



Crime Reduction & Community Safety Group

Tilley Awards 2007

Application form

Please ensure that you have read the guidance before completing this form. ***By making an application to the awards, entrants are agreeing to abide by the conditions laid out in the guidance.*** Please complete the following form in full, within the stated word limit and ensuring the file size is no more than 1MB. Failure to do so will result in your entry being rejected from the competition.

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

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

Section 1: Details of application

Title of the project: Cutting Criminal Damage In Wallsend

Name of force/agency/CDRP/CSP: Northumbria Police

Name of one contact person with position and/or rank (this should be one of the authors):
Inspector 7751 Donald Wade

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If known please state in which Government Office area you are located e.g. Government Office North West, Government Office London etc:
Government Office North East

Name of endorsing senior representatives(s): Superintendent 7258 Mark Dennett

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

Full address of endorsing senior representatives(s): North Shields Police Station, Northumbria Police, Upper Pearson Street, North Shields, North Tyneside, NE30 1AB

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

Section 2: Summary of application

In no more than 400 words please use this space to describe your project (see guidance for more information).

In Wallsend criminal damage was a difficult issue affecting local neighbourhoods. In June 2005 criminal damage offences accounted for 33% of overall crime within the sector. It had the highest number of criminal damage offences within North Tyneside. There were clear links to violence, disorder and alcohol misuse

A detailed examination of the problem identified three key areas as a bar to achieving sustained reduction in damage offences. Police performance, partnership working, communication and engagement with the community

Wallsend Police Sector amended its strategy for dealing with damage. All offences were to be visited by an officer rather than details being taken over the telephone. This increased opportunities for successful investigation and detection of offences. A culture of ownership of problems was fostered. Personnel were deployed at key times and key locations to reduce offences. Offences and offenders were reviewed on a daily basis via a Daily Management Meeting

Meetings were set up with partner agencies, in particular the Multi Agency Problem Solving meeting and Safer Estates. At these meetings all attendees discussed criminal damage, shared intelligence, identified problem areas, reviewed priorities, and set actions

The main intervention was the Acceptable Behaviour Agreement Surgeries which were run on a four weekly basis. All offenders with a positive disposal for the offence of Criminal Damage were requested to attend the surgery where they would be expected to sign at least a suspended agreement. During the surgery the police and Local Authority representative discussed with the offender the offence of criminal damage and the effect it has on the victim and local community, and why the offence was committed. The process offered diversionary opportunities and outlined sanctions if the individual was to commit further offences.

Officers from Wallsend Neighbourhood Team attended all local neighbourhood meetings to meet residents. This increased community intelligence, customer satisfaction and confidence in partner agencies. The Sector's communication and engagement strategy is now viewed as providing swift and appropriate action by the people that matter. Wallsend residents

In eighteen months between July 2005 and December 2006 criminal damage offences in Wallsend fell by 29% as compared to the previous eighteen months, 663 offences. Overall crime fell by 18.3%. Violence by 13.5%. This was due to a focused commitment to implementing problem solving principles in the key themes of police performance, partnership working and communication and engagement

The Wallsend experience demonstrates that problem solving works on large scale issues

3. Description of the project

Describe the project in no more than 4000 words (see guidance for more information in particular Section 7 - judging criteria)

Northumbria Police
North Tyneside Area Command
“Cutting Criminal Damage in Wallsend”



Report of: Inspector Donald Wade & Sergeant Malcolm Wallace

Wallsend is a town within the Metropolitan Borough of North Tyneside. It lies approximately five miles east of the city of Newcastle upon Tyne. It is an area steeped in history. In Roman Times, it was a military garrison on the banks of the River Tyne positioned on the eastern edge of Hadrian's Wall. In Victorian and Edwardian times it became an area synonymous with shipbuilding, heavy engineering and coal mining. This strong relationship with manufacturing industry has continued into the 21st Century. However the last thirty years has seen a significant downturn in the areas fortunes. Some of Wallsend's electoral wards fall within the top five percent of deprived wards in England and Wales

In the winter of 2003/2004, Northumbria Police underwent extensive reorganisation. The Force moved to six area commands from fifteen. Previously Patrol Inspectors were given geographical responsibility for community issues and problem solving, and had to balance this with their other duties

The Chief Constable of Northumbria Police; Mr Michael Craik, through his vision of Total Policing, and in conjunction with the Governments vision for Neighbourhood Policing, identified that ownership and commitment to solving the long term difficult problems which beset communities as being at the heart of Policing. During Northumbria's reorganisation the Neighbourhood Inspector role was created to bring focus, greater direction and management to Neighbourhood Policing.

In July 2005 Area Commander for North Tyneside; Chief Superintendent James Peacock, appointed a new supervision team to Wallsend Sector, North Tyneside. The officers were, Inspector Donald Wade, Sergeant Malcolm Wallace and Sergeant David Guthrie.

It was their job to reduce all crime within the sector, increase detections and improve the confidence of the local Wallsend community in Northumbria Police, and overcome the fear of crime They applied problem solving principles to tackle all crime and disorder, especially criminal damage.

In Wallsend criminal damage was a difficult issue affecting the local community and accounting for 33% of overall crime. In terms of Best Value Performance Indicators for crime it was by far the biggest crime category, by 200 offences. Violence offences being a distant second. Clearly if sustained crime reduction, increased detection of crime, and improved community confidence were to be achieved, criminal damage had to be tackled in a thorough and determined fashion.

The Problem

To identify the underlying causes of criminal damage in Wallsend a thorough scanning and analysis phase took place between July and September 2005. The success of the initiative was that the problem was continually revisited throughout Inspector Wade's tenure and as new challenges presented themselves so the root causes were examined.

The initial scanning and analysis phase consisted of the following and set the tone for the future:

1. A detailed problem profile commissioned from analysts working within North Tyneside Area Command.
2. An internal inspection of police performance was carried out within Wallsend sector.
3. Partner agencies were consulted, and their information systems accessed
4. Communities were consulted.

The aim of the scanning phase was to gather as much information as possible, so police and partners had a statistical basis for setting their priorities. Human stories behind the figures were heard which gave an insight into residents' views of the problem, and their perception of the response of police and partner agencies, to the problem

The Problem Profile

A problem profile was commissioned in July 2005 to identify key problem areas for criminal damage in Wallsend Sector.

The key points were:

1. Wallsend had the highest amount of criminal damage crime within North Tyneside Area Command
2. Offences of criminal damage were rising in Wallsend, in comparison to the three other sectors within the Area Command which were experiencing reductions
3. Wallsend had three of the five worst areas for alcohol related crime in North Tyneside; Wallsend Town centre (comprising of two footbeats) and Howdon
4. The hotspot areas for damage were also hotspots for violence, anti-social behaviour, and alcohol related crime

The scanning and analysis phase identified three key problem areas:

1. Police Performance.
2. Lack of structured partnership working.
3. Poor dialogue and communication with communities.

1. Police Performance

In July 2005, many criminal damage crimes for the sector were recorded by an Area Command crime desk based at North Shields Police Station. This meant an officer was attending the scene of the crime approximately two to three days after it had taken place. This clearly had implications for the successful investigation of the crime. In most instances officers attending were finding that the crime scene had been cleared away and the damage repaired, causing difficulty in identifying if a crime had actually occurred. Overall it meant a continually diminishing opportunity for a successful investigation.

However more damaging than diminishing evidence, was the mindset such a practice caused with police officers. Given the reduced opportunities for a detected crime, officers were in effect attending many of these crimes and "going through the motions". During the scanning phase of his investigation Inspector Wade attended shift parades, spoke to different officers within the sector and sought their views re this matter. It was clear from these discussions that officers within Wallsend sector did not give the same weight to crimes taken via the telephone to the ones they attended which had not be crimed via the telephone. Unless there were eye witnesses who could name a suspect, the opportunities to bring about a successful detection were gone. So whilst they did all that was asked of them nothing was forthcoming.

Telephone crime recording was established with the best of intentions of trying to reduce workload for uniform response officers. However the general consensus was that it had the opposite effect. Officers had to pick up enquiries which were already days old and then attempt to make contact with the complainant and fill in information gaps which could have been easily resolved on the first instance an officer attended to take the initial report. This was not an easy process and a number of revisits often had to take place. Such obstacles therefore helped to increase the workload of already busy staff.

The biggest effect caused by telephone crime recording was the local communities' perception of police performance. It was not good. Communities felt that their concerns were not being addressed. That incidents were not acted on appropriately or swiftly. Given the delay in response this was perceived as a lack of action.

Examination of the Neighbourhood Policing Team at Wallsend revealed that there was a lack of ownership and insight into the problem. This was in part due to the direction constables had received from previous management but also in terms of their shift pattern. The Neighbourhood team did not work enough lateshifts and therefore not in a position to view firsthand the effects crime was having on the local community and their colleagues.

2. Links with the local community.

The previous neighbourhood Inspector at Wallsend had withdrawn police staff from attending residents meetings, due to perceived hostility from residents. This meant that links with local residents groups did not exist, and community intelligence was not forthcoming. The ability to gauge community concerns was absent. The Neighbourhood Supervision were left with a situation where they had few network links to call upon to provide an accurate picture of their local communities. Subsequently there were no mechanisms to feedback to communities how effective the police were in dealing with their concerns

3.Partnership working

Partnership working within the Wallsend Sector in July 2005 did exist but only on an adhoc basis. Joint work between Northumbria Police and North Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council did take place in relation to Anti Social Behaviour Orders, Acceptable Behaviour Agreements, and tenancy enforcement issues.

However there was no structure in place to facilitate the holding of regular meetings and the agreement of a joint strategy and targets. This meant that opportunities for early targeted interventions to address community concerns were being missed. Offending behaviour was not being addressed in a thorough coordinated fashion, meaning the root causes behind the offending remained. Meetings held between Inspector Wade, and Mr Colin Boxshall; Tenancy Enforcement Manager for North Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council identified such a need for structured partnership working.

Response to the Problem.

The themes of police performance, partnership working, communication and engagement became the basis for the response to the problem.

1.Police Performance

The analysis of police performance had indicated that a more focussed approach was needed. This was achieved through leadership, ownership of problems, greater attention to detail; both in terms of the crime itself and follow up actions, and the deployment of resources

The first act was to end telephone crime recording. This practice ended within Northumbria Police in January 2006. It ended in Wallsend in August 2005.

There were initial concerns amongst staff that their workload would increase. In the short term it did. However Inspector Wade in a series of staff meetings outlined the potential advantages.

1. The resolution of complaints and enquiries upon first attendance by the officer.
2. Increased crime detection due to - better witness recall, improved forensic opportunities, & CCTV availability.
3. The opportunity to identify false complaints.

Staff were given clear guidance on best practice for investigating criminal damage. Inspector Wade ensured that every officer was briefed in terms of identifying instances of false reporting. All reports of damage were to be investigated thoroughly and with integrity. However where the attending officer was of the opinion that a false report had been made and could give clear and transparent reasons for refuting a claim then Inspector Wade would support the officer. This gave confidence to staff to challenge instances of false reporting. The final decision was down to Inspector Wade.

A daily management meeting became the fulcrum for the day to day response, not only to instances of damage but the Sectors response to all crime and anti social behaviour. Chaired by Inspector Wade, attendees included, the duty uniform Shift Sergeant, duty Detective Sergeant, Neighbourhood Disorder Sergeant (Sgt Wallace), Neighbourhood Crime Sergeant (Sgt Guthrie), Local Intelligence Officer and Field Intelligence Officer.

The presence of these individuals allowed for a widespread and detailed examination of both day to day issues and long-term problems.

1. Incidents were examined to ensure proper action had been taken.
 2. Delayed incidents were reviewed and prioritised.
 3. Crimes examined to ensure all investigative and arrest opportunities were maximised.
 4. Intelligence analysed and assessed.
 5. Resources were deployed immediately to any problem.
 6. Arrests over the previous twenty four hours were examined so that opportunities for positive disposals were not missed
 7. Persistent offenders were identified for follow up interventions via the Anti Social Behaviour Process
 8. Actions were generated where gaps in performance were identified.
 9. Actions were given owners. Owners knew that they had to respond with an update at the next meeting
- Ownership became a key feature of Wallsend Sector's drive to reduce damage.

Neighbourhood personnel were given clear targets and priorities through their Performance and Development Review Portfolio. Staff identified as failing to take ownership of issues within their footbeats were action planned. Support and training was provided for officers to develop. However of the ten officers present in July 2005, only two remained in December 2006. It was made clear to those wishing to join Wallsend Neighbourhood Team, that Neighbourhood Policing was not an easy option and a high degree of motivation and professional commitment was required. By December 2006, Wallsend Neighbourhood team had been turned around from a unit with vacancies to a unit which had a waiting list for officers wishing to join permanently or spend time on attachment.

Examples of key problems which the reformed unit dealt with between June 2005 and January 2007 included:

1. Obtaining of an Anti Social Behaviour Order against a level two criminal for serious violence (including domestic violence) damage offences and intimidation linked to licensed premises. The enquiry involved numerous witnesses, evidence from archive files, revisiting victims, & supporting vulnerable victims (still ongoing).
2. A successful drugs operation April to July 2006 which centred on licensed premises in Wallsend Town Centre leading to the arrest and charging of eight individuals for the supply of cocaine.
3. Patrol times were also revised. Greater emphasis was placed on working Friday and Saturday nights through a combination of shift changes and overtime

The effects of this process meant

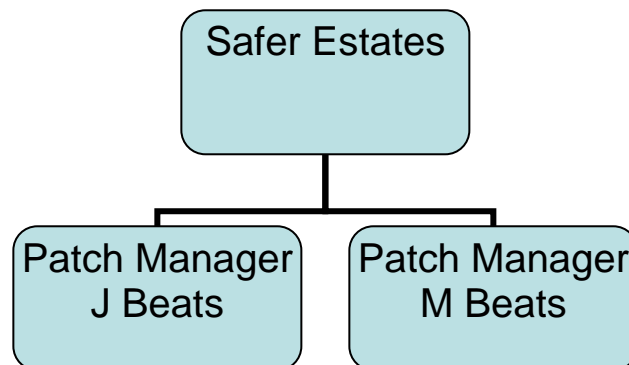
- A) More officers on the streets of Wallsend when demand was highest.
- B) Increased officer safety due to the presence of more officers.
- C) Community concerns around drink/drug violence and damage were addressed.
- D) Strong links between 24/7 personnel and Neighbourhood beat officers were forged which resulted in better communication, information sharing and earlier identification of shared problems.
- E) An increase of productivity of 200% in terms of arrest for crime by the Neighbourhood Team in the period July 2005 to December 2006 compared to the eighteen months previously. Arrests for criminal damage also increased by 200%
- F) A reduction in demand upon 24/7 personnel.
- G) Improvements in the quality of investigations and performance as measured in overall detected crime .Up 16%

2.Partnership Working

A structured response to partnership working was put in place at Wallsend. Two meetings were held with partners; Safer Estates & Local Authority Problem Solving Meeting. Both meetings are held monthly between Northumbria Police and partner agencies. Together with the Daily Management Meeting, these form the basis by which problem solving is driven within the Sector.

Safer Estates Meetings are held between Northumbria Police, officers from North Tyneside Council and Registered Social Landlords with properties in Wallsend.

The process is detailed in the schematic below:



It is a two tier process aimed at capturing those individuals involved in crime and anti social behaviour in Wallsend. It is a filter designed to challenge offending behaviour and identify the causes, targeting all age groups.

Identified individuals are initially subject to invitation to sign an Acceptable Behaviour Agreement, based on their offending or behaviour. The scheme is subject to continual review and development. This response was selected over others as it gives all partners an opportunity to address various issues directly with the individual. It allows referral to help groups (N2L Never Too Late and Project Answer) and offers guidance to diversionary schemes in the area.

Juveniles and their appropriate adults are asked to sign a consent form which gives the police permission to discuss the individual's case with selected senior managers at their respective educational sites so that support can be offered by trained mentors.

Individuals and households who fail to engage with the Acceptable Behaviour Process or are already heavily engaged in crime are referred to the second tier meeting. In essence the second tier meeting is about court action - ASBO's, ASBI's and tenancy enforcement. It allows information sharing, identification of common priorities, target setting and identification of action owners

On a case by case basis a bespoke tactical plan is prepared and discussed. However even at the second stage, efforts are still made to engage those families and individuals facing court action to offer support and divert them away from offending behaviour. However it is made clear that continued refusal to engage will result in court action. The plans are then subject to monthly review at each and every meeting until the case is finalised.

The process allows for the key principles of problem solving to be followed and the continual scanning and analysis of each and every available source of information. The preparation of a detailed response to the problem based on the individual characteristics of the case, and regular assessment and review of the response so it can be modified in light of any changing or unforeseen circumstances

In April 2006 the decision was made that every individual with a positive disposal for criminal damage would be subject to some form of anti social behaviour intervention

There have been a number of reviews conducted into the programme to identify any flaws or areas which are running particularly well with adjustments made accordingly. Historically the ABA surgeries had a successful attendance rate of 87%, however the implementation of the suspended agreements lowered this to nearer 65%. Scrutiny of relevant offences showed that a fair proportion of offenders were actually residing outside Wallsend sector. To address this, a fluid approach was taken whereby every person with a positive disposal for Criminal Damage committed in Wallsend sector would be subject to intervention regardless of residence.

In practical terms this meant:

- Offenders residing in Wallsend sector committing Criminal Damage in Wallsend Sector were called to an ABA surgery.
- Offenders residing in a bordering sector committing Criminal Damage in Wallsend sector were called to an ABA surgery.
- Offenders residing elsewhere were sent a letter reminding them to adhere to the law or they could be subject to Anti Social Behaviour legislation including Tenancy Enforcement
- Individuals who are requested to attend an ABA surgery to sign a full agreement and fail to attend, are sent a second letter to attend a subsequent appointment.
- Individuals who are requested to attend an ABA surgery to sign a suspended agreement and fail to attend, are forwarded a letter explaining that they missed a good opportunity to discuss their behaviour and their behaviour was now being monitored with a view to taking legal action if they commit a further offence.

The Local Authority Problem Solving Meeting had been previously in existence within Wallsend Sector involving Northumbria Police and partners from North Tyneside Council's, Housing, Education, Youth Services and Environment Departments. However the meetings had dried up due to lack of commitment by key individuals.

These meetings were revived, as Inspector Wade and Mr Alan Robson of North Tyneside Council viewed them as one of the primary means for securing long lasting change to difficult issues within the sector. One such major issue being the rate of criminal damage and its links to alcohol misuse, disorder and violence. The main themes of this meeting were around schemes aimed at diverting young people away from crime and anti social behaviour and tackling environment issues related to damage.

The problem profile had clearly shown that Friday nights were particularly bad for damage offences and there were links to youth disorder and alcohol misuse. The eastern end of the sector, Howdon and Battlehill were identified as being amongst the worst areas. An examination of youth provision revealed little or no youth provision in these areas on a Friday night.

Through the meetings, an action was set for youth services to research what young people wanted to do. Sport featured highly on the list of activities. North Tyneside Council had been successful in winning a grant for £150,000 to implement a "Positive Futures" scheme within Wallsend over a three year period. A local youth club, Wallsend Boys Club was in partnership with the council in running the scheme.

The club was approached and agreed to take on the running of football coaching for young people on a Friday night. The initial group of people invited to take up the offer of coaching were in hindsight too far down the road of offending. Their involvement with the police was such that it should have been no surprise that they rejected the offer.

After review it was decided that young people who were in the very first stages of ABA's should be invited onto the scheme. On average twenty six young people, both male and female identified as being on the cusp of a life of crime and anti social behaviour attended.

This scheme coupled with the fact that all persons attending Acceptable Behaviour Agreements surgeries with a link to alcohol or drug misuse are offered and accepted on intervention sessions with trained councillors undoubtedly assisted in a fall in youth related disorder by 11%

Other successful schemes included the implementation of an alcohol exclusion zone to all parks and green spaces. Young people would visit parks, consume alcohol and then generate problems of damage violence and disorder within adjoining housing estates later on.

Combined with joint patrols between Community Support Officers and local Parks Wardens, alcohol free zones curtailed street drinking in former trouble spots

3.Communication and Engagement

To overcome the lack of communication between Wallsend Sector and local residents, the following measures were put in place;

1. All residents groups were identified.
2. A commitment was made for a member of the sector team to attend every meeting.
3. Assurances were given to local residents that their concerns would be acted upon, with feedback given at the next meeting, in private or by letter.
4. A confidential telephone line was established.
5. Residents were given guidance on Anti Social Behaviour Legislation.
6. Residents were encouraged to report their concerns to the local housing office, who in turn would feed the information onto the police.

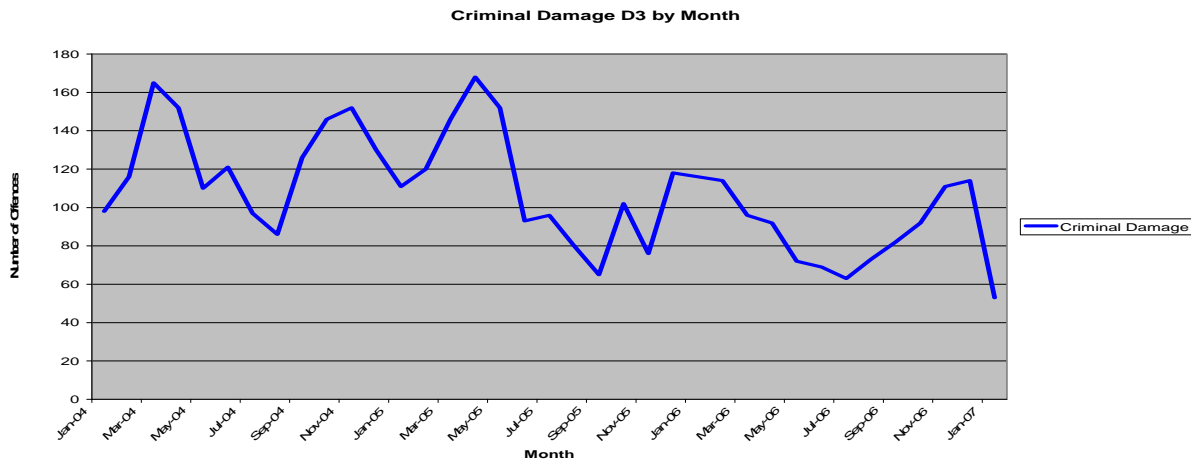
Wallsend Sector was then able to gauge the concerns of local residents and act on them. It gave the community ownership and developed the flow of community intelligence with the feedback loop being utilised.

Councillor Mary Glindon; Battlehill Ward, Wallsend, described the process of engagement followed by Wallsend Sector as " Setting a precedent for how other police sectors should engage with North Tyneside Council and its residents"

Mrs Lynn Hughes, Wallsend Resident, and a Taking A Stand Award Winner in 2007 described the communication and engagement strategy employed by Wallsend Sector as "a comprehensive policing approach resulting in a big reduction in incidents around the estate, and a rise in the quality of life for many residents. The method of looking at the problem in the round was found to be a winning formula that provided swift effective and appropriate results. This method should be seen as best practice, and residents now have a benchmark to work from in dealings with our agencies"

Assessment

In the period July 2005 to December 2006, Criminal Damage offences fell by 663 , as compared to the period January 2004 to June 2005. A fall of 29%, saving the local economy approximately £600,000.



Parts of Wallsend experienced even more significant reductions in damage offences

Wallsend Town Centre	39.85% Reduction	284 Offences
Battlehill/Howdon	29.3% Reduction	188 Offences
Willington Quay	39.5% Reduction	161 Offences
High Farm	14.5% Reduction	25 Offences

Police performance as measured in the number of arrests and number of detected crimes improved :

Arrests + 17%

Detections + 7.7%.

Through the themes of police performance, partnership working, and communication and engagement with local communities a problem solving culture became the standard. Police and partner agencies were committed to achieving long term sustainable improvements to damage and other offences

This is demonstrated in the reductions achieved in other crime categories, when compared to the previous eighteen months

Crime Type	01/01/04 – 30/06/05	07/07/05 – 31/12/06	Percentage Reduction
All Crime	6691	5468	-18.3%
Criminal Damage	2284	1621	-29.0%
Burglary Dwelling	270	221	-18.1%
Burglary OTD	419	398	-5.0%
Violent Crime	1442	1247	-13.5%
Vehicle Crime	705	595	-15.6%

Problem Solving was a success at Wallsend because of a strong commitment to following through its principles, every day, every week, every month. The key problem areas of police performance, partnership working and communication and engagement were subject to regular analysis , action to address failings, and review of action taken

Wallsend demonstrates that problem solving can work on a large scale tackling key problems affecting the lives of many residents.

Changing police performance meant the overall response to damage improved. Structures were created to capture all available information and drive forward performance. Key people were recruited who were prepared to take ownership. The culture became positive

Partners became more engaged. Their information, experience and commitment undoubtedly improved overall effectiveness

Communities are now listened to, their concerns, especially around damage, violence and disorder addressed.

Problem Solving works and Wallsend showed the scale on which it can be effective

Section 4: Endorsement by Senior Representative

Please insert letter from endorsing representative:

25th April 2007

Our ref: MD/ES

To whom it may concern

I write this letter in support of the Wallsend Neighbourhood Team at North Tyneside in their 2007 Tilley Award application.

I have over 25 years policing experience mainly in general operational policing. The Wallsend problem solving initiative as attached is the finest example of Community Problem Solving Policing that I have seen. The commitment, dedication and resilience displayed by Inspector Wade and his team in delivering this initiative has been exceptional and the results remarkable.

The process of identifying the problem and from that setting priorities for action in a methodical and systematic way allowed for clear aims, goals and target setting.

Engagement with the community is not always easy, especially when recent negative experience clouds judgement and co-operation. This negative view was overcome and trust and confidence in the police returned.

The partnership working was commendable and has provided tangible outcomes for all the community to see. The co-ordination and joint effort in tackling persistent offenders who are also local authority tenants has been particularly successful and has led to renewed confidence and co-operation from communities in deprived wards.

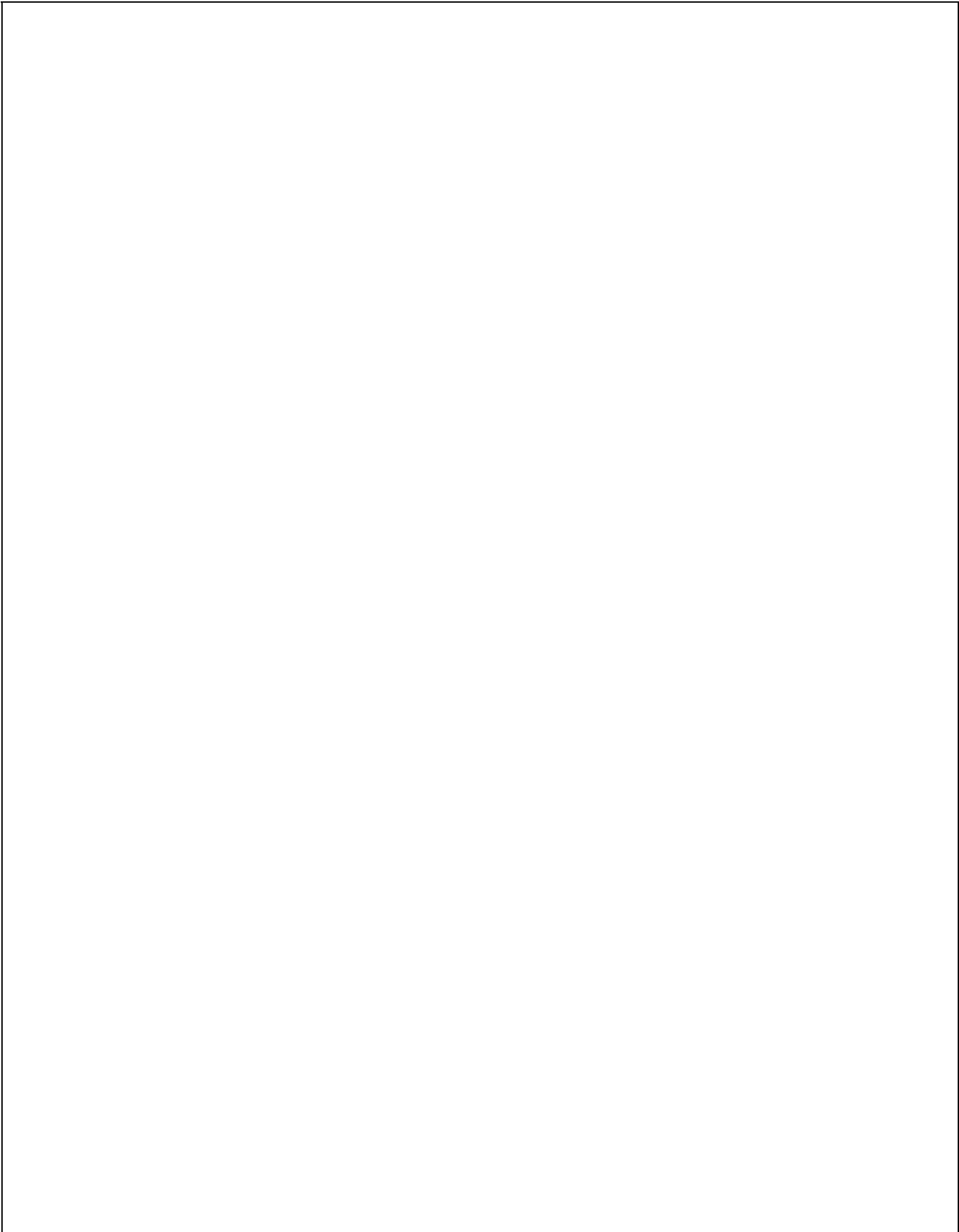
This whole process has delivered crime reduction and renewed community cohesion. Such are the results that the Chief Constable instructed the Wallsend police problem solving model to be promulgated throughout the Force as good practice. A member of the police team, Sergeant Mal Wallace was nominated for and won the Community Officer of the Year Award for 2006, a prestigious National award. The Partnership success has been given particular prominence during the North Tyneside Local Authority inspection process and a sustainable partnership philosophy has now been established.

In my view the leadership, personal drive and determination of Inspector Wade delivered this success. Yes, this was a team effort and all had their part, however, leadership and direction fuelled by a desire to see change is what was behind this success.

North Tyneside Area Command is the most successful area command in England and Wales in terms of crime reduction and detection, a sizeable part of this achievement is as a result of the policing success at the Wallsend sector.

I believe that the results achieved through sheer hard work are outstanding and well deserving of recognition at National level.

Mark Dennett
Superintendent
North Tyneside Area Command



Checklist for Applicants:

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

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