Council, the Chamber of Commerce and Secondary School we were able to acquire an accurate picture. A high-profile media campaign also encouraged residents to report graffiti.

Graffiti was recorded and photographed and from that we were able to systematically analyse the trends. Using the Problem Analysis Triangle we established key facts and reliable suppositions. This information was crucial to the subsequent investigation.

Response:

We focussed on intelligence gathering, innovative investigation techniques and partnership working. The investigation relied upon continued accurate offence-recording; the use of covert surveillance and research of the internet and monitoring social networking sites used by the young people. Technical problems hampered the covert surveillance and a close liaison with the Council prompted changing the street-lighting to enable enhanced footage of the main offender and lead to the subsequent arrest. Research on the internet trapped another offender. These 2 offenders probably accounted for in excess of 300 attacks and 80% of the entire graffiti.

Assessment:

Central to the success of Operation Jacket was accurate reporting of offences, without which, the *analysis* stage would have had limited effect and could have adversely affected the necessary response. Timely and effective use of the media was key to maintaining confidence in the ability of the Police to deal with the problem. Use of the internet proved extremely effective but relied upon lateral thinking and knowledge of current street culture. Better forethought as to the likely results that could be yielded from covert surveillance could have brought an earlier resolution to the investigation.

State number of words: 399

Section C: Description of project - Describe the project in no more than 4,000 words. Please refer to the full guidance for more information on what the description should cover, in particular section 12.

Scanning:

Portishead is a thriving commuter town on the outskirts of Bristol with a population exceeding 20,000 and expanding at a rapid rate. The greatest expansion in housing is in the Marina area which has attracted wealthy young professionals working in Bristol as well as affluent, retired folk. The marina itself is the home to many yachts and boats. The relative affluence of the town has attracted professional footballers and celebrities to take residence too. It is listed as being in the top 7 most affluent places in the United Kingdom.

Portishead has seen house prices soar considerably and, although receptive to the new investment, is proud of its Victorian traditions and 'village' ethos and values. This is borne out by the unspoilt Lake Grounds and business frontages and annual community events such as the Victorian Street Fayre, the turning-on of the Christmas lights and the carnival, all of which are well-supported by residents.

Historically Portishead has enjoyed low crime levels and the modern blight of anti-social behaviour is under control and at an acceptable level for both the 'victims' and 'offenders'. Youth facilities are there but not in abundance and, as is with most other areas in the country, there is still a hard-to-reach group who face social and educational exclusion; are relatively deprived and are invariably responsible for low-level criminality such as graffiti, other criminal damage, shoplifting, anti-social behaviour and recreational drug and alcohol abuse. In Portishead this group are relatively contained and enjoy a healthy respect for, and interaction with, the local Police. These youths were referred to by the Beat Team as 'street kids'.

The problem of graffiti was first identified in the autumn of 2006. The town, like most places, suffered infrequent attacks, the vast majority of which were unreported. In September 2006 a number of reports were made to Police by shop-keepers in the High Street. Over the next few weeks the frequency of reports increased, of concern were the number of shop premises that were repeat victims and quite clearly being systematically targeted.

Beat Managers and PCSOs on patrol were being frequently spoken to by the shop-keepers and local residents regarding the 'ugliness' of the town and I was approached by the Town Council and Chamber of Commerce about the same issue. Police Officers resident in the town also contacted me with their concerns and even the street kids were commenting about the problem. Letters were also written to the local papers complaining about the unsightly graffiti and a lack of Police action.

Officers were tasked to ascertain the full extent of the problem and photograph the graffiti. The results were disturbing in that, even though we were experiencing an unprecedented number of reports of criminal damage, the full extent was massively under-reported.

The summer prior to the attacks had seen a considerable effort from the Beat Team to deal with anti-social behaviour and we had achieved a 28% reduction in calls across the town as well as a 50% reduction in one area that was notorious for problem youths. The emerging graffiti problem threatened to derail our efforts and, once again, increase the fear of crime and general community unease. Indeed, the frequency and blatant nature of the graffiti attacks I interpreted as a challenge to the local Police and myself in particular. I felt that the Force's aim of increasing the trust and confidence of the public in the Police had been achieved through the summer yet we were now facing a problem that has historically always been difficult to deter and detect, and consequently the community were becoming increasingly frustrated and concerned. Graffiti has long been known to be one of the signal crimes that increase the public's fear of crime.

Two simple goals were formulated:

1. To put a stop to the problem
2. To catch and deal positively with offenders

Analysis:

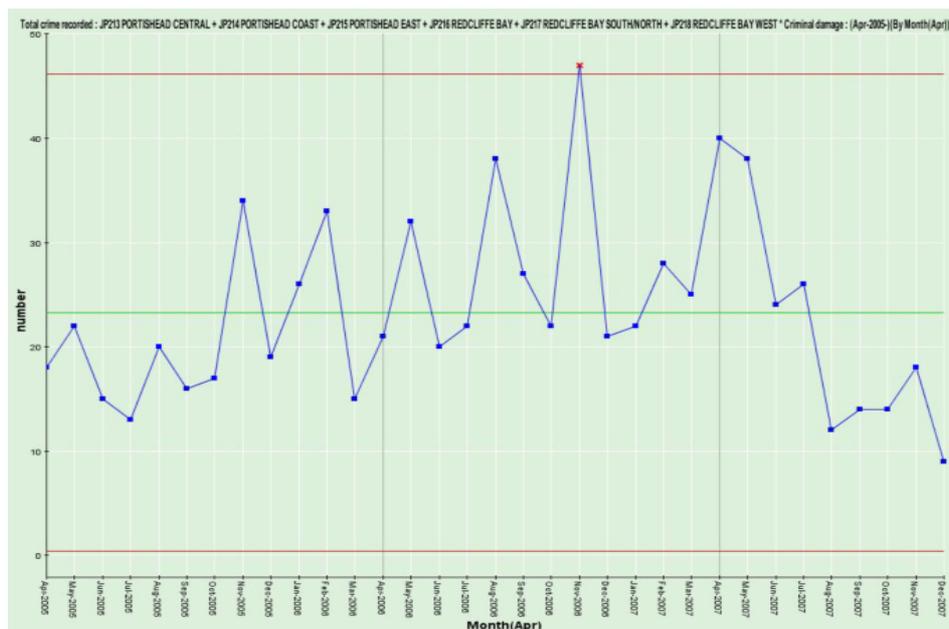
Crime statistics supported what we already knew in that we were facing an epidemic. This was not just a 'spike' in our crime figures, but a considerable increase that stayed at this new high level. Historically, graffiti was a problem that, due to the random nature of the crime, was near impossible to address. It was established very early that in order to deal successfully with the problem that we would need to be aware of the full extent of it. The implementation of high-visibility patrols or even plain-clothes patrols would have a limited effect on achieving the goals and would be resource-intensive so a more strategic, intelligence-lead approach was required. We were aware of some reported crimes but there were significant gaps in the reporting. The general feeling from the community was that there was little or no point in reporting the problem as there was little the Police could do about it. A significant number of those crimes that were actually reported were filed at source as having no reasonable lines of enquiry that could be pursued. In order to successfully analyse the problem and develop an effective response we pro-actively encouraged reporting as well as requesting the Crime Management Unit to allocate all reported graffiti attacks to the Beat Team for investigation. Reporting was encouraged in a number of ways:

1. Patrolling Officers were tasked to find graffiti and seek out victims for details of when the attack had taken place i.e.: was this old or new graffiti.
2. The local Secondary School was contacted and requested to report routine graffiti that appeared in toilets and on desks.
3. Community organisations including Neighbourhood Watch, the Local Action Team and the Chamber of Commerce were asked to inform their members of the need to report the problem.
4. A pro-active media campaign was started and people asked to report incidents.

All graffiti was photographed by the Beat Team and a dossier put together. The crime details and photographs were organised for ease of reference and annotated to highlight particular information that could be cross-referenced and patterns identified.

Another significant gap in our information and intelligence was identified. It was clear that we had achieved our desire for incidents to be reported, however, a large number of incidents were reported to the Council and not the Police. I met with a representative from North Somerset Council's (Parks and Open Spaces) and he informed me that he had also witnessed a marked increase in requests for cleaning graffiti off toilets, bins, gable-ends of private houses, shop doorways, sign-posts and children's play areas. Further meetings were arranged with the Council to regularly share the information and a more complete picture established.

Graph showing the number of reports of criminal damage in Portishead from August 2005 to December 2007



Notes

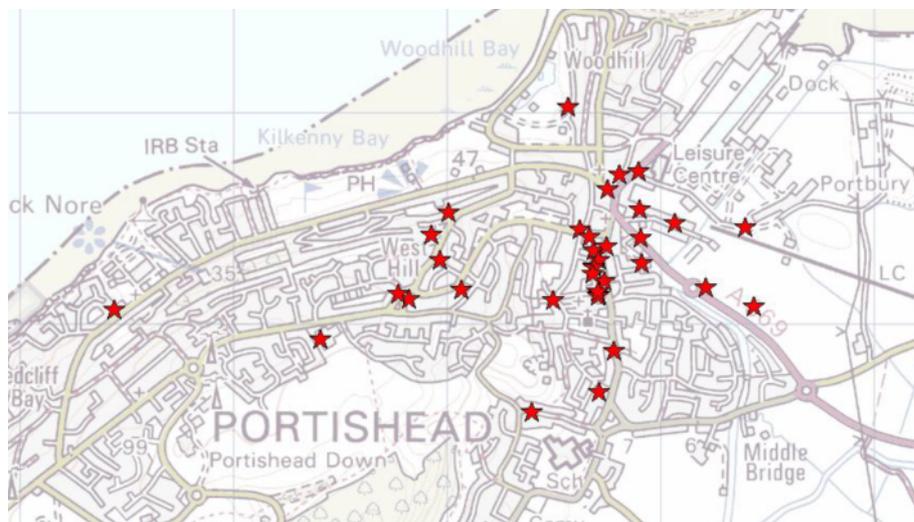
1. The graph shows all criminal damage and not just graffiti

2. *Note the large increase in attacks during the Autumn 2006*
3. *Note the dramatic decrease in reported damage following the arrest of the main offender in May 2007*

Through effective reporting and recording we were able to produce detailed spreadsheets showing the pattern of attacks. This included which 'tags' (slang for the actual piece of graffiti) were used most; which tags appeared at the same time as other tags; any variations in style of particular tags; which premises were favoured by particular tags; and what days and times of the day the 'tagging' (the act of daubing graffiti) took place. From analysis of the data and within the context of the Problem Analysis Triangle we were able to establish the following facts and reliable suppositions:

- There were approximately 20 different tags that had been used, some new and some old.
- There were 12 – 15 different offenders but unknown how many were still active.
- The most frequently targeted victims were businesses in and around the High Street.
- The most frequently targeted wall was in Worthington Walk which was 'hang-out' for young people and not in view of any CCTV.
- Three tags (MAZE, CELZ and PTV) usually appeared at the same time and with the same tool or pen and followed a route from Avon Way, High Street, Brampton Way to Roath Road. This was a virtual circular route; however, the offenders could reside anywhere on the circumference of that circle if they were starting the tagging from home.
- The tag MAZE was singularly the most frequently used and inevitably was the same style each time.
- The tags PTV and TA appeared in different hand-writing and styles and were likely to be being used by more than one person.
- The tag CORD followed a route from Redcliffe Bay to Gordano School and invariably was a sprayed stencil.
- Extensive research on the internet found no link between any of the tags and street culture or 'gangsta-rap' music (as a significant number of tags are).
- None of the more frequent and popular tags appeared within the local Secondary School, although were evident on routes to and from the premises and grounds.
- Thursday, Saturday and Sunday were the most popular days and offences generally occurred between 9pm and midnight.

Map showing reported damage to buildings in Portishead from September 2006 – March 2007



Notes

1. *The marked attacks suggest a circular route taken by the main offender*
2. *There is a cluster focussed on the High Street*
3. *It transpired that the offender did reside on the circumference of the circle*

From our suppositions it was concluded that, although we had a number of offenders causing random damage, there was likely to be a small core group who were fairly methodical in their attacks; using a small number of tags; following the same route and targeting the same premises.

Officers approached the street kids often seen in Avon Way area, High Street and in particular Worthington Walk. A

number of these young people had been engaged on diversion work with the Beat Team and were felt to be most likely to be responsible. From our conversations, the street kids were virtually unanimous in their dislike for the graffiti. From this revelation it was felt that the underlying cause of the problem was not something that should be addressed by implementing more diversionary programmes such as a graffiti wall or workshop, but in fact we were dealing with an element of young people who had not previously come into contact with the Police and this was likely to be an enforcement issue.

Consultation with our neighbouring Beat Teams in Avonmouth revealed that the tags were particular to Portishead and had not been seen in Bristol. This tended to rule out the large number of youths who resided in Bristol but socialised in Portishead.

Response:

With the emphasis of Policing shifting towards Safer, Stronger Neighbourhood Policing then the public's concerns needed to be foremost. I surmised that our response would need to be resourced from within the Portishead Beat Team due to other priorities and budget restraints within North Somerset. Shift changes for the Beat Officers were imposed as a short-term measure so that no overtime was incurred or other demands made upon District resources. Due to the nature of the problem it was clear that there would be minimal practical action we could take to prevent the problem and, as the *Analysis* stage had revealed so much information, we did not really want to prevent further occurrences. The offences were invariably following a particular and predictable pattern and, if were to achieve both goals, then it needed to continue. It was felt that it would be a matter of time and resolve in catching the offenders. The *Response* stage therefore focussed on enforcement and intelligence. Officers were tasked to pro-actively seek intelligence from the young people on the streets and, wherever possible, ensure it was the topic of discussion in their regular interactions. Early intelligence revealed:

- Initial thoughts regarding the tag 'PTV' were proved correct as we were told from a number of sources that this tag was an acronym shared by a number of graffiti-artists under the banner of 'Part Time Vandals'.
- The tag TA was an acronym for 'Tagging Antics'.
- The tag 'EDT' was to be interpreted by an inversion of letters with the 'E' rotated 90° clockwise to read 'M' and the 'D' rotated 90° anti-clockwise to read 'A'. The tag then read 'MAT'.

The intelligence was shared with the Secondary School and prompted key questions:

1. Were the same tags appearing on school premises?
2. Were the tags anyone's initials or name (Mat?)?
3. Did any of the tags or style of lettering appear on pupils' homework diaries, in particular those young people who we had frequent contact with?

From contact with the School we were able to establish with a fair degree of certainty that the culprits were not pupils at the school.

The *Analysis* stage had revealed that 'MAZE' was the most likely tag to be daubed on the wall in Worthington Walk. A business overlooking the location was approached and the request made to install a covert CCTV camera, which they agreed to do. The owner of the attacked wall was informed of the operation and asked to paint the wall over at strategic times as dictated by us. Initially a 24-hour video-recording device was installed. The initial set-up presented some major set-backs for the investigation:

- The first installation of the covert equipment was faulty and the only recorded use of the tag 'EDT' was never captured.
- The retrieval of evidence relied upon our Patrols witnessing the graffiti appearing and seizing the tape within 24 hours of when we thought the offence was committed. This relied upon patrols of the target area accurately recording when the wall was undamaged and then found damaged. (One recorded attack was lost this way)
- Retrieval of the tape relied upon the goodwill of the key-holder of the camera location, especially at weekends.
- Footage captured showed the offence being committed in full but the camera angle inhibited good pictures of the suspects.

Through regular contact with the Technical Support Unit a state-of-the-art DVD recorder was installed which enabled

11 days of continuous recording and a better window to retrieve footage of any attacks. The camera angle was altered to provide us with better pictures of suspects at the expense of witnessing the full offence being committed.

Patrols were tasked to the area so that we could narrow the window of attacks and save valuable time viewing endless hours of CCTV.

Police Officers who worked at Police Headquarters who resided in the town volunteered their services. Due to their relative anonymity we were able to use them in a covert plain-clothes mode at relevant times.

In the meantime, research continued via the internet and social net-working sites such as 'My Space' and, the younger version, 'BEBO'. Researching local youths revealed that a number of them had listed 'graffiti' as one of their interests. This information was shared with the school and homework diaries viewed for any corroboration. One young person had fortuitously posted photographs of his graffiti on his web-page and had even posted a picture of himself in his bedroom with his tag daubed on the wall behind him! The offender was arrested and dealt with for 29 offences. This young person was responsible for the tag 'CORD'. Maximising press coverage of this arrest was a ploy to inspire the public confidence that the Police were achieving early success in the investigation.

Whilst the covert CCTV was in operation offences were still being diligently recorded and photographed. The CCTV captured the same offender on 3 separate occasions daubing the MAZE tag on the wall. On each occasion the footage was retrieved and, simultaneously, Officers were tasked to check the established route for other attacks.

Footage and still photographs were distributed to the Secondary School, Police Officers and trusted young people. We were conscious that the location and existence of the camera had been kept secret but were also aware that although we had photographs of the offender, we were still unclear as to their identity. We were aware of the internal CCTV cameras used by McDonald's restaurant near to the target location. Their CCTV was extremely clear and after each captured attack, McDonald's footage was also seized for better pictures of the offenders. On each occasion filmed, the offender wore the same distinctive jacket (coincidental to the name of the operation). Details of the jacket were circulated to all Police Officers and PCSOs for stop searches to be carried out and any subsequent intelligence submitted. Unfortunately on no occasions did the offender visit McDonald's before or after the attacks and one particular youth was stop-checked frequently due to wearing an identical jacket. This youth had already been eliminated from the enquiry.

From the CCTV, staff at the Secondary School were now certain that the offender was neither a pupil nor an ex-pupil of the school.

At this point graffiti attacks were still occurring and, to an extent, increasing to a near nightly basis. Intelligence had drawn a blank as had our efforts to identify the offender in the footage. It was concluded that we needed better footage. Technical staff indicated that better pictures could be achieved by a change in street lighting from sodium to white light. A meeting was arranged with the Council and the necessary changes to the lighting implemented. Another attack by two offenders was captured and both were easily identified from still photographs. One of the offenders was the same suspect from the previous footage.

Following the early-morning arrest of the main offender, pens, graffiti reference books and personal art books were seized from their premises. The art books contained the tags that had been photographed on buildings in Portishead. As a result of the work in the *Analysis* stage and the ongoing documenting of offences, we were able to present compelling evidence to the offender and Solicitor. The offender subsequently admitted committing between 150 and 300 offences.

Our early analysis that prompted our suppositions were correct in that offender resided adjacent to Avon Way and favoured the route listed; was responsible for MAZE, CELZ and PTV; was responsible for certain consistent styles of MAZE; the tags were random words and were unconnected to any street culture; and they denied knowing any other graffiti artist. At least 6 other tags were identified as being in his own art book. The offender stated that he had 'copied' the tags he had seen as opposed to using the books as a design medium and then transferring these designs to the 'street'. I suspect that he was responsible for the other tags based upon the evidence we had and in total was responsible for 50% of the different tags in Portishead and approximately 80% of the entire graffiti in the town. The cost of the attacks had exceeded £30K.

Assessment:

The two goals established in the *Scanning* phase were both achieved. Admittedly we were unable to bring all offenders to justice; however, we were able to bring to justice the main offenders. Careful use of the media and the eventual public revelation that we were prepared to use covert surveillance and monitor the internet to detect these types of offences has virtually stopped the problem. Feedback from local businesses, Councillors and the public has been extremely positive and the trust and confidence in the Police's ability and enthusiasm to tackle local issues has been restored.

Evaluation of the operation has proved difficult to quantify. Had the problem been the result of boredom by young people then we would have considered more diversion work, partnership working with the Youth Service and the Youth Offending Team. However, the main offender was a 19-year-old college student who did it for 'fun'. Therefore this was a straight-forward intelligence-lead enforcement process. In the meantime, the Beat Team continues to work closely with the street kids through our daily interactions and diversionary activity programmes and regularly reinforce the message that graffiti will not be tolerated.

The *Response* which was derived from the *Analysis* had mixed fortunes: Use of the internet was very effective and is also proving effective for intelligence gathering on drug use and supply. Use of technical equipment, although ultimately delivering the success of the operation, needs to be fully tested to establish what results it is likely to yield as opposed to 'trial and error' as was the case with Operation Jacket. Had we eliminated those problems at an earlier stage the investigation would have been concluded earlier; less offences would have been committed and more offenders brought to justice.

The encouragement to report the offences proved crucial to building an accurate picture of what was happening, however, this was a gamble in that crime figures were skewed as a result (or more accurate – dependant upon your viewpoint). From crime statistics, subsequently produced, it shows that High Street, Portishead is the second most prevalent hot-spot for criminal damage in North Somerset. This is inaccurate due to the aforementioned reasons. From the increased reporting we were able to easily see trends and make accurate suppositions. These suppositions and consequent evidence gathering proved key to presenting the compelling evidence that prompted the admissions by the offender and his ultimate bringing to justice.

The key lesson learned from Operation Jacket is how much of an impact low-level crime has on a community and quality of life, and that by tackling this type of crime how much more confident the community are in reporting other minor issues. Traders, residents and the Town Council have commented on how much nicer the town is now looking. The Beat Team continues to monitor the 'hot-spots' and the social networking web-sites. Local businesses are now in the advanced stages of removing all of the graffiti which will make any future attacks easier to spot. A consistent message of a zero-tolerance Police response to graffiti is reinforced by the Beat Team.

Conclusion:

The success of Operation Jacket relied heavily upon the encouragement to victims to report the crimes. Capitalising on the respect gained from the public for our approach to tackling anti-social behaviour and through direct contact with our partners in the Secondary School, Local Action Team, local Council, Neighbourhood Watch, Chamber of Commerce and local youths we were able to gain an accurate insight into the full extent of the problem. With this information we were then able to analyse the trends which, in turn, dictated the correctly focussed responses. The response, although innovative in some respects, relied upon active co-operation and support by local businesses, Council, Secondary School and media. An important element was ensuring that key people and agencies were kept fully informed of ideas and developments. This was particularly crucial with repeat victims who, had they been allowed to become disillusioned with the relatively slow but meticulous Police investigation, would inevitably have failed to report further offences. This would have led to gaps in data and intelligence which could have impacted upon the reliability of the *Analysis* stage. Although using the local media was an important tool for the widespread sharing of general information to the public, victims and partners were 'taken into our confidence' and informed honestly and openly about the direction of the investigation. For example, the use of covert surveillance and patrols is often a closely-guarded secret with the Police Service, but with Operation Jacket this information was shared. Partners never broke that confidence and I believe that it was instrumental in the encouragement to provide the Police with information as well as affording us time to complete the investigation successfully.

Catch me if you can: they did

Report by **HEATHER PICKSTOCK**
heather.pickstock@archant.co.uk

NEWSLINES

Library opens

PILL's library is due to open again this week.

The library, at Crockern House, Underbanks, was forced to close on Friday following the failure of a soil pipe from the properties above the library.

Work to repair the damaged pipe is being carried out this week and it is hoped the library will be open again by Friday.

Customers wishing to borrow or return items may do so at any other North Somerset library.

Items may also be renewed by contacting 01934 624133.

North Somerset Council spokesman Richard Turner said: "We apologise for any inconvenience caused due to the need to undertake these urgent essential repairs."

Ron takes over

FORMER pub landlord Ron Hazelton has been elected as the new chairman of the Portishead Tourism Group.

Mr Hazelton, who used to run The Poncher and is also a town councillor, was elected at the group's AGM this month.

Dennis Miers, a Portishead in Bloom stalwart and town councillor, has been elected as vice chairman.

Keep secure

A PROLIFIC graffiti artist who admitted daubing his tag at hundreds of places across Portishead has been banned from carrying spray paint or marker pens in a public place.

Nathan Redman, aged 19, of Severn Road, Portishead, was caught spraying his tag at various sites across the town after police set up a covert camera operation.

The undercover operation came after Redman threw down the gauntlet to officers in the town, spraying the message 'catch me if you can.'

He was caught on four separate occasions over a number of months on the covert camera and when he appeared in court admitted three offences, with 42 taken into consideration.

He was given a 15 month community order, sentenced to carry out 30 hours of unpaid work and was prohibited from carrying paint or marker pens in public.

He was also ordered to pay £225 compensation. It is believed the student was actually responsible for up to 300 incidents of graffiti across Portishead.

Portishead Police Sergeant Terry Scoble said: "Young people need to realise what they consider to be art is a criminal offence."

"It costs society an awful lot of money to clear up and also makes the town look tatty and down at heel."

"When this particular individual issued the challenge to catch him if we could, he should have realised we would take it up."

"The covert camera operation will be continuing and anyone who chooses to deface Portishead will be caught."

which he had sprayed on his wall. When police arrested him he admitted 29 offences of graffiti across the town and was given a final warning.



▲ Portishead Police Sergeant Terry Scoble with the graffiti challenge 'catch me if you can.'

This is the second major arrest for police in their fight to crackdown on vandalism in Portishead.

Earlier this year a teenager from the town was cautioned after boasting about his graffiti on a teen website.

The 16-year-old had sprayed his tag on signs, walls and buildings across the town, taking pictures of his vandalism to feature on his MySpace page.

The youth was finally caught after police tracked him down through the internet and found a picture of him in his bedroom, standing in front of his tag

Want To Lose Weight, Stop Smoking, Control Your Fears And Phobias?

Cornish Hypnotherapy Provide A Unique Approach, Treatment Includes up to 12 months additional support - at no extra cost

Therapy tailored specifically for YOU for a FREE 20 minute consultation call Lesley on

Tel: 01934 413473

or visit www.cornish-hypnotherapy.co.uk

LET US TAKE THE STRESS OUT OF YOUR HOUSE MOVE

For a professional and efficient conveyancing service

Priding ourselves on caring, personal and individual attention.

Contact: Anna Webb

MURRAY ROACH
 Solicitors
 Clifford House
 59 High Street, Nailsea

FREE ON-SITE PARKING

Telephone: 01275 858266
Solicitors@murrayroach.co.uk

Kemps Jewellers
 Are Now Registered
Pawnbrokers

State number of words used: 3918

Section D: Endorsement by Senior Representative - Please insert letter from endorsing representative, this will not count towards your word or 1MB size limit restrictions.

This was a successful initiative, which following the careful collection of data and sensitive handling of community views, demonstrated a clear understanding of the issues. This enabled the planned activity to be intelligence led and partnership resources to be effectively deployed in targeted areas.

The commitment to joint working helped to build community cohesion and ensured this “signal” crime was tackled effectively. This also enhanced public confidence within the affected neighborhoods.

I fully support this application.

Chief inspector nick walker
North Somerset BCU

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 e.g. civil or criminal proceedings pending in relation to your project?
7. Have you inserted your project name as a footer note on the application form? Go to View-Header and Footer to add it.
8. Have you saved you application form as a word document and entitled your message ‘**Tilley 08 entry (followed by project name in brackets)**’ before emailing it?

Once you are satisfied that you have completed your application form in full please email it to Tilleyawards08@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk. One hard copy must also be posted to Alex Blackwell at Home Office, Effective Practice & Communication Team, 4th Floor, Fry Building (SE Quarter), 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF and be received by 25th April 2008.