



**Operation
'Dealer A Day'**



Submitted for the Tilley Award 2004 by

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SUMMARY

Middlesbrough has a population of 143,800 people and covers an area of 5,390 hectares (Tees Valley Statistics 2001). The district is small in geographical size but crammed with residents. On average 27 people per hectare compared with a national average of 3.5 people per hectare. There is a small port area at the mouth of the river Tees and that is surrounded by light industry, then we have a town centre with an array of typical high street shops, then traditional back to back housing that borders the town centre and finally a large expanse of both private and council estates. There is very little open green area.

Middlesbrough has wide spread social deprivation and the National Index of Deprivation (2000) identified Middlesbrough as the ninth most deprived local authority area nationally. There are both open and closed drugs markets operating throughout the district with a small number of concentrations. The traditional back to back terraced housing bordering the town centre is a particular hotspot and also attracts a street prostitute market.

There is an emerging Crack Cocaine problem within this area also. Middlesbrough attracts prospective illicit drug purchasers who are both users and level one dealers from adjoining districts within the Cleveland Force area but also the neighbouring Counties of Durham and North Yorkshire. The two main commodities are Heroin and Crack Cocaine.

Operation 'Dealer A Day' was born out of a need to reassert a determination by the Police to tackle head on the anti social aspects of street level dealing.

There was a feeling amongst communities within the Middlesbrough Police District that there was little they could do to prevent the scourge of the drug dealing centred in and around the streets they lived. There was a strong need to plant the seed of hope and to show a commitment of sustained policing to match this new invigorated hope. 'Dealer A Day' brought coordination of all the district's resources channelled at tackling a dealer each day on the district.

In the first year of the operation the initiative recorded a success rate of 40%. Following an evaluation of the first years activity there was a switch in emphasis from the rigid one Dealer A Day to allow greater flexibility to the operational teams. This was achieved by the operation commitment to meet a target of 365 anti dealer activities but not necessarily one on each day. The media was fully consulted and the second year launched with the new emphasis. The second year with the enhanced flexibility saw a success rate of 57% and the target of 365 activities exceeded.

Indication from public forums, Community Council meetings, press comments and Police Officer integration with the public was that the community were pleased with the Dealer A Day results and the increased feeling of community cohesion it generated.

On the 1st July 2003 an adjoining B.C.U. Langbaugh District adopted the Dealer A Day operation.

SCAN/ANALYSIS

Heroin and crack cocaine continue to be the main commodities available in Middlesbrough. The increase in the availability in crack may be attributed to the influx of foreign force Jamaicans; however, they do not control the crack market as a number of street/mid-level established White/Asian heroin dealers are known to be involved in the supply of both drug types. The main areas highlighted are Town East and Town West. Both areas are historically areas of high crime (majority of offenders reside in these areas); this has attracted a number of dealers into the area making drugs more readily available. Dealers are known to follow crime as opposed to crime following the dealers as seen with the influx of Jamaican crack dealers/suppliers who have gained access to established heroin dealers through known criminals (prostitutes etc.) and known heroin addicts.

The above highlighted areas have seen an increase in opportunist and violent offences (auto-crime, robbery etc.). This may be attributed to the rise in the availability of crack cocaine as it is known the cost and addiction levels are higher than any other drug type therefore the need for cash to fund this addiction is a more urgent requirement to the addict.

Prostitution in Middlesbrough goes back many years. Although the town's heavy industry dwindled, prostitutes continue to work in the area. During the early to mid 90's the prostitution scene in Middlesbrough changed considerably. The numbers involved in prostitution increased substantially. This rise appeared to coincide with increased availability of heroin locally. Middlesbrough having been identified as having one of the lowest street heroin prices in the country. From the heroin scene came the users of Crack Cocaine.

Middlesbrough saw that there were two types of groups who supplied the Crack Cocaine. The Jamaican's and the white crime groups. The Jamaicans' who were travelling into the area and in possession of small amounts of crack and the white crime group established in the area and in possession of larger amounts.

Jamaican crack dealers actively seek out new crack markets and as seen in Middlesbrough infiltrates existing heroin dealers by gaining introductions from known heroin abusers (mainly prostitutes) and then uses them and their homes as crack houses and intermediaries. NCIS have linked new and growing crack markets to increases in acquisitive and violent crime.

In Middlesbrough, as far as intelligence indicates, the Jamaican crack dealers who are relatively new to the area are organised and have a clearly defined hierarchical structure with clear chains of command. When Jamaican crack dealers initially infiltrated the area, approx 12 months ago, crack houses were closed down however, links were immediately forged with other dealers/crack houses in the very near/immediate vicinity and they appeared un-phased by Police activity. Middlesbrough Drugs Unit have continued to focus on the Jamaican crack market, largely centred in the Town East/West areas, and rapid intervention tactics have been deployed resulting in a number of alleged/confirmed crack houses closed down. The perpetrators are knowledgeable in Police procedures and have taken into account successful enforcement tactics employed. This is obviously with a view to evading arrest/prosecution and in some cases deportation which they have quickly adapted to and changed their methods of dealing/supply accordingly.

Intelligence states African-Caribbean crack dealers do not hold substantial amounts of the drug, small but regular deliveries are made whereby cash from earlier sales is collected. Therefore the recovery of substantial amounts of cash/drugs is minimal. However, the recovery of drugs is made difficult due to the methods of concealment i.e. in mouth (swallowed immediately) and within other body cavities.

Intelligence questioning of a suspected black female courier revealed a £10 rock of crack cocaine in London can be sold for £25 in Middlesbrough and likewise a £25 rock in London will sell for

£45 locally. Due to the already established Middlesbrough drug culture, and across Teesside) it is a potentially lucrative market for foreign force dealers who can profit substantially from a foothold in this area.

The crime groups involved are well organised and are said to travel to Middlesbrough by car, coach and rail (the more favoured mode of transport). Once in the area they are met by an established contact that places them in rented accommodation, which is normally occupied by known prostitutes or local drug addicts. There has also been incidents whereby premises occupied by vulnerable persons were taken over although no violence to date has been offered as it appears the physical presence and the word "Yardie" appears to have the desired effect i.e. the occupant complies with what is asked of them.

RESPONSE

The operational objectives set for the operation are:-

1. To reduce the unlawful supply of controlled drugs
2. To reduce drug related crime and anti-social behaviour
3. To reduce the fear of drugs related crime

The operational objectives fell in line with the short term objectives set by the Middlesbrough Safer Partnership (CDRP) to 'INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARRESTED FOR SUPPLYING DRUGS' (Appendix A)

The Middlesbrough Basic Command Unit (B.C.U.) took the lead but support was given by partners from the Communities Against Drugs (CDRP).

A coordinating team was established to spearhead and drive through the operation consisting of -

Leadership

The District Crime Manager fulfilled the role of the Operation Leader and provided guidance, motivation and leadership to the B.C.U.

Deputy Leader

Inspector from the Operational Support Unit who had control over a number of key units including the Dedicated Drugs Unit, District Support Unit (Task Force) and the District Vice Unit.

Administration/Financial Monitor

An Officer sitting within the Operational Support Unit with extensive drugs background able to gather and collate the activities undertaken. The Officer also assisted the Deputy Leader with monitoring the budgets to ensure the operation was sustained and did not flounder due to lack of financial awareness.

Drugs Analyst

A Police Staff member funded by Communities Against Drugs able to analyse all incoming information and intelligence.

Field Intelligence

An experienced Detective able to promote the operation with the community and partners all the time gleaming and gathering information and intelligence for the analyst.

The early planning for the operation quickly showed the need for comprehensive collating of results and arrests in order to furnish the constant media attention. This attention was welcomed because it was a way of communicating to the public on a regular basis that this was not a one hit wonder but a long term operation. The local newspaper reported results on a weekly basis showing by means of a graphic numbers arrested against days taken. (Appendix B)

The operation commenced with a volley of 26 search warrants spread across the 26 Council Wards within the Middlesbrough District. This was to signal our intention and to herald the start of the operation. Throughout the first year of the operation twists and initiatives were built into the operation in an effort to maintain public support and glean the required lifeblood necessary to sustain the operation – INTELLIGENCE.

Resident letters were produced signed by the District Crime Manager highlighting the operation, alerting the community to our activity that day and a request made for further information. (Appendix C)

The letters were delivered to the addresses neighbouring the target address following completion of the search warrant procedures.

A large trailer billboard was built; again promoting 'Dealer A Day' and carrying the Crimestoppers telephone number. The trailer was deployed by our partners from Communities Against Drugs and was driven in the street and surrounding streets of the target address both during and post search phase.

On its initial deployment the trailer was heavily publicised and launched within the town centre and surrounding area pulled by a large black and white eye-catching American Police vehicle. The emphasis again to promote the operation and glean further intelligence.

A search warrant was executed on Christmas Day against an identified Drug Dealer and attracted media attention again this gave the operation greater attention and allowed the plea for intelligence to be made yet again. In a twist the District Crime Manager delivered a Christmas Card to the target address heralding our arrival and determination.

The funding provided was managed to allow for the deployment of high profile reassurance patrols. So following intelligence lead information that a particular locality was busy with dealing, Officers could be quickly dispatched to the area to provide reassurance, make arrests and gather intelligence. This allowed scope to the operation to develop search warrant operations but still maintaining reassurance on the streets of blighted areas.

This reassurance at times included the mounted branch who by their sheer presence were able to thwart the activities of the street dealers. The mounted Officers during their patrolling naturally attracted the attention of children and the Officers used this as an approach to deliver an anti-drugs educational message. (Appendix D)

The operation gathered momentum and the 'Dealer A Day' activity promise was surpassed during the first year. A success rate of 40% was recorded for the first year. A success was deemed to have been scored when a drugs related arrest was registered or a recovery of drugs made.

The focus changed on commencement of the second year of activity when a commitment was made to the community to continue 'Dealer A Day' theme but not necessarily tackling one a day. The promise was to achieve at least 365 activities targeting dealers by the end of the year. This allowed greater scope to the teams involved to gather detailed precise information to target key individuals and enhance the chances of securing the quantities of drugs required to prove a supply offence. The second year proved successful with recovery size greatly increased and main targets arrested. The amount of drugs seized during the second year significantly increased and this was matched by a success rate registered at 57%.

The Dealer A Day operation is part funded by the local Community Against Drugs project. The Enforcement and Community Safety (EACS) Task Group, a sub group of Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) and Drugs Action Team (DAT) meet on a quarterly basis and receive regular reports of 'Dealer A Day' activity. This is also an opportunity for discussion centred around 'Dealer A Day' and how it fits within the four key areas of Young People – Communities- Treatment – Availability.

The Drugs Analyst was the central point for all information and intelligence. A package was developed into an electronic Task and following consultation with the deputy leader an appropriate team was selected to tackle the Task. Result sheets were distributed to all teams to aid all the necessary gathering of information.

At the fortnightly District Tasking and Coordinating meetings chaired by the District Crime Manager 'Dealer A Day' was given a section of the meeting. Results from the previous two weeks

were discussed, progress considered and areas of future deployment mentioned without revealing search warrant locations.

CRACK HOUSES

Due to the increase in setting up crack houses in the area it was necessary to act quickly in order to prevent these houses being established. Thus a promise was made to the public that the Police will act on any intelligence regarding crack houses within 48 hours.

To date the closure of crack houses in Middlesbrough has proven successful and the swift/rapid enforcement action taken by the Dedicated Drugs Unit not only instilled public confidence but also displaced African-Caribbean crack dealers into other areas.

In February 2003, 3 crack houses were successfully raided simultaneously and closed down, this was pre the Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003. This was a multi agency operation working with enforcement officers from Middlesbrough Borough Council, who worked closely with private landlords to secure evictions. These 3 houses had been unsuccessfully raided on numerous occasions.

18 persons were arrested and 24 rocks of crack cocaine and cash totalling £670. Although only 1 person, a male Afro Caribbean was charged with possession with intent to supply a Class A Controlled Drug, the major success was that the residents nearby who had endured countless sleepless nights were now able to have a decent quality of life. (Appendix E & F)

On Thursday 26th February 2004 a Closure Notice issued under the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 was served on the proprietor of a Private Property Agency, after a successful raid on the 16th February 2004, and evidence from neighbours. This complaint was heard by Teesside Magistrates on Friday 27th February 2004, and a closure notice was granted for a period of two months.

Since the beginning of this operation to date a number of Jamaican crack dealers/suppliers have been arrested following intensive Drug Unit/DSU activity. Seven Jamaicans were arrested from 2 different raids in Town West, 3 of which were arrested twice. They have appeared in court, and received custodial sentences totalling 36½ years, ranging from 42 months to 96 months.

In March 2003, when passing a 6 year sentence to a crack dealer from the Town West area, Judge Fox made comment "***in the past few months, there has been a renewed effort by people such as yourself and your compatriots to build a new market here for crack cocaine, so the message must go back to London, that those who try to make a market for crack cocaine on Teesside will first of all be caught and second, will be sentenced heavily***". (Appendix G)

We have found that the crack houses are mainly opened in privately rented accommodation. Most of the tenancy agreements are not robust enough to evict the tenants, hence, a long wait until a court appearance and a secured conviction. We have encountered many problems in this area. The majority of the time we are recovering small quantities of crack cocaine and unable to secure a successful remand. The drugs are therefore required to be forensically tested and the length of time is approximately 8 weeks. As soon as the occupiers return to their homes then they start up business again.

In the above cases we follow up the police activity with high profile patrols in the immediate area, in fact on occasions we have directed Officers to stand outside of the front door of the crack house to deter punters. This is successful, however, this policing requires resources as well as funding and can only be sustained for a short period of time.

The following is a quote taken from a letter, dated 18th March 2003 to Rt. Hon. David BLUNKET, from Councillor Ken WALKER of Cleveland Police Authority,

'Cleveland Police and the Authority would welcome the opportunity of providing you with further details of the initiative here in Middlesbrough which has been positively welcomed by the residents in the areas where these crack houses have been operating. Indeed the local Community Council in the Gresham Ward (town west) of Middlesbrough has congratulated the Police and the Local Authority on their collective approach to achieving what is seen as a major step forward in the war against drug dealers in particular those who deal in crack cocaine.'

The success of Middlesbrough Dealer A Day operation was such that the initiative was rolled out to the Langbaugh District on 1st July 2003 in response to a problem with street-level dealers in the district who have impacted on the quality of life for members of the community. The aim of the initiative is to conduct no less than 365 raids per year on street level drug dealer in the district, and the objectives are two fold :

- To increase enforcement activity targeting street level dealers, in line with the district's Control Strategy to tackle the supply of class A drugs
- To improve quality of life for members of the community

Watson Solar was interrogated to compare the number of arrests fro drug related offences in the periods of January to June 2003, July to December 2003 and July to December 2002. The table below breaks these arrests into possession offences and supply/production offences.

Offence	January-June 2003 (Pre Dealer A Day)	July-December 2003 (During Dealer A Day)	July – December 2002
Possession	114	148	124
Supply/Production	86	103	110
Total	200	251	234

As can be seen from the above, there has been a 26% increase in the number of drug related arrests since the onset of the Dealer A Day campaign and a 20% increase in the number of arrests for supply offences. Further there has been a 7% increase in comparison to the same period last year and a 3% increase in arrests for supply offences compared to the same period. 72% of arrests in January to June 2003 and 76% of arrest in July to December 2003 were for class A drug offences.

During the first six months of the campaign £64,210.00p street value of controlled drugs were seized.

One of the objectives of the Dealer A Day campaign was to improve the quality of life for the community. It is difficult to measure what impact the campaign is having on public perception without undertaking large qualitative project. Therefore the assumption is that the public will only give police information is they believe it is worth it and the information will be acted upon.

There has been a considerable increase in the amount of information provided by members of the public since the beginning of the campaign. Some of this increase might be attributed to the publicity campaign, but the fact that the public has responded to this suggests that they believe the police will use their information.

ASSESSMENT

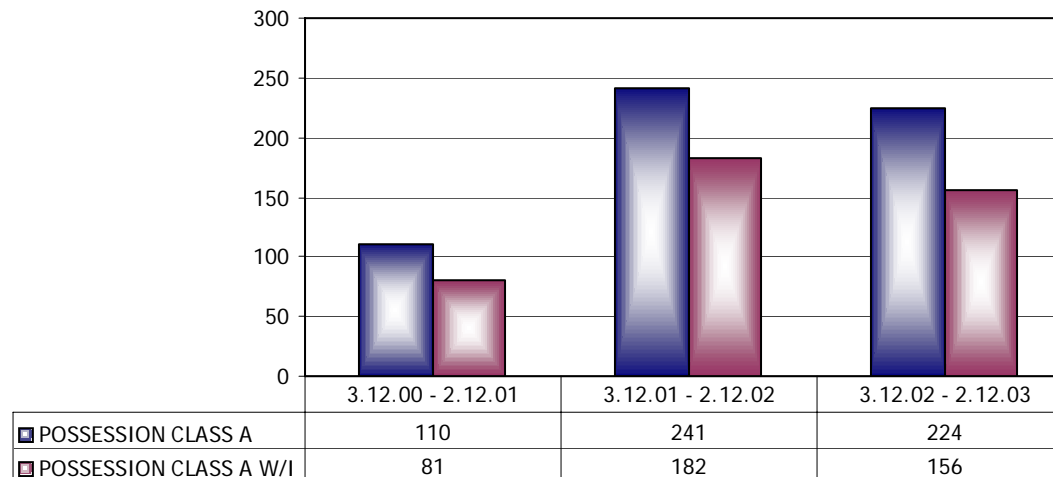
To establish the success of the operation, a search was made using the Custody Handling System to ascertain the number of arrests for possession and possession with intent to supply Class A and Class B controlled Drugs, and this was compared to the results of the year prior to the inception of 'Dealer A Day' with the following conclusions:-

CLASS A DRUGS

Between 03/12/2002 and 02/12/2003, 224 people were arrested for possession of class A drugs, a 17% decrease on the previous year's figure of 241, but is 104% higher than the figure in 2000-2001.

Between 03/12/2002 and 02/12/2003 there were 156 arrests for possession with intent to supply, representing a 14% reduction in offences from 182 arrests in 2001-2002, but remains higher than the figure in 2000-2001 (81), with a 93% increase over this period.

ARRESTS FOR CLASS A CONTROLLED DRUGS



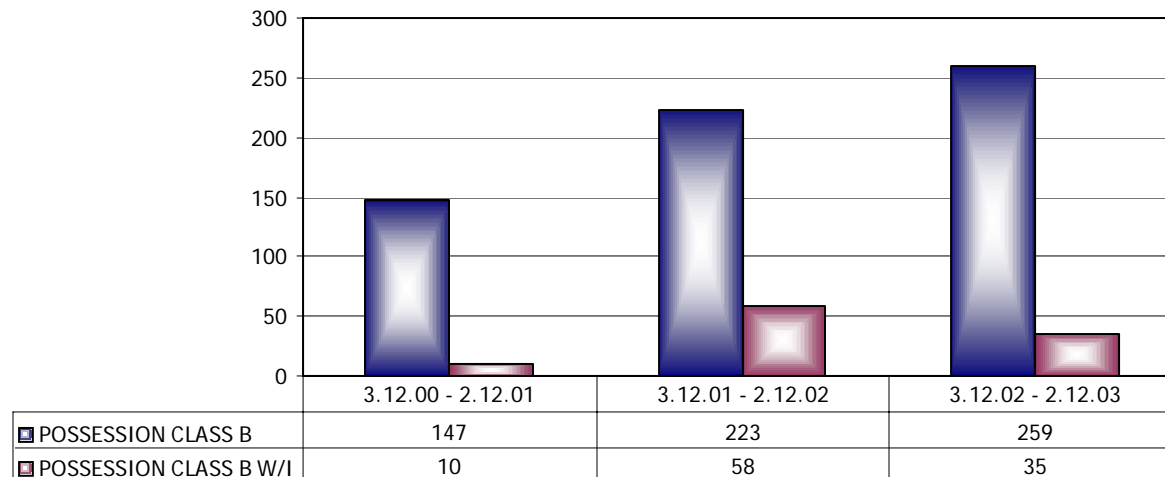
CLASS B DRUGS

Between 03/12/2002 and 02/12/2003, 35 people were arrested for possession of Class B drugs, with intent to supply. This represents a 40% decrease on 2001-2002 when there were 58 arrests, but a 250% increase on 2000-2001.

Between 03/12/2002 and 02/12/2003, 250 people were arrested for possession of class B drugs, this is a 16% increase on 2001-2002, and a 76% increase on 2000-2001

The fact that there is a continued increase in possession of class B drugs, despite a decrease in possession with intent to supply, may indicate a level of confusion over the re-classification of drugs such as cannabis.

ARRESTS FOR CLASS B CONTROLLED DRUGS

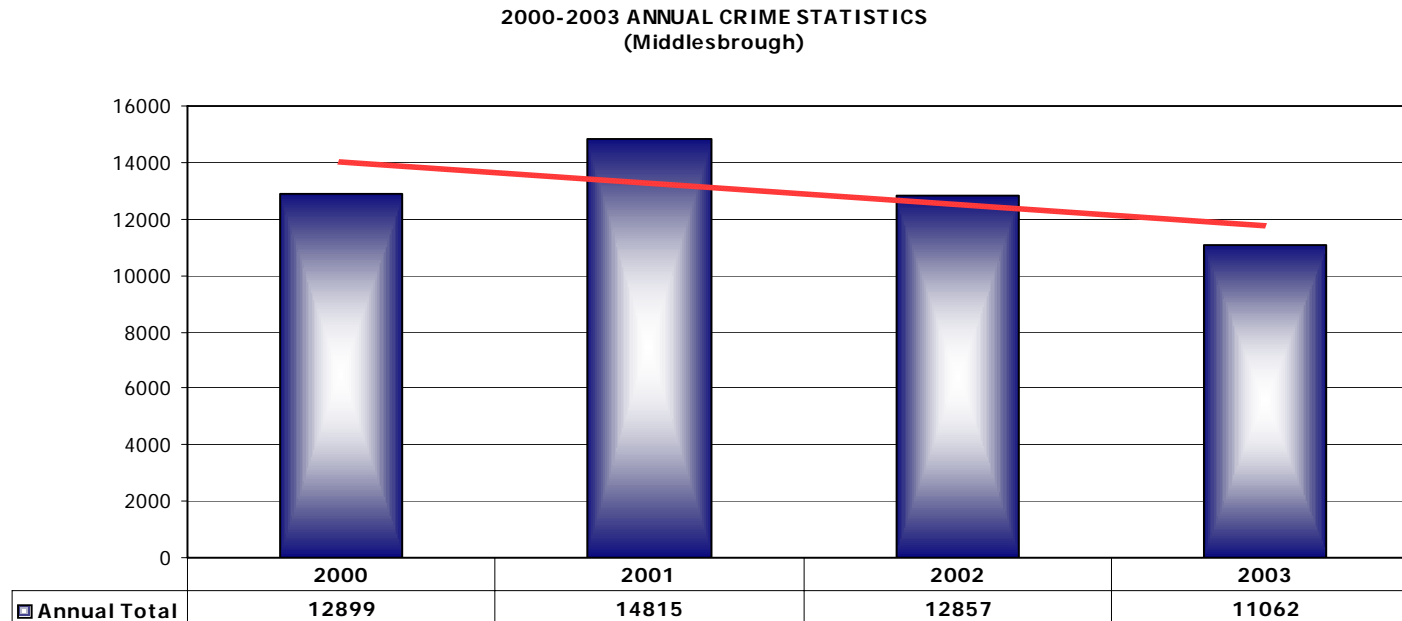


ANNUAL ACQUISITIVE CRIME STATISTICS

The focus of the Middlesbrough Dealer-A-Day Campaign has been on causing maximum disruption within the drug dealing fraternity and gain public confidence in the Police abilities. The following research has been conducted, by use of WATSON (analytical tool) to ascertain as to whether or not the above campaign has also impacted on acquisitive crime. Statistics are based on yearly-recorded acquisitive crime and drug offences only.

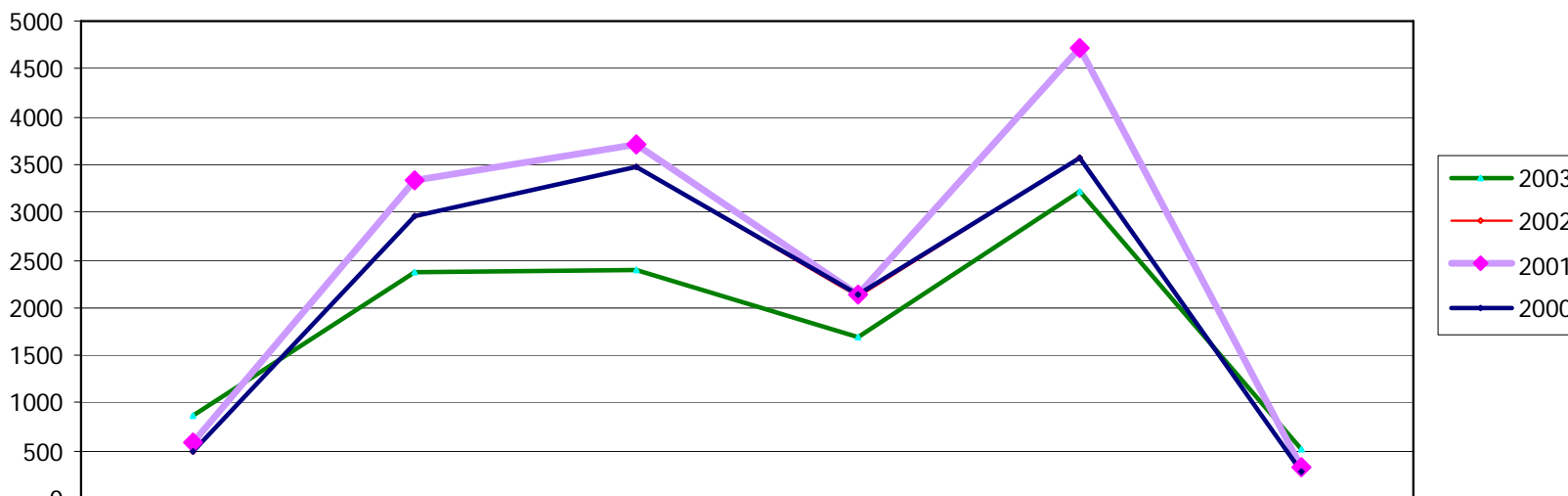
As illustrated in the graph below (graph 1) overall there was 17% decrease in acquisitive crime based on 2000 & 2003 statistics.

Graph 1



The graph below shows a comparison based on the yearly acquisitive crime categories. As illustrated all offence categories have decreased when comparing 2000 with 2003 statistics. However, offences of Robbery have increased 77% when comparing 2000-2003, this may be due to the Cleveland Force' press campaigns re preventative measures the public can take re offences of Burglary and Auto-crime which has forced criminals to commit more opportunist crime i.e. Robbery.

2000-2003 ANNUAL ACQUISITIVE CRIME STATS COMPARISON
(Middlesbrough)



	Robbery	House burglary	Other Burglary	Theft of Vehicle/TWOC	Theft from Vehicle	Drugs
2003	865	2366	2398	1698	3208	527
2002	489	2950	3463	2118	3562	275
2001	590	3330	3700	2147	4715	333
2000	490	2960	3473	2128	3573	275

Table 1 below shows the percentage change year on year between 2000 & 2003. The only increase in offences occurred in 2001 – this can be attributed to the success of Dealer-A-Day, which forced those involved in dealing activities from operating from premises to the street and in vehicles. Once this became apparent necessary action was taken to target those on foot and in vehicles, which may be evident in the preceding years 2002-2003.

ACQUISTIVE CRIME 2000-2003	
YEAR COMPARISON	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
2000 - 2003	-17
2000 - 2001	+15
2001 - 2002	-13
2002 - 2003	-27

Recorded Drug Offences can and should be viewed as a positive offence as this is an indication as Police activity resulting in drugs being removed from the streets and offenders cautioned/charged. In addition, from a drug users perspective, it is an opportunity for them to have an arrest/referral officer on hand to offer advice regarding drug abuse and a step forward to receiving necessary treatment.

DRUG OFFENCES	
YEAR COMPARISON	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
2000 - 2003	+92
2000 - 2001	+21
2001 - 2002	+17
2002 - 2003	+92

The table below shows as at 27/02/2004, the sentence details for persons arrested as a result of the operation.

Sentence Type	Result
Imprisonment	219 years,6 months
Community Service	1520 hours
Community Rehabilitation Order	62 years, 5 months
Fines	£5,105
Suspended Sentence	60 months
Conditional Discharge	72 years, 1 week
Supervision Order – Suspended	24 months
D.D.T.O.	54 months
Absolute Discharge	2 cases

In addition to the above the total value of cash as a result of forfeiture orders made by the Court amounts to £43,707.00p

Example of the statistics Operation 'Dealer A Day' Ongoing Results

Month Of Dealer A Day Action	Warrant	S17(1)	S1 PACE - Person	S1 PACE - Vehicle	Consent	Street Value	Cash Recovered	Arrests			Reasons For Arrests			No.Of Persons Charged			No.Of Offences Charged			Custody Status		No.Of Offences Cautioned / Reprimanded / Warned			Positive Result	% Positive
								Total arrests	Male	Female	Possess drugs	Supply Drugs	Other (specify in comments)	Possess drugs	Supply Drugs	Other (specify in comments)	Possess drugs	Supply Drugs	Other (specify in comments)	Number bailed	Number remanded	Possess drugs	Supply Drugs	Other (specify in comments)		
Dec-02	23	0	0	0	0	£73,333	£4,725	19	12	7	5	13	2	10	4	2	12	5	2	8	2	2	0	0	8	35%
Jan-03	13	2	4	0	0	£9,982	£273	31	15	16	15	13	3	9	5	1	12	5	1	10	0	3	0	0	14	74%
Feb-03	34	1	6	0	0	£13,915	£10,315	83	50	33	17	63	4	22	8	1	22	7	1	24	2	4	0	0	27	66%
Mar-03	17	5	3	1	1	£163,843	£20,605	40	31	9	9	31	1	13	11	1	20	12	8	10	4	2	0	0	18	67%
Apr-03	14	1	7	2	0	£1,083	£1,383	26	16	10	16	8	2	15	6	3	20	9	3	14	2	2	0	0	12	50%
May-03	21	2	2	2	0	£5,910	£2,285	27	21	6	10	17	2	9	6	2	12	7	2	8	4	4	0	0	13	48%
Jun-03	25	1	7	1	0	£14,401	£4,509	49	29	20	18	26	3	13	4	3	15	6	6	16	3	6	0	0	21	62%
Jul-03	25	1	2	3	2	£4,076	£10,000	30	19	11	14	11	5	8	6	1	10	6	1	10	3	5	0	0	17	52%
Aug-03	17	3	1	4	0	£9,892	£31,534	38	24	14	21	17	2	15	1	3	18	1	3	15	0	2	0	0	18	72%
Sep-03	16	6	5	17	0	£418,172	£16,000	61	44	17	25	33	5	22	7	2	25	8	2	21	4	4	0	0	25	57%
Oct-03	17	4	2	1	0	£26,497	£22,600	37	28	9	7	30	8	5	11	8	6	10	12	12	4	0	0	0	12	50%
Nov-03	35	4	2	1	1	£58,886	£1,180	46	29	17	11	33	3	11	1	3	12	1	5	11	3	1	0	1	21	49%
Dec-03	4	0	0	0	0	£100,020	£800	8	5	3	1	7	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	3	1	0	0	2	50%
Total	261	30	41	32	4	£900,010	£126,209	495	323	172	169	302	40	153	74	30	185	81	46	160	34	36	0	1	208	57%

Note:

1. There may be more than one reason for arrest e.g arrested for supply drugs & theft
2. Positive result if at least one drugs related arrest or recovery of drugs
3. Results for current month are month to date

CONCLUSION

Dealer-A-Day has proven to be a success and has achieved its main objectives i.e. cause maximum disruption for drug dealers/abusers and provide public reassurance.

The overall view is that 'Dealer A Day' has provided the necessary impetus and cohesion to the community that with their support a significant difference can be made.

Feedback from Local Authority Officers shows the public totally support this initiative (now in its third phase) and are fully aware that drug recoveries are not always achieved but the Police will act on intelligence/information received.

Due to the success of Dealer-A-Day, dealers are now aware of police activities and are using more covert tactics to supply the drug i.e. use of mobile telephones, dealing on the street and from vehicles which has ultimately led to a decrease in intelligence submitted regarding dealing activities from premises.

A positive policing element originating from the Dealer A Day campaign is that the operation has been adopted by Langbaugh District a neighbouring B.C.U. Langbaugh launched their initiative on the 1st July 2003 and in the first six months they have made 103 arrests for supply and 148 arrests for possession. The street value of drugs seized in the first six months is £64,210.00p and £16,737.00p in cash has been recovered. Langbaugh District have incorporated a confidential telephone line within their initiative.

As a result of interviews with the Police Review a number of Forces contacted the Deputy Leader showing an interest in the Dealer A Day initiative and the workings of the operation. Packages were prepared and forwarded to these Forces. The Deputy Leader also received visits from representatives of Forces keen to learn more about the Dealer A Day initiative.

It has been stated by the Home Office Minister that this campaign is an example of best practise that could help forces nationally. There have been important developments regarding a multi-agency approach to the drug situation in Middlesbrough strong links with various local authority sections and Drugs Intelligence Analyst have been made and there is a flow of information between all parties.



APPENDICES

- Appendix A Illustrates Safer Communities Objectives.
- Appendix B Evening Gazette Press Cutting dated 11-6-03 showing Number of Days of operation and number of arrests made.
- Appendix C Residents Letter.
- Appendix D Educational Message distributed by Mounted Branch.
- Appendix E Evening Gazette Press Cutting dated 12-2-03 depicting briefing and pre raid of Crack House.
- Appendix F Evening Gazette Press Cutting dated 11-3-03 depicting successful result of closure of Crack House from residents view.
- Appendix G Northern Echo Press Cutting dated 20-2-03 - Judge Fox warning for drugs gangs.



ENFORCEMENT & COMMUNITY SAFETY TASK GROUP

Committed to working together to prevent and reduce the impact of drugs on the people of Middlesbrough

'Dealer a Day' Campaign

Dear Resident

You may have noticed that there has been Police enforcement action in your street today. This has been as part of our **'Dealer A Day' Campaign** in response to suspected drug dealing activity.

Middlesbrough Police are determined to tackle drug dealing in the community head on by taking enforcement action against suspected dealers as soon as the intelligence is gathered. Where intelligence confirms the existence of a crack house within Middlesbrough we will target it within 48 hours.

But this can only be sustained with the help of residents such as yourself. We need good quality, up to date and accurate intelligence to effectively tackle dealers and we know that local residents hold this vital information.

I would urge you not to assume that the Police already know about drug dealing activity in your area but to contact any Police Officer or **Crimestoppers** on **0800 555111**. All information will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Don't let drug dealers blight your neighbourhood. Help us to help you.

Yours sincerely

Steve Ashman

Superintendent
Enforcement & Community Safety Task Group Chair

If you need confidential help, support, information or advice about drugs contact:

The National Drugs Helpline free on 0800 776600 (help available for users, families and friends 24hrs a day, 365 days a year); or
The Middlesbrough Addictive Behaviours Service on 01642 516351
(for local treatment and support).