



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.

Section A: Application basics

1. Title of the project: **Beechwood JDI Initiative**
2. Key issue that the project is addressing e.g. Alcohol related violence: **Reduction in criminal damage**

Author contact details

3. Name of application author: **Sergeant Graham Bell, Wirral BCU**
4. Organisation submitting the application: **Merseyside Police**
5. Full postal address: **Laird Street Neighbourhood
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7. Telephone number: **0151 777 2346**

Secondary project contact details

8. Name of secondary contact involved in the project: **Inspector Paul Harrison, Wirral BCU**
9. Secondary contact email address: **paul.harrison@merseyside.pnn.police.uk**
10. Secondary contact telephone number: **0151 777 2342**

Endorsing representative contact details

11. Name of endorsing senior representative from lead organisation: **Chief Superintendent Jon Ward, Wirral BCU**

12. Endorsing representative's email address: **jon.ward@merseyside.pnn.police.uk**

13. For all entries from England & Wales please state which Government Office or Welsh Assembly Government your organisation is covered by e.g. GO East Midlands: **Government Office North West**

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:

The Wirral Interim Strategic Assessment March 2007, determined that criminal damage offences in Wirral BCU accounted for 30.4% of all crime during the period assessed. Further examination was carried out to determine if a particular, defined problem or problem area could be identified and targeted to reduce offending levels. The data from 1st January – 30th April 2007 was scanned indicating the following:

Neighbourhood	
A1	476
A2	296
A3	85
A4	188
A5	523
A6	460
A7	307
A8	90
Total	2425

Top 5 BCU Beats	
A512	107
A515	80
A713	71
A416	63
A521	56

It was decided then that A512 beat would be targeted to reduce criminal damage.

Analysis:

The Beechwood Estate is almost exactly coterminous with A512 beat in Wirral BCU. Geographically, it is clearly defined and bordered by the M53 motorway and Bidston Hill. The estate is a deprived area (Type 49 Acorn classification) with low home ownership (57% of homes are owned by RSLs). The numbers of single parents is 3 times the national average, many do not work (33% unemployment) which inevitably leads to low family income and debt. The age profile of the area is very young and there are exceptionally high numbers of children.

Response:

An Analyst and Researcher were assigned to the project to work with partner agencies to determine the true nature of the problem. Local Authority Analysts whilst collating data on anti-social behaviour, also identified the area as a

regular 'Hotspot'. Community intelligence from statutory and business partners further strengthened the requirement for action but suggested a more holistic, community based approach to problem solving. It was decided to implement 14 recommendations based around The Jill Dando Institute model of:

- Increasing Effort
- Increasing Risks
- Reducing Rewards
- Reducing provocations (reasons)

The Ward based Neighbourhood Policing Model was altered providing an additional team led by a Dedicated Officer with 2 PCT&SO colleagues to concentrate on Beechwood and establish a firm community base.

Assessment:

During the 6 months there has been a 48.9% reduction in criminal damage offences in A512 beat compared with the previous 6 months.

Criminal damage on the estate has seen a 50.7% reduction between July December 2007 compared with the same period the previous year, reversing an upward trend.

Evidence gathering has improved developing a Neighbourhood Management methodology presently in use on all Wards in this Neighbourhood and being trialled for use BCU-wide.

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 11.

Scanning:

In the Wirral Interim Strategic Assessment, March 2007 a criminal damage hotspot on Beechwood (A512 beat) was highlighted. Dedicated staff (analyst and researcher) were appointed and the overall picture of criminal damage on that beat was examined. Long-term trends and more recent offences became apparent through the research and, from the data, an embedded problem was clearly evident.

Offences

Since the beginning of this year to the end of April there were 107 Criminal Damage offences committed in A512 beat, 27 more than the next busiest beat, A515, which had 80 offences.

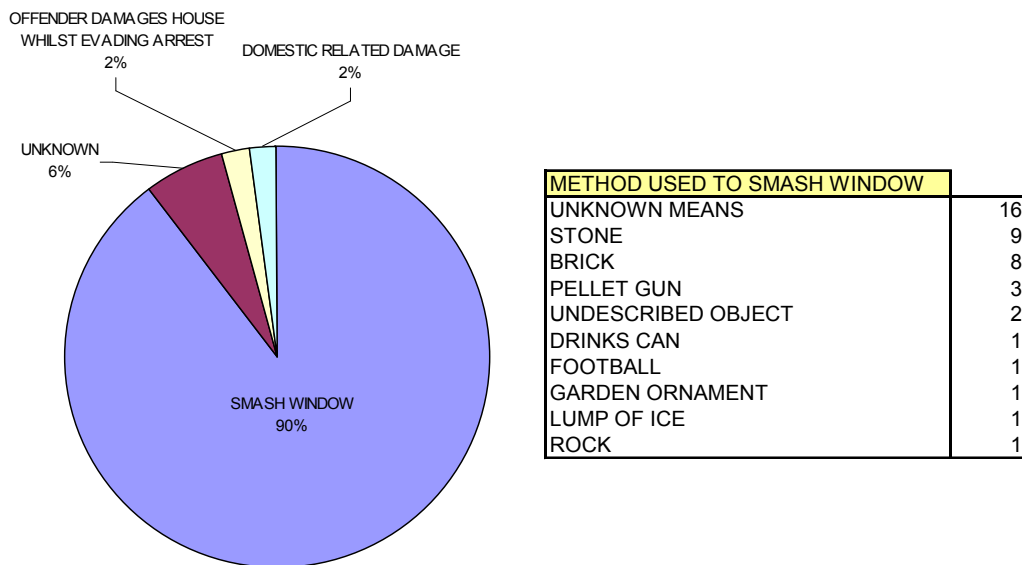
Of these offences, just over half (53%) involved Damage to a dwelling and 37% Damage to vehicles. The remaining offences were split, roughly evenly, between 'Criminal Damage Other', and 'Criminal Damage to a Building Other than a Dwelling' categories. Offences are similarly split on a BCU wide level with Damage to dwellings and vehicles making up the bulk of the offences, however when the BCU is taken as a whole Criminal Damage to vehicles is the overall highest category.

Damage to Dwellings

Of the Damage sustained by dwellings, the vast majority (90%) involved a window being smashed.

44 of the 49 incidents of damage to dwelling involved smashed windows, in one case damage was caused as the result of a domestic incident and in another a male attempting to evade arrest caused damage to the house. There were 3 incidents where the crime report does not contain enough detail to ascertain type and cause of damage.

The below chart shows the type of Damage to Dwelling, the accompanying table shows the methods used to smash a window.



It is clear that that the windows are usually smashed with either a stone or a brick.

Of the 49 instances of damage against a dwelling, 32 (65%) were properties belonging to Registered Social Landlords (RSL's).

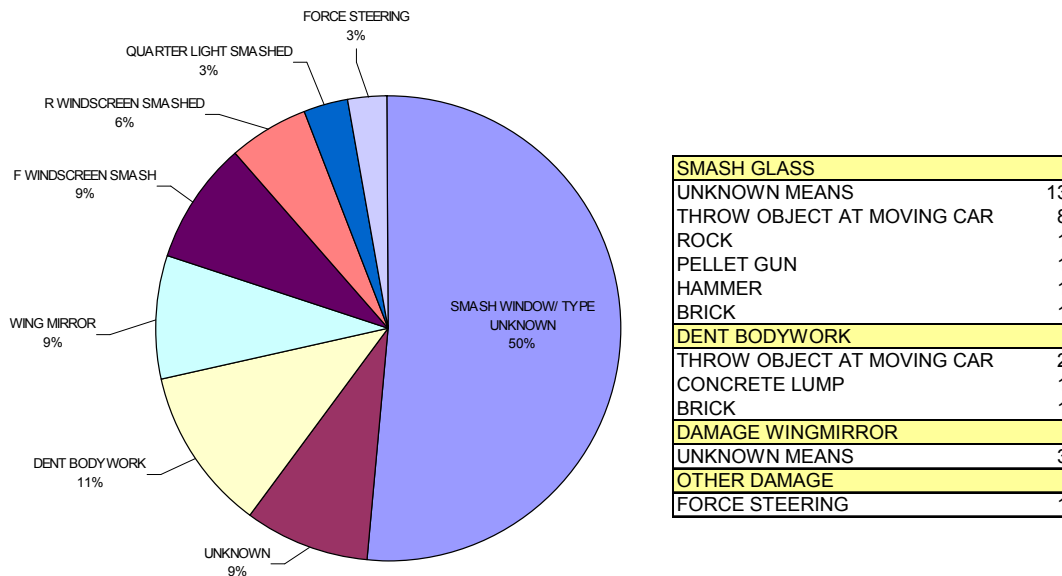
Damage to Vehicles

Of the Damage sustained by vehicles, the majority of offences (75%) also involve the smashing of a window.

25 of the 33 incidents of damage to vehicles involved smashed windows. In most cases it is not clear how the damage was caused, however where we do know it is through the use of a variety of implements.

In 10 cases vehicles were damaged following an object being thrown at them whilst moving. 8 windows were broken and 2 vehicles had bodywork damaged in this manner.

The below chart shows the type of Damage to vehicles, the accompanying table shows the methods used.



Smashed windows of dwellings and vehicles account for the vast majority of damage on the Estate. There are also several, smaller specific problems such as items been thrown at moving vehicles and Criminal Damage to bus stops contributing to the problem. Finding potential solutions to the smaller problems will help reduce overall levels of Criminal Damage, however the bigger problem of smashed windows will also need to be addressed.

Using comparable data from partners especially the local authority, the major RSL and residents/community associations the same incidents had been reported. Associated with all of these were the issues of gatherings of youths and other types of anti-social behaviour, the need for additional work by agents to repair and the general effect on the community as a whole. All of these were taken onto account and it was determined that simple enforcement was not the answer, having been tried in the past, but a more holistic, community based solution (or series of integrated solutions) was more appropriate.

In general terms the whole community had become victims. There was a need for a community focus on the entire issue not the small-scale approaches that had been taken in the past. A number of community meetings were held by Neighbourhood Police and staff from Wirral 'Respect' (the Local Authority Anti-Social Behaviour Team) to determine the thoughts of the community. There was a groundswell of opinion that the problem was real; it affected more than just the 'victims' and the solution lay with a number of parties, including them. It was also accepted that one issue was community members not coming forward with information to assist in the crime and disorder investigations due to a perceived lack of trust in local policing, little opportunity to contact officers face-to-face and a fear of reprisal.

Throughout this consultation phase it also became apparent that there were unresolved issues regarding areas of responsibility for the RSLs and the local authority e.g. the council still retained responsibility for most open spaces and recreational areas, but not all. The subsequent confusion led to grass/trees not being cut and litter not removed. These factors impacting on the appearance of the area and the degree of responsibility the residents had.

Analysis:

Having determined the types of offences which were prevalent, further studies were carried out to pinpoint the days and times when offences were most likely, repeat locations and repeat victims. The resulting profile was then used to provide a start-point for any subsequent activity and a focus for the types of activity (recommendation) that would be likely to succeed.

The top 10 locations identified as suffering more than 4 offences each, accounted for 62% of criminal damage on A512 beat. It was thought that by trying to tackle damage at those locations we can aim to reduce considerably the incidents as a whole on the estate. The top 5 of those locations were:

Road Name	
Newdales Close	12
School Lane	8
Bidston Village Road	7
Beechwood Drive	7
Arley Close	5

A planned **Environmental Visual Audit (EVA)** was carried out on 5th May 2007 paying particular attention to repeat locations. The EVA was carried out with a view to identifying the crime generators, attractors and enablers in the area considering the following topics

Generators:	Attractors:	Enablers:
Nearby amenities (shops, off licences, fast food outlets etc.) Nearby open spaces Thoroughfares	Void and temporarily unoccupied houses Debris and rubble	Natural surveillance CCTV Overgrown vegetation Inadequate lighting Broken fencing

Additionally examples of environmental deterioration (and evidence of crime) such as graffiti, abandoned vehicles, fly tipping, vandalised street furniture and signs of substance misuse were noted. These are indications of a lack of guardianship, in itself an enabler.

The table illustrates the results in the top 5 locations:

	Newdales Close	School Lane	Bidston Village Road	Beechwood Drive	Arley Close
GENERATORS					
Nearby shops					
Open spaces					
Thoroughfare					
Paths in & out					
ATTRACTORS					
Void property					
Rubble etc					
ENABLERS					
Little natural surveillance					
No CCTV					
Vegetation overgrown					
Inadequate lighting					
Broken fencing					
Environmental deterioration					

In almost all cases examined pathways in and out of the road or the fact that the road is a thoroughfare feature. These act as both a generator bringing people to the area for a legitimate purpose and an enabler for offenders, providing easy escape or detection avoidance. The pathways provide ideal escape routes for offenders and negate the positive aspects of a high level of natural surveillance, good lighting and a lack of overgrown vegetation on the affected streets. It explains why offenders do not feel the need to conceal their actions nor feel that committing damage is risky as they can evade detection and detention quickly and easily.

Previous 'Problem Solving' Initiatives

Until 2007 Laird Street Neighbourhood was organised and managed following the Neighbourhood Policing Model presently in use within Merseyside Police. Each Neighbourhood is split on geo-political lines following Ward boundaries, each with a single Dedicated Constable supported by PCS&TO colleagues. Beechwood, although as earlier described is geographically separate from the rest of the Neighbourhood is politically attached to Bidston & St James Ward but is a separate community. As such Beechwood had a Dedicated Officer who had responsibility for a very large, mixed and disparate group of communities. This was partly responsible for the policing focus to be centred elsewhere and any initiatives were not solely concentrated on Beechwood. The resultant lack of 'buy-in' from the residents did not help any initiatives to succeed.

Several short-term initiatives were attempted on the estate which all evidenced some early success. These were generally targeted around periods when youth disorder/damage are more likely e.g. Halloween. Each one achieved an objective of reducing the expected 'spike' in calls for service and offences. However, none achieved the goal of reducing the number of calls for service, specifically relating to youth disorder and damage.

A management decision was taken to realign the boundaries along community lines as opposed to geo-political boundaries. Although this meant the redistribution of staff beyond the accepted model, support was gained from Councillors, Community Leaders and Wirral Command Team. This allowed the estate to have its own identifiable team of dedicated officers. This has broken down a number of barriers and allowed the officers to take a firm role in ensuring the delivery of this project both from a police (and performance) standpoint but also to continue to engage with partners and, more importantly manage their continued engagement with us and the process.

Enforcement Activities

A number of activities have been attempted on the estate in the past. Most have been targeted to specific events or project periods of high demand. Despite a short-time success in the increase in detections and reduction of offences, none have lasted more than a week. The knock-on effect of deploying staff from elsewhere within the Area/Neighbourhood has, in each case, detrimentally affected the offending rate and detection rate there. There have been no long-term benefits of outright enforcement activity.

There have however been some successes in the utilisation of anti-social behaviour legislation (criminal and civil) excluding offenders from parts of the estate. These tend to be limited in scope and to target youths outside the main offender age group and again require enforcement by Dedicated and knowledgeable staff.

Offenders

Offenders responsible for criminal damage offences on the Beechwood Estate have been researched and identified. The vast majority of offenders live within the estate or are visitors to residents. The offenders who do live on Beechwood do not necessarily live on the actual streets where offences occur but live a few streets away. Often the area immediately around their home address is free from damage. This would suggest that a localised education campaign aimed at offenders and the parents of offenders might have an impact.

The maximum age of offenders was 20 years and the majority of offenders were aged between 13 and 16 years.

In a national survey 26% of criminal damage offenders interviewed in Beechwood gave their reason for committing the offence as "being drunk", 23% because they were bored and 18% for "the buzz". This immediately suggests solutions should encompass elements of restricting access to alcohol and providing youth diversionary activities as an alternative "buzz" and preventing boredom.

Solutions

Taking into account:

- The full extent of the issue
- The location(s) affected
- The causes and underlying conditions
- The desire by members of the community to effect change
- The desire by statutory and voluntary partners to effect change
- Analysis of previous attempts to minimise the problem by Police unilateral 'problem solving'
- Analysis of enforcement activity demonstrating short term and limited success
- Offenders and their offending history

It was decided by meetings with representatives of the Local Authority, statutory and voluntary partnerships, residents and residents associations that a more holistic approach to problem solving seeking long term solutions to the problems faced was the way forward. The following

Recommendations based on the Jill Dando Institute Model were suggested.

SHORT TERM

Recommendation 1:

Implement a Section 30 Order

Recommendation 2:

Make targets less readily accessible

- a) Issue Crime prevention advice
- b) Liaise with building site operators – better fencing & reduce access to ammunition

Recommendation 3:

Use temporary formal surveillance

- a) Place FIDO van in strategic locations
- b) Bid for use of council portable/fixed CCTV Units

Recommendation 4:

Attempt to increase detection rates – consider CSI for all criminal damage offences

Recommendation 5:

Reduce anonymity of offenders – publicise offenders convicted of criminal damage at venues around the estate.

Recommendation 6:

Discourage imitation – arrange rapid repair/immediate clean-up

Recommendation 7:

Restrict access to alcohol

- a) Operation Martin
- b) Highlight offenders to off-licence staff
- c) Uniquely mark alcohol from each outlet
- d) Education process for parents re.consequences
- e) Make whole estate an Alcohol Free Zone

Recommendation 8:

Increase awareness of consequences of criminal damage

- a) School contact programme to engage with youths
- b) Implement competition(s) in schools to highlight negative aspects

Recommendation 9:

Other Measures

- a) Use Damage car & Closure Team to manage reporting process
- b) Liaise with BBHA on reporting & repair policy

MEDIUM - LONG TERM

Recommendation 10:

Impose sanctions on offenders

- a) Pursue ABC's, ASBO's & ASBOCC's against persistent offenders
- b) With CST & RSL ensure tenancy agreements of offenders are adhered to – plan evictions & publicise successes

Recommendation 11:

Control access to targets

- a) Restrict escape routes from residential streets
- b) Curtail use of residential streets as thoroughfares to local amenities

Recommendation 12:

Provide alternative diversionary activities for youths, particularly at peak times

Recommendation 13:

Increase formal surveillance

Response:

Dedicated officers were tasked to begin a programme of activity focussing on each recommendation, working with partners to ensure consistency of delivery. In the initial stage this did appear to be a predominantly police driven activity but through a series of meetings with partners and other community agencies barriers soon broke down. The obvious benefits of a full-time Dedicated Constable with their own team of PCS&TO colleagues, backed up by Neighbourhood Support and Neighbourhood Patrol Officers when needed, seemed to be a winning formula. The community members now had an identifiable police representative who was able to build up knowledge and expertise about the community.

An initial problem was collating information about the progress of each recommendation as activities developed. A simple process was developed of 'activity sheets', one for each recommendation, stored on the Neighbourhood 'Team Drive', to be completed at the end of each shift. This proved to be staffing intensive so the focus changed to a single sheet for the Ward, all data collated weekly and transferred onto the activity sheets. Since that early start, this system has now become a 'Neighbourhood Management System' used on each Ward to collect data on performance, intelligence, activity and tasking by supervisors. It is also used to collate information on 'Citizen Focus' themes and is currently being further developed and trialled for potential rollout BCU and perhaps even Force wide.

The information collated on the activities is critically evaluated and the progress of each recommendation reviewed on at least a weekly basis. Despite early optimism some of the recommendations, although valid from an analysis point of view, have not been continued on grounds of impracticability, legal constraints (including Planning Legislation) and cost. All of these are fully documented and the reasons for not continuing explained.

Those discontinued are:

Recommendation 1 – Section 30 Order – not supported by partners in the Joint Agency Group and Junior Joint Agency Group (in several meetings) as their data suggested that the critical areas were elsewhere.

Recommendation 5 – Reduce anonymity of offenders – Legal constraints due to age of offenders.

Work still continues on the other recommendations but there have been some successes:

Recommendation 2 - Patrolling officers in regular contact & consultation with operators of building sites. New protocols agreed and Operation Seahog constantly updated. Access to sites is virtually eliminated and 'ammunition' is routinely unavailable.

Recommendation 3 - FIDO/Surveillance van not used – other measures reduced crime at locations. In order to improve levels of communication with the community a 'Community Mobile Police Station' (CMPS) was placed on the estate for 3 months. The CMPS had an enquiry counter and an interview room and was kept open for several hours each day so that members of the public could drop-in. Other voluntary groups and the 'Respect' Team also opened

the station to use it as a community focus. The outside of the station was protected by CCTV which also picked-up attacks on nearby buildings and was responsible for assisting in arrest and conviction of 3 persons for criminal damage and 2 for burglary.

Recommendation 4 – Area policy altered to require attendance of CSI at all damage offences on Beechwood. Detection rate increased by 11.5%.

Recommendation 6 – A protocol has been established with ‘StreetScene’ (local Authority agents) and the Beechwood & Ballantyne Housing Association (RSLs) to carry out clearance and clear-up activities (including graffiti removal) as soon as available. Patrolling officers on seeing damage of this nature would contact the organizations directly and organize the work to be carried out. This was over and above the local authority pledge to remove ‘offensive’ graffiti with 24 hours. This has created a positive difference in the way young residents view and takes care of their surroundings.

Recommendation 7 – Regular contact with off-licence staff and management coupled with enforcement activity has reduced the opportunities for young people to access alcohol. No marking policy as yet but different outlets within the estate are now using identifiable carrier bags so that the supplier can be identified. A leaflet campaign to target adults who buy alcohol for young people has been carried out with some positive feedback. Still awaiting Council decision on ‘alcohol-free zone.’

Recommendation 8 – The school contact programme is now in full flow with officers taking part in lessons as part of national curriculum. Dedicated officers have been trained in presentation skills to facilitate further developments.

Recommendation 9 – Area policy changed to restrict closure rights for criminal damage crimes to the ‘Damage Team’. Damage reporting now carried out by the housing association directly, not by tenants. Reduced numbers of false reports.

Recommendation 10 – One family moved off estate utilising the Family Intervention Scheme, both sons now ASBO targets. 2 Acceptable Behaviour Contracts signed. 2 Anti-Social Behaviour Injunctions taken out.

Recommendation 11 – Funding still being sought through ‘Alley gate’ process to block off 3 footways. Residents advised re cutting back of bushes & trees. Work organised in public areas by voluntary group managed by local authority & housing association.

Recommendation 12 – Number of diversionary activities carried out on the estate. The most effective were at Halloween and ‘Mischief Night’ when the usually high number of calls for service for ASB related incidents were reduced to zero.

Recommendation 13 – CCTV cameras on new builds, schools and local authority owned/managed buildings in the process of being linked to Safer Wirral guided broadband scheme.

Assessment:

Impact

Using data taken from crime recording software, Local Authority youth disorder databases and community intelligence and feedback

During the 6 months that the JDI initiative has been running on the Beechwood (1st July – 31st December 2007) there has been a 48.9% reduction in Criminal Damage offences in A512 beat compared to the previous 6 months.

This is in the context of a general decrease in Criminal Damage in the BCU, according to trend. The rest of Wirral saw a decrease of 28.6%

Seasonal trends notwithstanding A512 saw an additional 20.3% decrease on the preceding 6 months compared to the rest of Wirral.

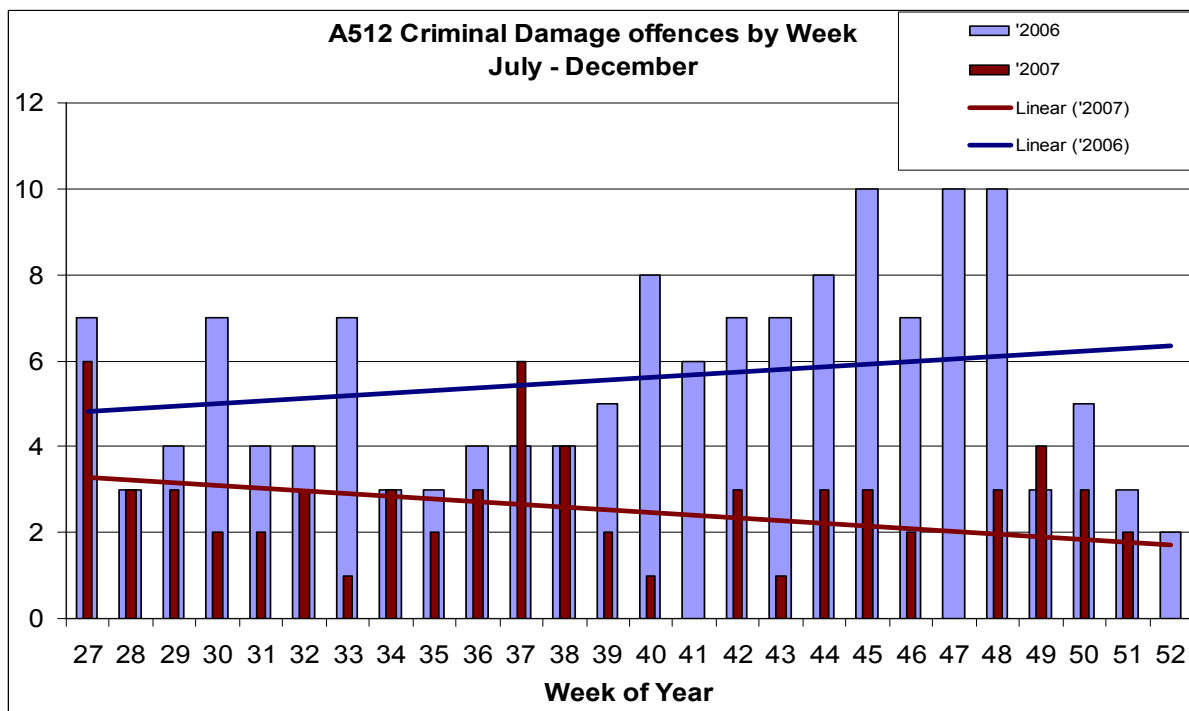
Similarly, Criminal Damage on the Beechwood has seen a 50.7% reduction between July – December 07 compared with the same period in 2006.

Again, the rest of Wirral also experienced a decrease compared to the same period the previous year, of 32.7%.

A512 therefore saw an additional 18% reduction on the previous year compared to rest of Wirral.

The below graph shows Criminal Damage offences on the Beechwood Estate during the first 6 months the JDI Initiative was running (July – December 07) compared to the same period in 2006.

The trend lines indicate that whilst the trend was upwards in 2006, in 2007 during the JDI Initiative the trend is downward.



It is acknowledged that levels of Criminal Damage on the Beechwood would have reduced anyway in line with seasonal trends and the rest of Wirral. The above figures suggest that the Beechwood experienced a reduction above and beyond that which would have happened naturally.

Repeat locations

5 repeat streets were identified as suffering the worst of the Damage on the Estate.

Environmental Visual Audits (EVA's) were conducted paying particular attention to repeat streets. In many cases reasons for repeat victimisation were apparent and the recommendations aimed to tackle these.

The below chart shows the top 5 repeat locations and numbers of offences in the 6 months preceding the start of the JDI initiative, compared to the 6 months the initiative has been running.

Repeat Location	Pre – JDI	Post - JDI
Newdales Close	12	3
School Lane	8	3
Bidston Village Road	7	4
Beechwood Drive	7	3
Arley Close	5	2

There has been a reduction in all of the repeat locations.

There is no apparent displacement of offences to other roads on the Estate. During the period the initiative has been running only 3 roads have suffered more than 4 offences and none more than 5.

Did the implementation of JDI recommendations cause the reduction?

Some case studies.

Beechwood Drive. Analysis found that problems most likely stemmed from abundance of rubble & flimsy fencing found at a new development of houses on this road. On 26/07/07 the site manager was visited and advised. Site was revisited on 01/08/07 and fencing found to be improved and much of the 'ammunition' removed. Since 01/08/07 there have been no damage to homes under construction, or nearby homes. Offences reported (x2) are domestic related & graffiti.

Relationship developed between Officers and Site Manager leading to a flow of intelligence.

Conclusion – JDI recommendations have led to the reduction in offences.

School Lane suffered a problem with Damage to vehicles. EVA shows road comprised of large semi-detached/detached houses set back from the road, screened by hedges. Road is a shortcut to the bus stop on main road and the Tesco Store so has foot traffic. Vehicles parked on road had no natural surveillance.

On 26/07/07 residents visited by CSO's and advised to park vehicles on driveways if possible, or where visible from house. 3 offences since then, only 1 involving damage to a vehicle (parked on the street).

Conclusion – JDI recommendations have led to the reduction in offences.

Newdales Close – Turning space at end of road with alleyway providing quick escape, providing ideal place for youths to congregate. Not overlooked on 3 sides, house on 4th side subject to repeat damage.

Victim living in the house repeatedly damaged has moved out. House now stands vacant & boarded up.

Conclusion – Not a success. JDI recommendations did not lead to the reduction in offences.

Halloween & Bonfire night.

The week encompassing Mischief Night, Halloween and Bonfire Night the end on October/beginning of November is traditionally a busy period with regards to Criminal Damage and ASB. As part of the Youth inclusion activities being run on the Estate, this year two youth discos were run on 30th and 31st October at the Ballantyne Community Centre and Beechwood Social Club. Local businesses donated prizes and the event was well attended with approx 100youths attending the first event and 150 the second. Both discos ran between 1800 – 2130hrs.

Advice was also issued to local retailers regarding selling flour/eggs to youths prior to the night.

Between 27/10/07 – 07/11/07 there were 4 offences of Criminal Damage, only one of which occurred at the time the Discos were running. Between the same dates last year there were 16 offences.

Similarly, in 2006 there were 34 calls reporting ASB during the above period, whereas this year there were 15. 2 of these occurred when the discos were running.

Change in other types of Crime.

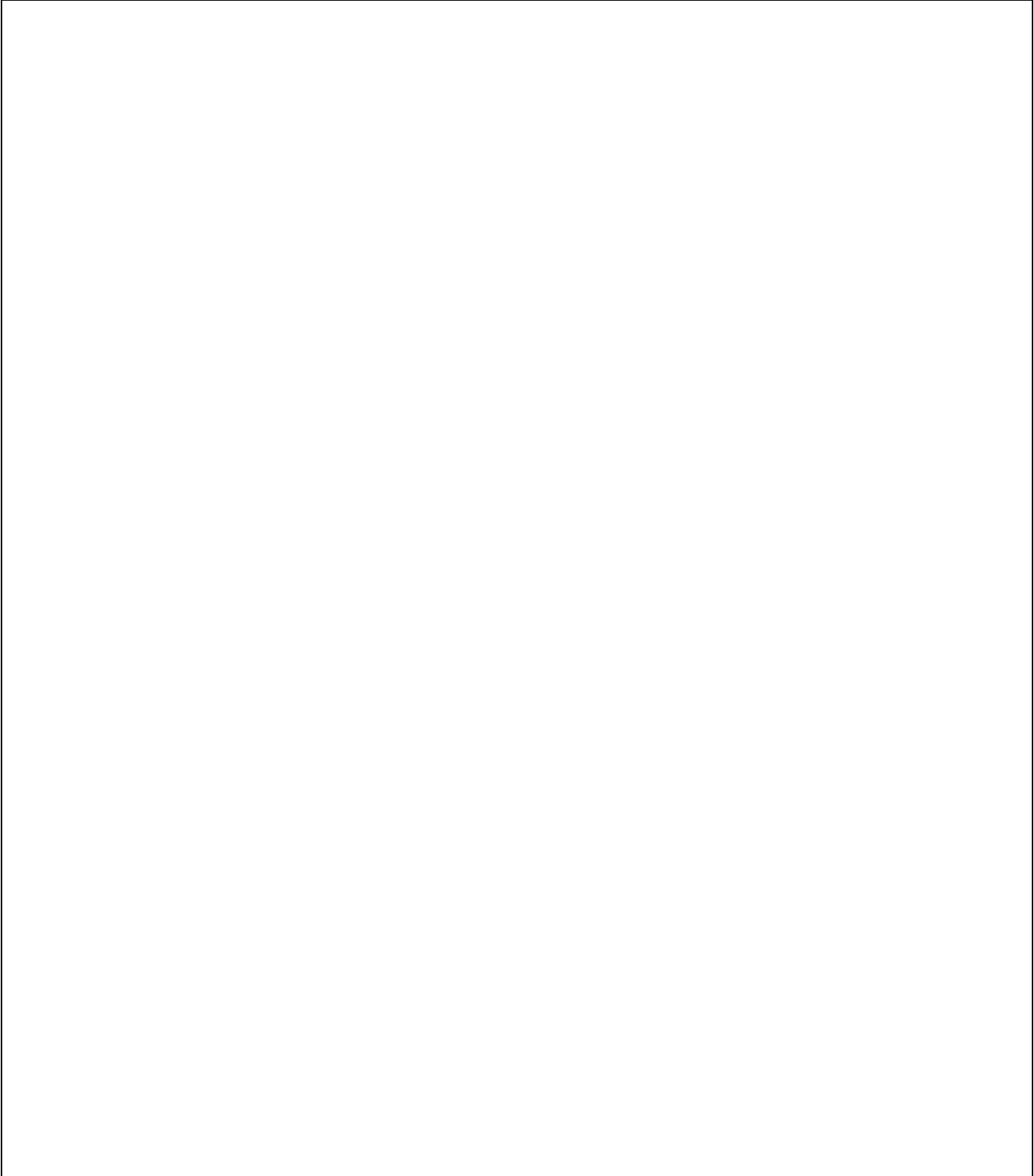
Anti Social Behaviour has reduced by 32.6% during the period the Initiative has been running so far compared to the same period in 2006. ASB in the rest of Wirral reduced by 19.9%, meaning ASB in the Beechwood Estate reduced by an additional 12.7%.

Autocrime on the Beechwood Estate has reduced by 21% during this period, compared to last year. The rest of Wirral also saw a decrease of 30.4%

Other benefits

Partner agencies have formally committed to protocols on crime reporting, speedy repairs and data sharing. This will allow sustainability of engagement should staff change.

State number of words used: 3997



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

M E M O R A N D U M

From: Chief Superintendent Jon Ward, Area Commander, Wirral
Date: 18th April, 2008
Subject: TILLEY AWARDS – BEECHWOOD JDI INITIATIVE

I am absolutely delighted and have no hesitation in giving this application my strongest support.

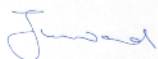
The Beechwood Estate was suffering significant crime and antisocial behaviour problems which were out of step with the rest of the Wirral. The Estate is in a deprived area with low home ownership and single parents being three times above the national average. 33 per cent unemployment and those in work had low family income.

Once identified as a problem, this unique partnership approach got to the route cause of the issues. We used some innovative methods of analysis including principles learnt through master classes with the Jill Dando Institute.

This really was a multi agency problem solving approach including partner agencies and the community.

The results speak for themselves: there has been a 50 per cent reduction in criminal damage and this includes an extra 20 per cent reduction compared to the rest of the Wirral. In addition, antisocial behaviour has decreased and, most importantly, there is an improved "feel good factor" on the estate.

In conclusion, I commend this application to you as a great example and one from which a lot of best practice can be disseminated.



Jon Ward
Chief Superintendent
Area Commander

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.