



# 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](mailto:tilleyawards08@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk).

All entries must be received by noon on **Friday 25<sup>th</sup> 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: Bridging the Gap
2. Key issue that the project is addressing : Perceptions of the Police linked with youth crime and disorder.

#### **Author contact details**

3. Name of application author: Sergeant David Knowles
4. Organisation submitting the application: Hampshire Constabulary
5. Full postal address: The Bridge Safer Neighbourhood Police Team  
Gosport Police Station  
South Cross Street  
Gosport  
Hampshire  
PO12 1ES
6. Email address: david.knowles@hampshire.pnn.police.uk
7. Telephone number: 08450 454545 extn 753183 Work mobile 07896 130393

#### **Secondary project contact details**

8. Name of secondary contact involved in the project: Ms Sam Mitchell, Gosport Borough Council
9. Secondary contact email address: sam.mitchell@gosport.gov.uk
10. Secondary contact telephone number: 02392 584242

### **Endorsing representative contact details**

11. Name of endorsing senior representative from lead organisation: ACC Simon Cole

12. Endorsing representative's email address: simon.cole@hampshire.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: GO South East

**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).***

### **Bridging the Gap.**

The Bridge Project is based in the Police beat area of Bridgemary in the Borough of Gosport in Hampshire. This name was chosen for two reasons; the word "bridge" related the initiative directly to the area it sought to develop but more importantly, reflected a desire to renew the bridge between the Police and the community.

### **Scanning**

Increasing reports of intimidating behaviour by youths in 2005, led to a study of issues in Bridgemary; Police databases were scanned, and a detailed survey was conducted with 1800 residents, which gathered information on Policing issues. With research on local demographics, an Environmental Visual Audit, a public meeting, plus youth surveys by the Council, the Youth Service and Police; a baseline of data was achieved. Additional surveys were conducted in Bridgemary College.

### **Analysis**

The nature of the problems was confirmed; victims, offenders and locations were identified. Surveys confirmed that Bridgemary provided a Policing challenge in perceptions, as well as real terms.

The Problem;

- High incidence of crime and anti-social behaviour by young people in Bridgemary.
- Community apathy and perceptions that the Police were not interested in helping.
- Lack of infrastructure for young people.
- A secondary school with serious weaknesses.

## **Response**

Work began in October 2005, with a team rationale of “Education, Engagement, Enforcement”. The Police team consisted of five Officers, one of whom was permanently based within Bridgemary College. The initiative involved intensive patrols, providing education and enforcement to the problem areas.

Crucially, partnership work with Gosport Borough Council led to a youth engagement scheme, which aimed to divert young people away from crime.

## **Assessment**

After one year, further surveys were conducted, with significant results;

- Victims perceptions of crime and the Police improved impressively, particularly amongst young people
- Offenders engaged with Police and their behaviour improved
- Shopping parades became a less intimidating environment
- School crime and truancy fell
- Total crime fell by 28.5%

During the assessment, further scanning and analysis was carried out, leading to amendments in the responses for year two;

- Youth engagement activities were extended and made more diverse to capture greater numbers
- Assessment after the second year showed a further fall of 14% in crime
- A community steering group for sustainable continuity.
- Community engagement provides a continuing gauge of perceptions of Police.

**State number of words: 388**

**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.

### **Bridging the Gap**

Bridgemary, a region of Gosport in Hampshire, appeared to suffer a high incidence of youth street crime, along with low perceptions of Police; this report illustrates a two year period of an ongoing project.

### **Scanning**

Gosport, at the southern-most point of Hampshire, has a population of approximately 78,000.

Bridgemary, the most distant beat from Gosport Police Station, consists of four council wards; 41% of the 18,300

Bridgemary residents are under 16 years old; one of the highest concentrations of young people in Southern England.

This fact was a surprise. Yet the provision for young people in Bridgemary is severely lacking. An existing leisure centre is due for demolition; this run down facility is expensive and used infrequently by local youngsters. (A fact obtained by Officers by conducting spontaneous surveys at the door). In 2005, there was just one youth club in Bridgemary, but no other sports clubs or community activities.

Bridgemary has several distinct neighbourhoods, each one served by pubs, schools and shops; there are nine individual shopping parades, consisting of convenience stores, newsagents, fast food outlets etc but it is a deprived area, appearing in the top 25% of deprived areas across the UK (Source: National Statistics). Increasing reports of Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) in the form of large groups of disorderly youths were noted, specifically at shopping parades. The area also suffered from graffiti, vandalism and domestic burglaries.

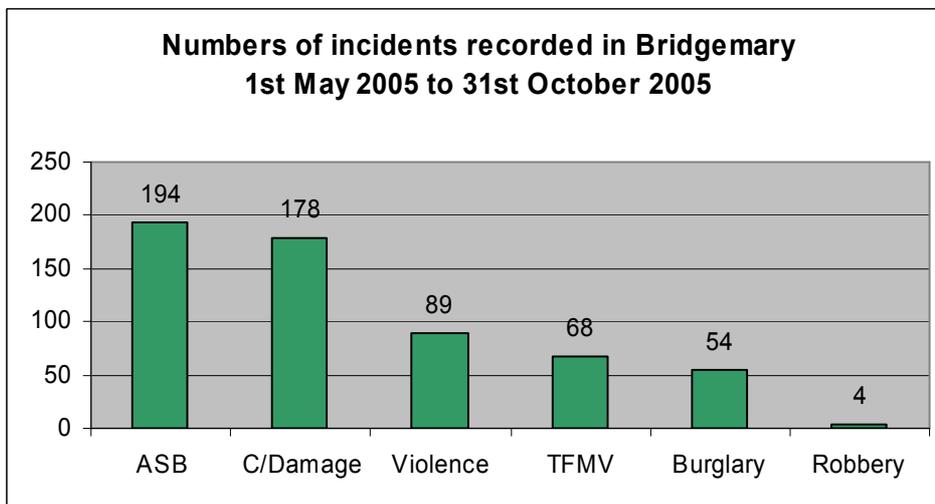


**Bridgemary, Gosport.**

Bridgemary Community Sports College, a secondary school catering for 11-16 year olds, at the centre of Bridgemary, had severe problems. Described by OFSTED as “a school with serious weaknesses”, damage, theft and assault were anecdotally high and truancy rates were poor; 4171 occasions of truancy in 2004/5, placed the school within the worst 5% of performers in the UK.

Crime statistics for the council ward of South Bridgemary were scanned in order to provide a picture of the problem; a baseline period 1<sup>st</sup> May to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2005, provided a 6 month window of information.

It can be seen in the diagram, that ASB is significant, whilst damage and violence are important in the beat profile.



- Violence included ABH or worse
- ASB included public order offences, drunkenness and youth nuisance.

In October 2005, the Corporate Services Department of Hampshire Constabulary undertook a detailed survey of Bridgemary residents in numerous aspects of Policing. The questions were divided into four main sections;

- **Anti-social behaviour**
- **Crime**
- **Safety**
- **Policing**

A survey of young people was carried out by Community Development staff from Gosport Borough Council (GBC), into the potential for introducing activities for young people. Additionally, surveys were conducted by written questionnaires,

phone calls and face to face contact by Youth workers and Police Officers. A surprising willingness by young people to become involved was apparent, and there were further surprises when excellent suggestions were made by them.

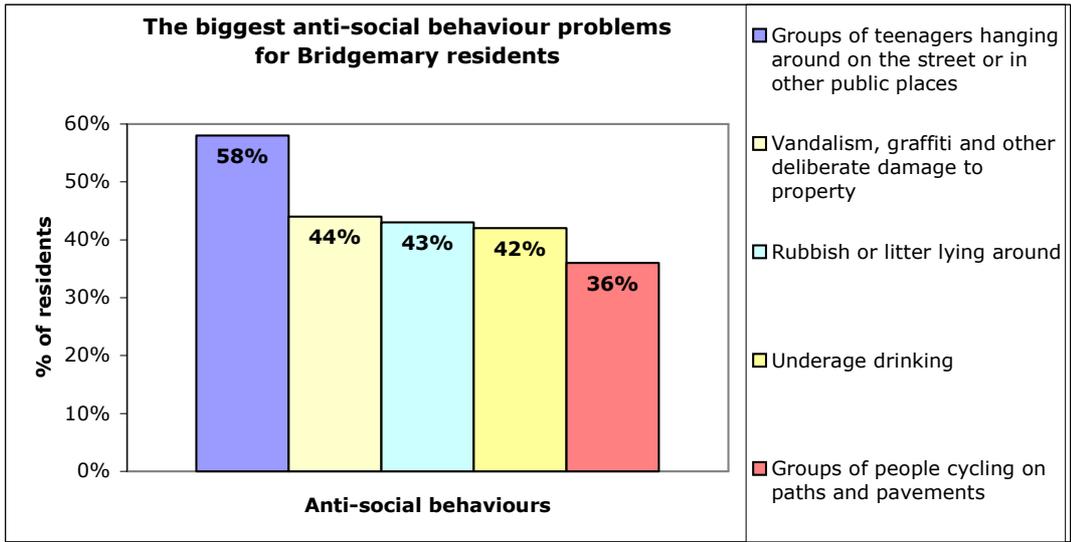
A tense, well attended public meeting held in September 2005 evidenced the anger felt by residents at perceived Police inaction to their problems; groups of teenagers ran amok, whilst Police were rarely seen patrolling. Local opinion about Bridgemary College was extremely poor; many residents blamed the school for the behaviour of the teenagers. An Environmental Visual Audit (EVA) provided support for residents' opinions of historical neglect, with numerous examples of graffiti, damage and litter throughout the area.

### **Analysis**

The survey by Corporate Services was sent to 3971 homes within Bridgemary, with a return of 1858 (47%). Results highlighted a number of important factors;

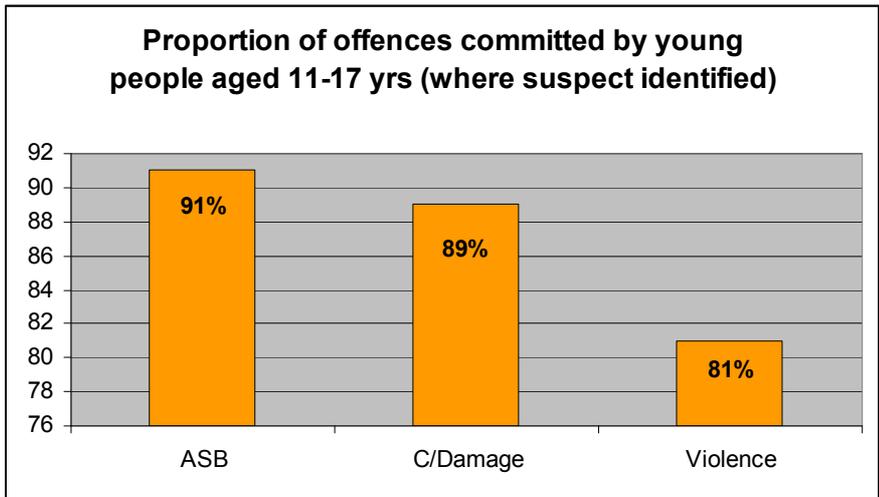
- **Confidence in the Police was low**
- **Residents did not know who their local Police Officers were**
- **Residents believed Police did not patrol their area and that if they called, Officers would not be interested.**
- **Residents perceived they lived in a high crime area where they were at risk of attack or intimidation by groups of youths.**
- **Residents perceived ASB as one of the biggest factors affecting their quality of life.**

The following graph illustrates what aspects of ASB respondents felt most strongly about;



Crime Statistics analysis

It was clear from examining crime reports that the main offenders in three key crimes - violence, damage and ASB where the suspect was identified or described were aged 11-17 years.



Police Officers and youth workers spoke to Bridgemary young offenders on this issue, on a “find and ask” basis, in an effort to obtain anecdotal information. Many complained of feeling disconnected with their community; that nothing was provided for them, and they were forced to find their own thrills. This generally consisted of hanging around shopping parades in large groups, drinking alcohol.

Young people agreed that the behaviour of these large groups often degenerated;

- Gatherings led to intimidating behaviour
- “showing off” to impress friends led to graffiti or other damage
- drunkenness led to violence

Information from Bridgemy College mirrored the situation across the beat; a Police Officer conducted interviews with staff, which evidenced numerous examples of a low respect for authority (assaults on staff), disrespect for the physical environment (damage) as well as fellow students (thefts and assaults). The school did not keep accurate records of these incidents, though the high truancy records and poor exam results supported the anecdotal evidence.

The Problem was defined;

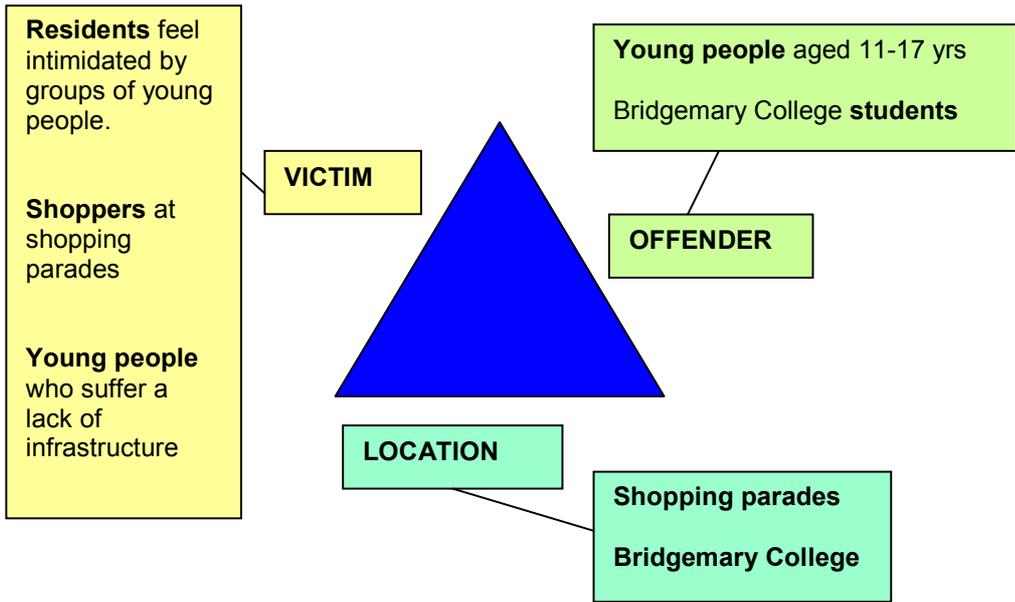
- ❖ High incidence of crime and ASB by young people.
- ❖ Community apathy and perceptions that Police were disinterested

These problems were exacerbated by a;

- ❖ Lack of infrastructure for young people.
- ❖ Secondary school with serious weaknesses.

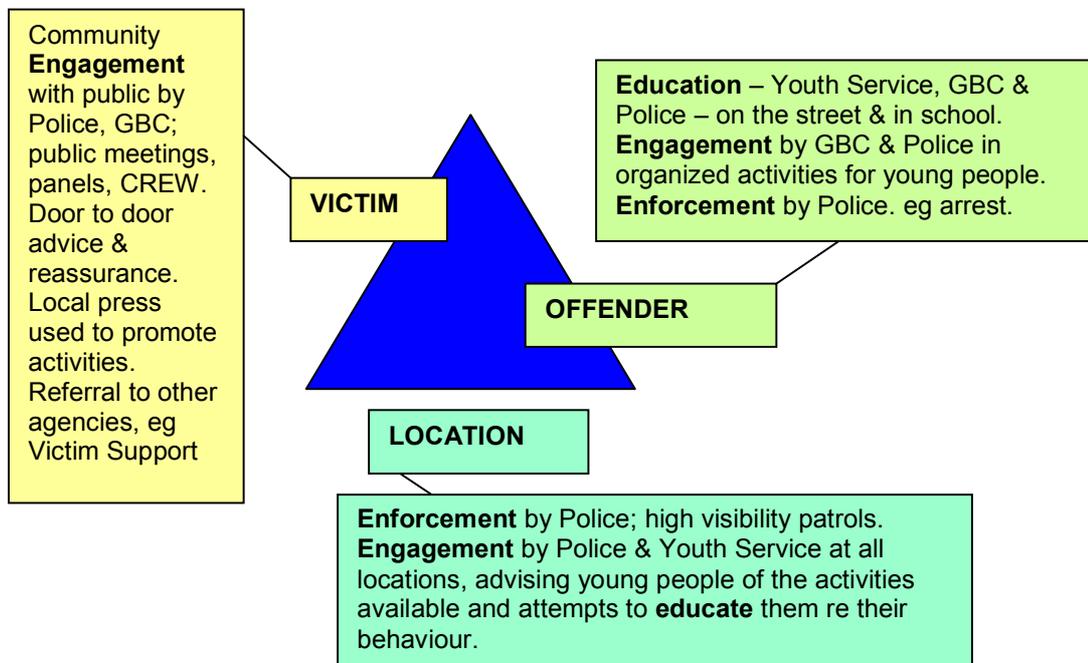
Whilst it was never hypothesized that Bridgemy College students were to blame for the high levels of street crime, the school was the focus for 1000 11-16 year olds who all lived in Bridgemy. With issues within the school, mirroring those outside, the school was an integral part of the community, and efforts to improve perceptions and disorder needed to be linked through the college.

Using the Problem Analysis Triangle (PAT), the following information was clear;



The offenders may be perceived as victims, as they suffered from a lack of infrastructure and investment by authorities and agencies.

It was necessary to analyse how best to tackle each side of the PAT; an approach was necessary on all three sides.



The GBC survey indicated willingness to participate in organised activities by many. Consideration was given to the provision of mass participation activities well as for specific targeted groups.

On moving to the response phase, an intelligence and information sharing protocol was agreed between Police, GBC and Youth Services.

### **Response**

In October 2005 a team of Police Officers were deployed to work within Bridgemaury. The team comprised one Sergeant and three patrol Constables, whilst another Constable was posted to Bridgemaury College. A Special Constable who patrolled 6 hours each week completed the team. This initiative was termed The Bridge Project.

Officers were provided with mountain cycles and cycling uniform and also obtained the use of a small office within the community. This was on an industrial estate within Bridgemaury, enabling the team to be based within the beat, rather than at the Police Station several miles away.



The Officers patrolled every day, using a combination of day and late shifts; with particular emphasis placed on lates as most incidents of ASB occurred in the evenings. Education, engagement and enforcement, provided the backbone of every activity performed by the team.

“Micro-beats” were assigned to each of the Constables, allowing each of them to gain increased knowledge of a smaller area, and to concentrate their intelligence gathering. Officers were encouraged to use the PAT in dealing with specific problems. In tackling the victim side of the PAT, Officers did not expect the public to come to them, because it was clear from the analysis stage that there was a high degree of apathy in the community. Officers were proactive in seeking out information; they knocked doors along the length of whole streets asking residents about the problems affecting them and provided face to face reassurance.

A deployment strategy prioritised “neighbourhood” incidents - Officers were not expected to deal with every incident but emphasis was made to deal with youth offenders, with a view to educating and engaging with them.

Officers made significant numbers of arrests for assaults, damage and public order offences; particular emphasis was made on evening patrols at shopping parades, being deliberately visible and accessible to ensure engagement at the location side of the PAT.

The team arranged the following methods of public accessibility and accountability;

- Weekly beat surgeries
- Quarterly Resident/Police panels
- Quarterly public meetings where the team accounted for Police activity

These forms of engagement were not wholly successful from the start, but as work continued, faith in them seemed to develop. As time went by, residents saw improvements and more contact - and consequently more community information followed.

Each engagement method was advertised widely and they were found to be an excellent way of gauging opinion and progress as well as reassuring the victim side of the PAT. A Crime Reduction Environment Week (CREW) early in the project, gelled Police and partners, as well as mobilising key individuals within the community to assist.

### School based Officer

Bridgemary College was treated as a unique microbeat; the Officer used SARA methodology, by scanning school and Police data on incidents, then analysing and responding appropriately;

- Site surveyed with a Crime Prevention Officer, leading to physical changes to the school environment, aimed at designing out crime opportunities;
- Improved recording of incidents and crimes;
- Audit of reported incidents over a 6 week period, leading to timetable changes and the placing of staff or the use of CCTV proactively;
- Use and location of CCTV was audited, with the procurement of improved systems, at better locations.
- Audit of the duty staff; improvements made with patrols;
- Scanning showed that many incidents involved newly arrived students. A "Transition team" was created to adopt a holistic approach for new arrivals
- Personal visits made to the homes of all students who served a period of exclusion.
- The Principal created a raft of measures, including vertical ability streaming and 24/7 education aimed at improving college performance.

Intelligence flowed between the school Officer and patrol Officers, by regular team meetings. With all 1000 students living in Bridgemary, the impact that the school Officer was able to have on the beat was significant. These meetings grew to include GBC and youth service partners, as it was apparent that all agencies were targeting the same victims, offenders and locations.

### Youth engagement

The youth survey undertaken by GBC led to two parallel projects being planned in partnership with Police; a 10 week "Football Frenzy" with coaching provided by Portsmouth FC and a Street-Art workshop provided by a local company. The FIFA World Cup in the summer of 2006, meant football was an obvious choice, due to mass appeal. Whilst a Street-Art provision could not be large scale, benefits were deemed significant, particularly as graffiti is a youth based issue and the damage caused was visible and lasting. The Street-Art concept was controversial; despite case studies of similar schemes demonstrating improvements, there was a danger in Police being associated with supporting graffiti-art

Funding for the Football Frenzy was obtained from Hampshire Police Authority who gave a grant of £4000, with funding for the Street-Art found within GBC.

Both projects began in June 2006, and ran throughout the summer, provided free to participants. The criteria for involvement was that they had to be aged 11-17 years, live in Bridgemarky and must comply with the behaviour Code of Conduct; participants had to behave appropriately, and not to come to notice of the Police. Poor behaviour led to yellow or red cards being received, and consideration given to a ban from sessions.

To advertise, Officers, GBC staff and youth workers

- Gave presentations at school assemblies
- Used websites
- Handed out post cards with details of venues, dates & times
- Targeted “difficult to reach” youngsters by home visits
- Encouraged parents to be supportive



Football Frenzy attracted 201 young people. All of the targeted participants attended; Police Officers attended every coaching session and many requests were received to arrange football beyond the summer.

## Footie club run by fair play champions may go into extra time



Sgt David Knowles of the Bridgemary Neighbourhood Policing Team with youngsters at the Summer Football Frenzy at Holbrook Recreation Ground  
PICTURE: MATT SCOTT-JOYNT (063734-138)

A PIONEERING football project aimed at promoting good behaviour across a troubled estate could be extended.

About 200 youngsters have taken part in Bridgemary Neighbourhood Policing project's Summer Football Frenzy.

The project, run by the police with Gosport Borough Council, has been giving youngsters training sessions from Pompey coaches.

In exchange the youths promised to behave. If they got into trouble on the Bridgemary estate they were given a yellow and red cards that could ban them from sessions.

Sergeant David Knowles, who ran the

project, said: 'There are a few boys we have given yellow and red cards to and who subsequently missed a couple of training sessions.'

'They have come back a few weeks later and told us they have learned their lessons and want to get back to the football.'

'We have some of the more prolific offenders in the area who have behaved themselves and we're getting on famously now.'

Sgt Knowles said residents had bombarded him with requests to extend the scheme through the winter.

He said: 'That's something that is being worked on at the moment and we hope we can get it organised.'

The News, August 2006

Street-Art attracted 30 young people – the maximum allowed. Most were specifically targeted and all engaged fully.

Police Officers attended many of these sessions, providing law input on vandalism.

Throughout the summer of 2006, Officers continued patrols as before. Robust law enforcement; arrests, and Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs) for young offenders were used. The ABCs incorporated support for parents, and referrals to other agencies if required.

### **Assessment**

**The following table illustrates each stage of the SARA process**

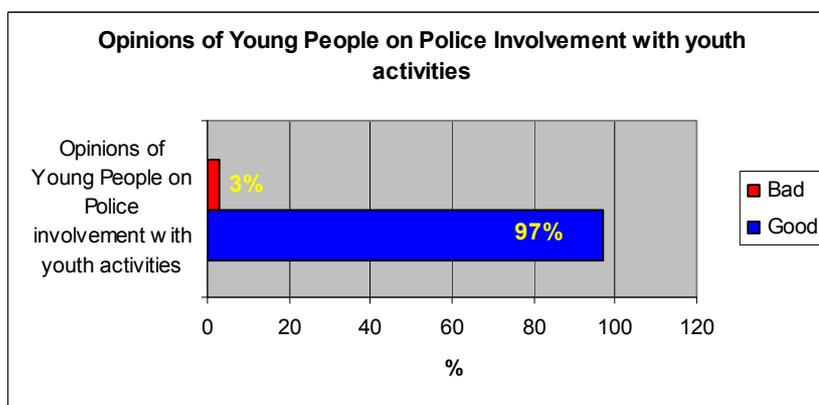
SCANNING	ANALYSIS	RESPONSE	ASSESSMENT
Scan of crime statistics	<b>Victim</b> – residents; intimidated by groups, particularly shoppers who rarely see Police; do not know who local Police are.	<b>Engagement &amp; Education</b> – Police public meetings, beat surgeries & patrol daily. Front door engagement.	Surveys show marked improvement; Public feel safer and know that Police are close by. Reduction in reported ASB. Rise in perceptions of Police and of the area in which the residents live.
Site survey at Bridgemary College	<b>Victim</b> – shopkeepers – never see Police	<b>Engagement</b> – Police patrol shopping parades daily.	Daily contact with Police has improved perceptions. Reports of ASB on downward trend.
Community Survey by Police Corporate Services Dept	<b>Victim</b> – young people – no youth infrastructure	Structured <b>Engagement</b> activities through Police and GBC. Also engagement with Youth Service.	Football Frenzy & Street-Art successful. Crime down by 28.5% - <b>further surveys</b> showed a desire by young people for further contact with Police, and more diverse activities. This led to <b>extended responses</b> ; Football Frenzy in year 2, plus Skateboarding, Dance Tuition & cycle maintenance. Further crime reductions (14%) & improved perceptions followed. Code of Conduct adhered to.
Research of demography	<b>Victim</b> – parents of young people – do not know what to do with their youngsters	<b>Engagement &amp; Education</b> by Police. ABCs by Police & GBC. Youth <b>engagement</b> projects.	Parents extremely happy with engagement – want more. Parents supportive of ABCs as youngsters' behaviour improves.
Surveys of young people by GBC	<b>Victim</b> – staff at Bridgemary College who suffer assaults & abuse.	<b>Enforcement</b> by Police. <b>Education &amp; Engagement</b> by Police & other agencies; eg Connexions/YISP.	Drop in violent & disruptive incidents against staff.
Police face to face contact with public, shopkeepers & young people.	<b>Victim</b> – students at Bridgemary College suffer assaults and thefts.	Site survey & improvements in environment eg CCTV, hedges, dark spaces. <b>Education</b> by Police of duty staff.	Marked fall in thefts and assaults, as well as exclusions resulting from assaults.
Youth Service face to face contact with young people	<b>Offender</b> in Bridgemary College – Low respect for environment & staff.	<b>Enforcement &amp; education</b> by staff & Police. New protocols & staff training.	Letters received by Police illustrate change in perceptions
EVA	<b>Offender</b> – young people - nothing to do. Lack of respect for Police. Low self esteem, low skills	<b>Education, Engagement</b> activities by Police & GBC. <b>Enforcement</b> by Police.	Engagement projects – successful & expanded. Respect for Police improved markedly resulting in fewer reported crimes.
Public meeting – Sept 2005	<b>Location</b> – shopping parades – gathering points for young people	Increased presence by Police; <b>Engagement, Education &amp; Enforcement.</b>	Reduction in calls to Police; marked improvements reported by shopkeepers.
	<b>Location</b> – Bridgemary College – high crime, high truancy. Weak protocols.	Staff <b>educated</b> by Police. Improved protocols led by Police. Police <b>enforcement.</b>	Truancy levels down 56.3%. Exclusions down 77%. Reports of violence down.

In October 2006, evaluations were made of the first year;

(i) Young people surveyed by GBC

Conducted immediately following the completion of the Football Frenzy and Street-Art projects, the survey revealed that young people welcomed Police in youth activities and wanted the projects to continue.

The Survey revealed that 97% of respondents thought the involvement of the Police was a good thing, with the top 3 reasons being; improved safety, controlling behaviour and crime reduction.



46% of respondents said that their opinion of the police had improved as a result. The following quotes appeared on the survey;

- "I never liked them but now they're sound"
- "I thought the police were not friendly and only thought youngsters were trouble"
- "More positive – they are doing things for us"

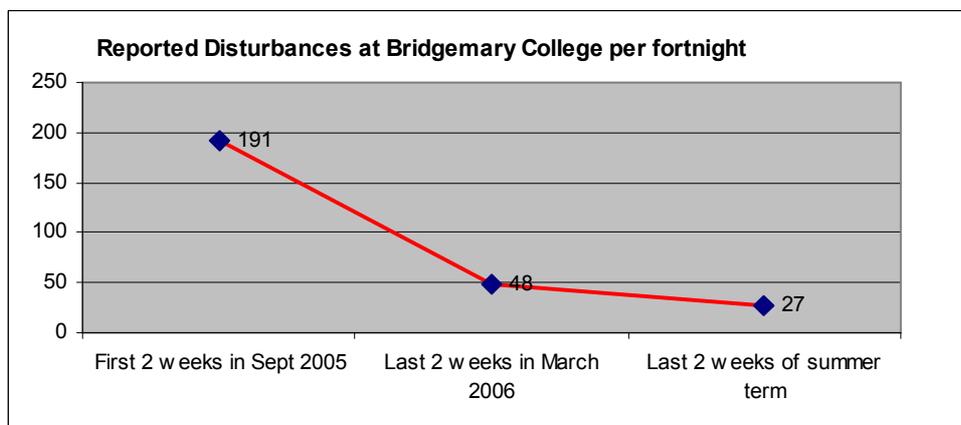
Young people seemed to appreciate the yellow/red card code of conduct; a number of bans were served, with the result that every banned person returned to the scheme after their punishment.

Parents also contributed to the surveys, indicating that they wanted their children to have even more interaction with the Police and partner agencies

(ii) Improvements within Bridgemary College

Improvements brought by the School Officer, in conjunction with educational and pastoral developments had a significant impact; evidenced by school disturbances falling, as the graph below illustrates. No two fortnights can be

directly compared, but anecdotally, staff stated that the last 2 weeks of the summer term were often the worst for behaviour.



Truancy incidents at Bridgemary College dropped significantly over the same period from 4171 in 2004/5 to 2282 in 2005/6. Letters sent by parents to the Police, indicated strong support for the work being done, and described evidence of change in students as a consequence.

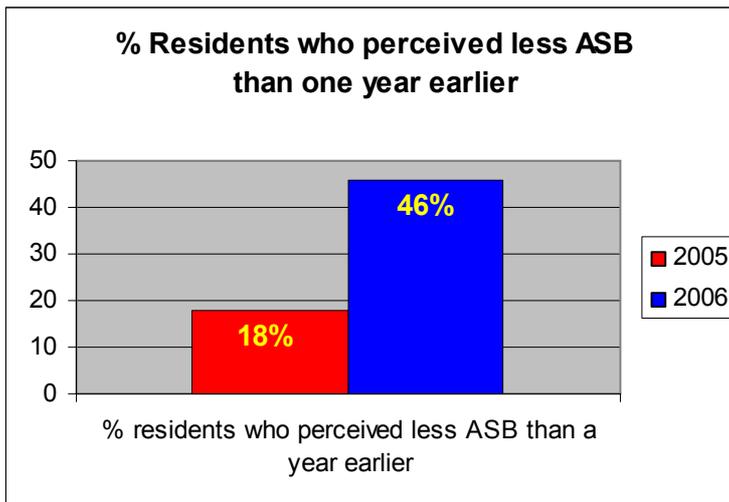
(iii) Survey conducted by Hampshire Constabulary

A repeat survey conducted by the Corporate Services Dept in October 2006 was sent to 1800 homes; 63% responded. It focussed on the following areas;

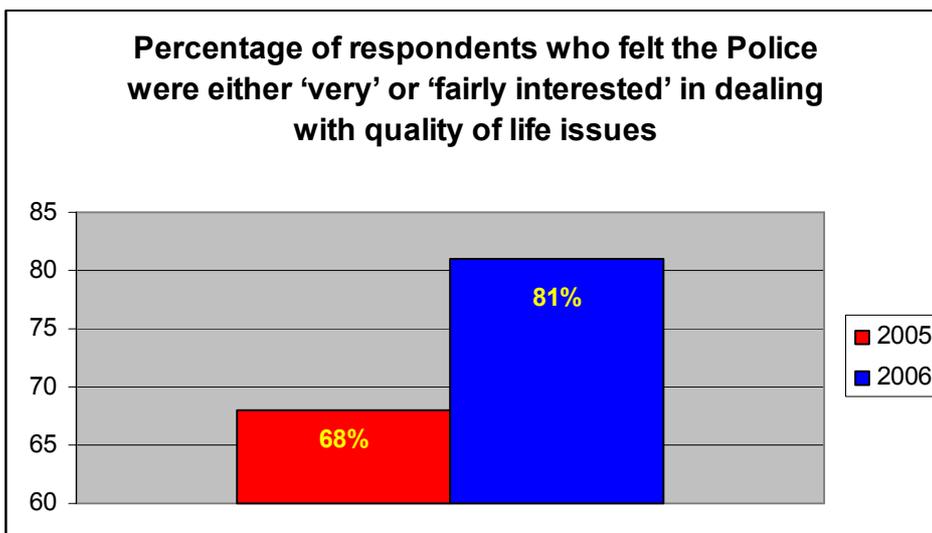
- Fear of crime
- Experience of crime
- Perceptions of ASB
- Safety
- Policing

Key points from this survey;

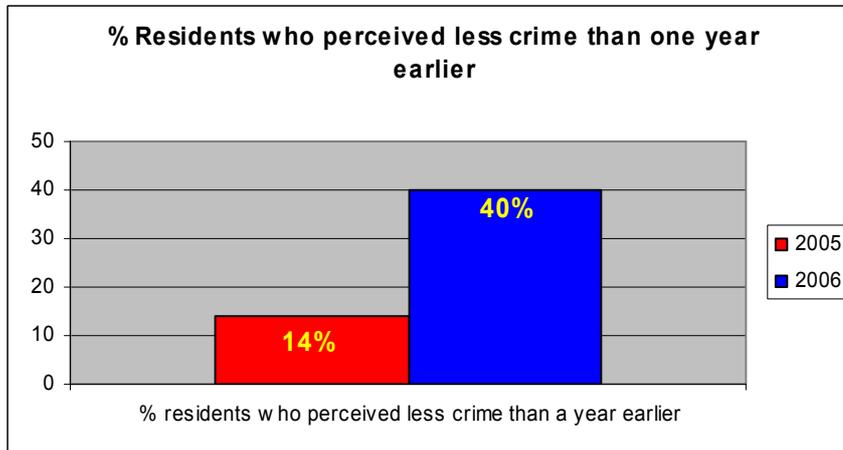
- In 2006, 46% of respondents felt that there was less anti-social behaviour, compared to 18% in 2005.



- The biggest reductions in perceptions were seen in the following problems:
  - ❖ Groups of teenagers hanging around on the street or public places (reduction of 17%)
  - ❖ Underage drinking (reduction of 15%)
  - ❖ People using drugs (reduction of 14%)
  - ❖ Vandalism, graffiti & other deliberate damage to property (reduction of 13%)
  
- In 2005, 68% of respondents felt the police were either 'very' or 'fairly interested' in dealing with quality of life issues such as anti-social behaviour. In 2006 this figure increased to 81%.



- In 2005, 14% of respondents felt there was a lot or a little less crime in their area compared to 12 months previously. In 2006, this figure had increased to 40%.



- The likelihood that a member of the respondent's household had been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months reduced significantly from 24% in 2005 to 16% in 2006
- In 2006 those who felt safe living in their area rose; 73% in 2005 to 83% in 2006.
- Many more respondents knew the names of their local Officers
- In 2005, a third of respondents stated that "groups of teenagers hanging around on the street" was the worst problem. In 2006, this fell to 21%, indicating it was no longer perceived as the biggest problem, and it was also the problem which showed the largest improvement between 2005 and 2006.

The following are quotes taken from respondents surveys;

- ❖ *"A more visual police presence is always reassuring, in my opinion prevention is better than detection"*
- ❖ *"I do feel that there has been a big improvement to the area recently and hope it continues."*
- ❖ *"I find it very reassuring to see community police on the streets. I feel also the progress made with pupils at the local school has helped greatly."*
- ❖ *"I now consider living in this area safer than any other time over the past 32 years."*

(iv) Public Engagement

By the end of the summer, feedback via public meetings, beat surgeries and Police panel meetings was increasingly positive, mirroring the information provided in the surveys; some even reported issues that would not have been considered twelve months earlier. e.g. That youths were rarely a problem anymore, but Police should deal with drivers contravening a no right turn sign. A further EVA provided far less evidence of graffiti or litter.

(v) Re-Scan of crime statistics

The following changes in key crimes were apparent;

<u>May to Oct 2005</u>	<u>May to Oct 2006</u>	
<b>Criminal Damage</b>		
178	142	20% reduction
<b>Violence</b>		
89	71	20% reduction
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour</b>		
194	156	19% reduction
<b>All Crime</b>		
587	425	28.5 % reduction

Using a cost analysis formula, it was assessed that the reduction in all crime, led to Police savings of £85,000 in the period May to October 2006. Credit for the fall in the more serious offences cannot be claimed, however it is hypothesized that the perceptions of criminals changed, along with other residents, meaning that burglars and thieves felt less able to commit crime.

Year Two

At the end of year one, the assessment process incorporated a re-scan of available information. A series of surveys with young people were conducted, allowing amendments to be made in the responses.

The intelligence led Police work continued, with more intensive community engagement; public meetings and beat surgeries, with Officers proactively seeking information on local issues. This led to successful drugs warrants, a crack-house closure and arrests for street offences.

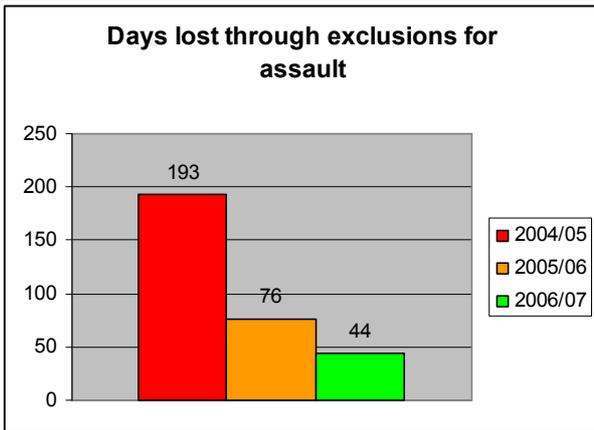
The partnership between Police and GBC continued in the form expanded youth diversionary activities. The surveys indicated that whilst football was successful, other activities would attract a wider range of young people. Facilities for Street-Art were limited, so this scheme was shelved. Graffiti reports had dropped considerably, and so this was a calculated risk. A youth committee was adopted to help with ideas; the program agreed was

- 14 weeks of Football Frenzy, using Portsmouth FC coaches;
- a 6 week skateboarding tuition course with a renowned skate school;
- a 6 week urban dance tuition course led by a local dance instructor
- a 6 week cycle maintenance & safety course

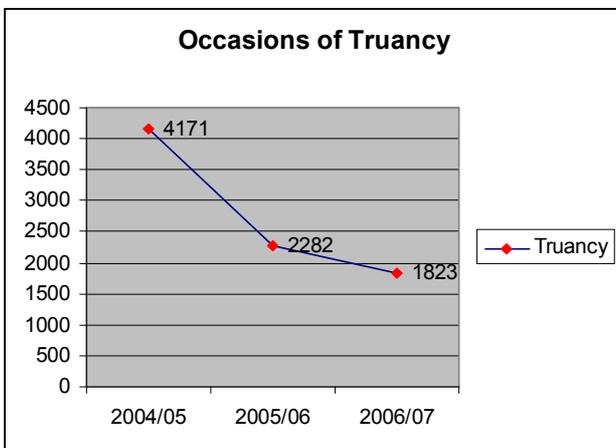
- All using local facilities. These schemes, funded by Hampshire Police Authority and local organisations, were provided free to participants, under the same code of conduct as before. Again, specific targeting of youths was employed to ensure their attendance.



The school based Officer continued to target violence, theft and truancy, using similar techniques as in year one. Further assessments taken from Bridgemary College statistics were conducted at the completion of year two, which are summarised below;



This illustrates a reduction of 77% over two years.



Truancy statistics illustrate a 56.3% reduction over two years.

GCSE results at Bridgemary College, improved in 2007, but it remains below average for academic results. An OFSTED inspection in March 2008, acknowledged marked improvements at the college; in which Policing has contributed significantly as part of a larger package of improvements put in place by the Principal. The impact on the whole of Bridgemary cannot be underestimated; perceptions of the school improved and pride developed, with students showing more respect to the world beyond their school.

### Crime Statistics

The trend continued in year two;

**Statistics for period**

**May to October, 2005/6 and 2006/7**

**Criminal Damage**

2005/2006	18.5% reduction
2006/2007	23.7% reduction

**Violence**

2005/2006	17% reduction
2006/2007	8.5 % reduction

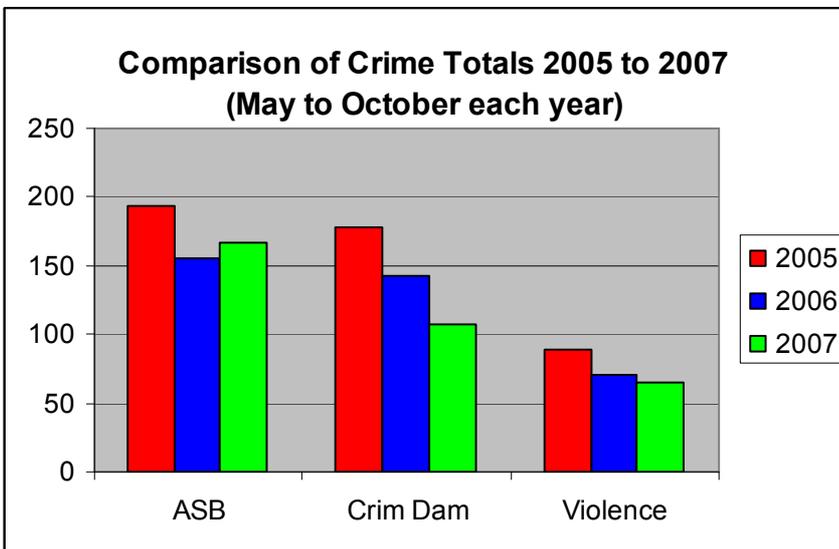
**Anti-Social Behaviour**

2005/2006	19% reduction
2006/2007	7% increase

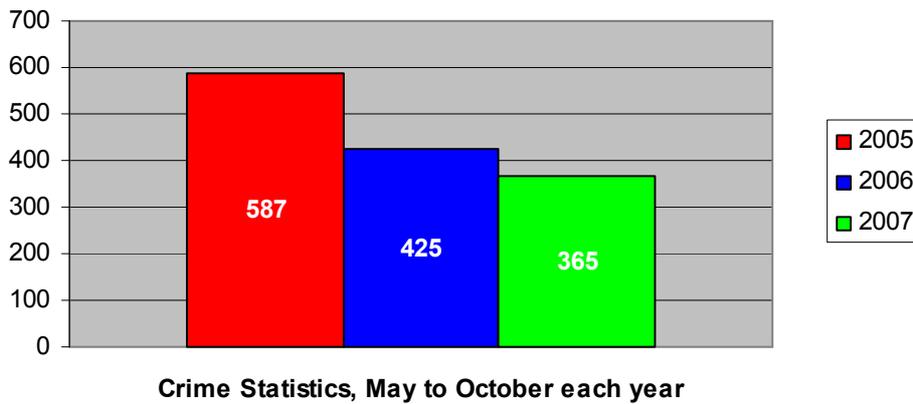
<b>All Crime 2005/06</b>	<b>28.5 % reduction</b>
<b>All Crime 2006/07</b>	<b>14 % reduction</b>

Crime reports in most of the key areas continued to fall, though ASB reports rose. This can be explained by advertising of the 101 number in 2007; residents apparently felt more comfortable in reporting low level incidents; which has clearly skewed year-on-year comparison of the statistics.

The charts below illustrate these statistics more graphically;



### Comparison of All Crimes 2005 to 2007



Community engagement continues at an increased rate, with Police Officers receiving applause from residents at several public meetings. Victims, offenders and locations have all shown marked change in real terms and in perceptions.

#### **Conclusion and the future**

At the 12 month and 24 month stages of the project, significant gains were made in all goals set out in the mission statement;

- Crime and disorder reduced
- Fear of crime has fallen and perceptions of the Police have improved

Supported by;

- A sustainable, developing youth infrastructure
- Marked improvements at Bridgemy College.

In year three, partnership work continues, with youth engagement at the core of efforts to further reduce crime and improve perceptions of the Police.

**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.**



Hampshire Constabulary  
Police Headquarters  
West Hill  
WINCHESTER  
Hampshire  
S022 5DB

**Tel:** 0845 045 45 45  
**Fax:** 01962 871589

**Simon Cole**  
Assistant Chief Constable

Your Ref:  
Our Ref: ACCTO/SRC/jb

21 April 2008

Ms Alex Blackwell  
Effective Practice & Communication Team  
4th Floor Fry Building (SE Quarter)  
2 Marsham Street  
London  
SW1P 4DF

Dear Ms Blackwell

**The Tilley Awards 2008 - Bridging the Gap**

Please find attached an application from Hampshire Constabulary for the Tilley Awards 2008, entitled Bridging the Gap.

This entry is submitted for consideration with my approval.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Simon Cole'.

Simon Cole  
Assistant Chief Constable, Territorial Operations

### **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](mailto: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 25<sup>th</sup> April 2008.