



Home Office

Crime Reduction & Community Safety Group

Tilley Awards 2009 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 tilleyawards09@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

All electronic entries must be received by 23:59 on **Thursday 30th April 2009**. No entries will be accepted after the 30th April. Receipt for the additional two hard copies is extended to the 5th May due to variance in postal delivery.

Any queries on the application process should be directed to Alex Birtwistle on 0207 035 4811.

Section A: Application basics

1. Title of the project: Operation Equinox
2. Award category: National
3. Key problem that the project is addressing : Criminal Damage and Anti social behaviour during the Equinox period
4. Category of entry (please select which priority element the project addresses from the list on the Effective Practice Database - www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/effectivepracticelatabase/) e.g. *Theft from vehicle*

Author contact details

5. Name of application author: PC Samantha Rae and PC Wendy Coulthard
6. Name of organisation submitting the application: Cleveland Police

7. Full postal address:
Redcar and Cleveland Police HQ
Troisdorf Way
Kirkleatham Business Park
Redcar
TS10 5AP

8. Email address: samantha.rae@cleveland.pnn.police.uk

9. Telephone number: 01642 302634

Partnership agency lead contact details

10. Name of secondary contact from the lead partnership agency contributing to the project:
Marion Walker

11. Name of partnership organisation:
Redcar and Cleveland Community Safety Partnership

12. Secondary contact email address:
marion_walker@redcar-cleveland.gov.uk

13. Secondary contact telephone number: 01642 302760

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).

Operation Equinox was launched by Partners to turn the tide of Anti social behaviour and Criminal Damage in Redcar and Cleveland.

Scanning:

The months of October and November had become synonymous with increased reported levels of anti social behaviour and criminal damage in the Borough of Redcar and Cleveland and were linked to local traditional key dates known as "Mischief Night", "Halloween", "Bonfire Night" and the Autumn half term holidays. During this period in 2007 there were immense demands on the Partnership for resources and an unprecedented demand for Police assistance on "Mischief Night" (30th October) when residents described feeling "under siege" and gangs of 60+ youths were reported. The impact of this disorder was severe and residents feared a repeat of the experience in 2008.

A Problem Profile identified that the sub-districts of South Bank/Eston and Redcar had experienced the highest levels of anti social behaviour and criminal damage however incidents were occurring across the Borough.

Analysis:

Analysis identified;

- In the main victims resided in or were travelling through hotspots.
- Offenders were mainly opportunistic, local teenage males, influenced by local tradition.
- Offences were committed at random.
- Community consultation identified the need for public reassurance.
- The Equinox period presented a significant threat to the safety, security and well being of the community.

Response:

The Partners were determined to avoid a repetition of the events of 2007 and Operation Equinox was launched which aimed to :-

- Reduce the incidence of anti social behaviour and criminal damage during Equinox
- Improve the safety and quality of life for residents within the Borough
- Increase public confidence
- Break the culture of anti social behaviour during Equinox in the long term.
- To minimise potential displacement and demand for service it was clear that any response should be partnership based.

The main themes of the Operation were Education, Prevention and Diversion. The Partners hoped that through Education and Diversion the need for Enforcement would be reduced.

Assessment:

Operation Equinox achieved the following :-

- Anti social behaviour reduced by 1.1% overall and by 33% on 30/10/08.
- Criminal Damage reduced by 22.4% overall and by 61.1% on 30/10/08.
- Bonfire incidents reduced by 50% and a 38% reduction in Deliberate F3 fires.
- Increased public confidence
- Sustainability by providing the framework to be built upon for 2009.

State number of words: 390

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.

SCANNING:

Anti-Social Behaviour is a strategic priority for the Redcar and Cleveland Community Safety Partnership with organised activity being directed by the Anti Social Behaviour Group.

The group were already aware that reported levels of anti social behaviour and criminal damage increase in October and November and were linked to local traditional key dates known as Mischief Night, Halloween, Bonfire Night and the Autumn half term holidays.

Gangs of youths took advantage of this period causing mayhem and disorder over a short period of time. The darker Autumnal evenings allowed the perpetrators a sense of anonymity.

This period had become synonymous with increased anti social behaviour and criminal damage and high demand on Police and Partners resources.

During this period in 2007 there were immense demands on Partners resources. In particular there was an unprecedented demand for police assistance on 30th October when complainants described feeling "under siege". Congregating gangs of 60+ youths were reported causing wanton damage and destruction. Vehicles were overturned and youths were confrontational to Emergency Services, other agencies and residents. The serious nature and sheer volume of reported crime and disorder over a short period of time directly impacted on the Police's ability to respond to those calls for service thus impacting on Quality of Service to the public. This had a knock-on effect afterwards with outstanding calls for service remaining on the Police event queue for several days afterwards.

Relationships between the police and the community remained tense in the aftermath. Feedback from local community forums showed that the devastating nature of the events had left residents feeling isolated and vulnerable.

Significant dates within this period in 2008 became known as "Equinox" and presented an opportunity to reduce the incidence of anti social behaviour and criminal damage at this time of year:-

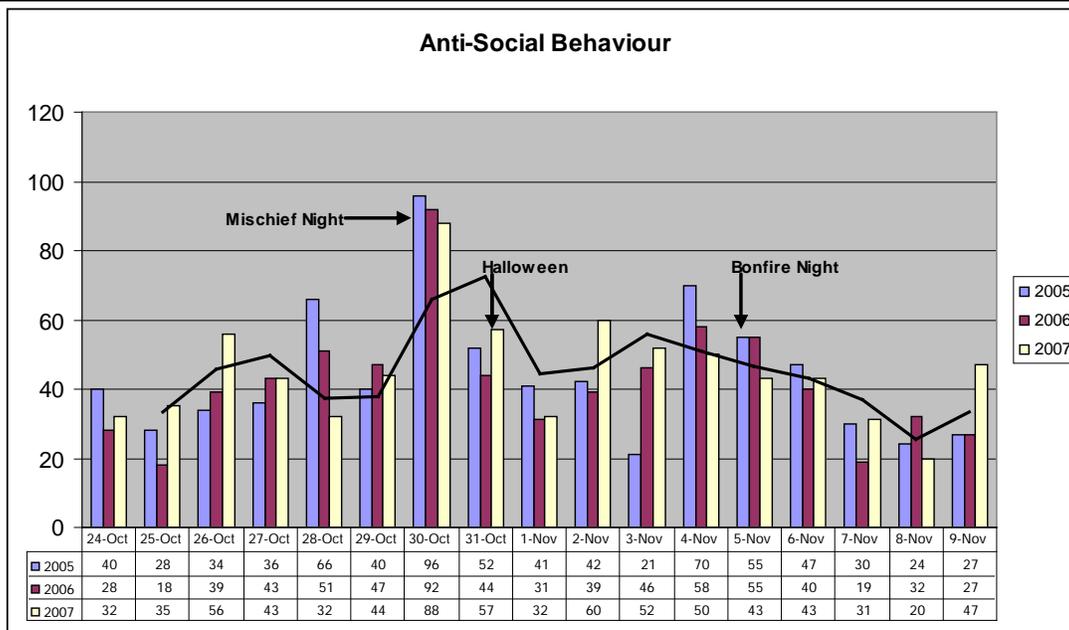
- 22nd September - Autumnal Equinox
- 25th October - Commencement of half term holidays
- 26th October - End of British Summer time
- 30th October - Mischief Night
- 31st October -Halloween
- 3rd November- End of school holidays
- 4th November -Mischief Night
- 5th November - Bonfire Night

Determined to avoid a repetition of these demands and fears in 2008 a Police Problem profile was commissioned :-

The tables overleaf illustrate the comparison figures for 2005-2007 for anti social behaviour and criminal damage reported during the Equinox period. Peaks can be identified creating potential for resurgence in 2008.

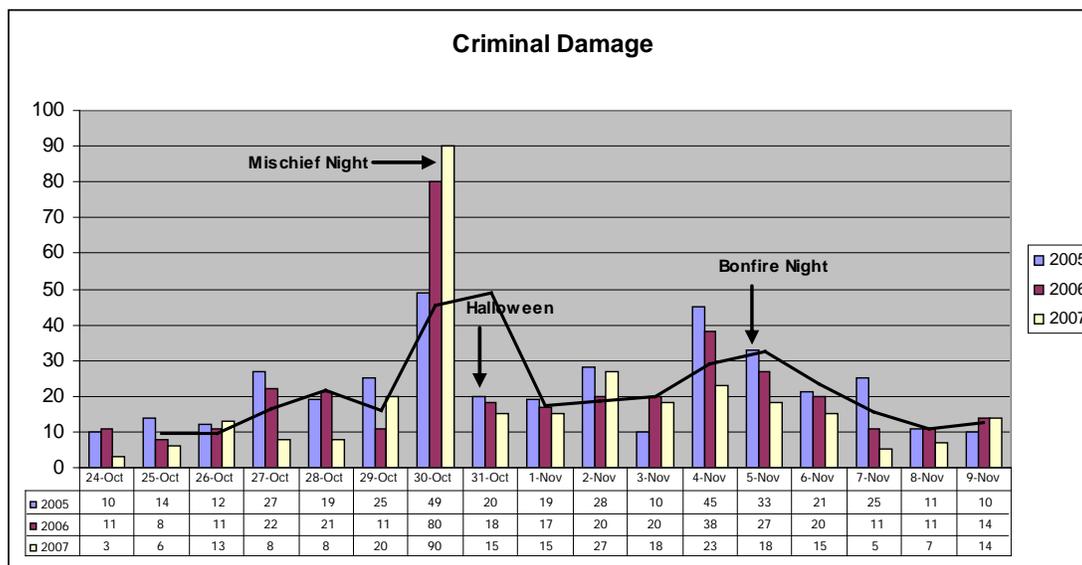
ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

765 anti social behaviour incidents were reported during this period in 2007 an average of 45 per day representing an increase of 7.9% and 5% respectively in 2006 and 2005. On 30/10/2007 reported incidents were more than double the average. Higher than average levels were also noted on a number of dates throughout the period. Peaks can be seen around the 30th October and 4th November. This was expected due to the local tradition of the mischief period.



CRIMINAL DAMAGE

305 criminal damage offences were reported during this period in 2007 representing a decrease of 15.3% and 19.3% respectively in 2006 and 2005. The graph below shows that 30/10 had the highest reported levels of criminal damage each year. Despite decreasing numbers over the reporting period 30/10/2007 showed a 83.7% increase from 30/10/2005. Peaks are also noted on the 4th and 5th of November.



Further scanning identified the “hotspots” for anti social behaviour and criminal damage were sub-districts of the South Bank/Eston and Redcar areas:-

Anti Social Behaviour

Sub District	Incidents	% Difference
Guisborough	242	11.4%
South Bank/Eston	762	35.8%
Redcar	639	30.0%
Saltburn	224	10.5%
Loftus	263	12.3%
Total	2130	100.0%

Criminal Damage

Sub District	Offences	% Difference
Guisborough	87	8.5%
South Bank/Eston	525	51.2%
Redcar	255	24.9%
Saltburn	85	8.3%
Loftus	73	7.1%
Total	1025	100.0%

The Borough of Redcar and Cleveland is situated within Cleveland County. It is a Borough of contrasts consisting of 22 wards. The sub districts of Guisborough, Saltburn and Loftus are predominantly rural areas whilst South Bank/Eston and Redcar are the most densely populated. Generally it is an area of high unemployment following the decline of the steel industry. 9 of its 22 wards fall within the 10% most deprived in the country and 6 of these are situated in the South Bank/Eston sub district. Areas of the South Bank/Eston sub district area are currently under regeneration with numerous void properties awaiting demolition. There are 3 Behaviour Improvement Schools located within the South Bank/Eston area.

ANALYSIS:

Modus Operandi

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The most prevalent anti social behaviour calls were :-

- Throwing missiles (eggs, mud, stones, bricks, fireworks and glass bottles)
- General Disorder (youths congregating in large groups ,making a noise/intimidating people/blocking access to shop doors)
- Banging/kicking windows
- Lighting bonfires
- Kicking/playing football
- Inappropriate sale/use of fireworks (putting through letterboxes/toilet cubicle/set off in bins and general noise)

The more serious disorder was located in South Bank/Eston sub district.

CRIMINAL DAMAGE

Most prevalent offences were:-

Damage to motor vehicles mainly caused by smashing windows using bricks, stones, glass bottles and bodily force followed by damage to wing mirrors predominantly by kicking them off. Other MO's included scratched paintwork, slashed tyres and wipers being pulled off. Bodywork was dented by kicking and jumping on roofs/bonnets, throwing bricks and vehicles were overturned. Damaged vehicles were generally parked in the street. Additional locations included driveways and car parks but some were moving vehicles.

Dwelling house damage caused by smashing glass windows and doors, damage to doors and fences (fences being used as bonfire fuel).

Other Damage to shutters, fences and various street and roadwork's furniture. Arson not Endangering Life offences were influenced by environmental factors such as easy access to wheelie bins and rubbish.

The type of vehicle/dwelling/property involved was not a contributory factor more that the damage was caused in hotspot areas.

Peak times

Peak times for both anti social behaviour and criminal damage were the same with incidents being reported on all days of the week. Peak times were between 17.00hrs x 20.59hrs with the highest concentration between 19.00hrs x 20.59hrs.

Location

Analysis identified that incidents were spread throughout the Borough with hot-spots forming in each sub district and across a number of wards; however the most concentrated hotspots were evident in the sub districts of South Bank/Eston and Redcar.

A further breakdown of streets suffering repeat offences demonstrated that the problem affected the entire Borough and not simply isolated wards.

When compared a geographical correlation between criminal damage and anti social behaviour was apparent.

Victim

No specific profile was identified in terms of age or gender. Victims were residents or those people travelling through identified hotspots and were targeted at random.

Offender

Offenders were mainly opportunistic.

A review of events revealed that offenders were rarely identified and predominant available descriptions of the offenders were of teenage males.

Patrolling officers were unable to positively identify offenders as large groups of local youths would congregate and run off on police arrival often into neighbouring wards. Officer presence provided a short term resolution to the problem as youths would return once police had left the scene.

Analysis of Anti social behaviour encounter forms showed a majority of male offenders with a core age of 13 to 17 years inferring that offenders were involved in anti social behaviour within close proximity to their resident ward areas.

Analysis of the Police Command and Control system identified 30th October 2007 as their busiest night of the year. Staff reported that prompt and efficient deployment of resources had been impossible on occasions. Effective management of incidents was made more difficult as dispatchers were juggling unprecedented incident queues, multi-tasking during peak times, and failing to achieve performance targets. Problems were compounded with the sheer volume of calls which were received over a very short period of time from the South Bank/Eston sub district.

Partnership analysis

Trading Standards had seen reductions in reports regarding the illegal sale of fireworks over preceding years and only one was reported in 2007.

During the reporting period in 2007, the Local Authority and Housing had engaged in proactive removal of rubbish and miscellaneous items to be used as bonfire fuel but evidence suggested that young people were storing rubbish and moving it immediately before ignition. This highlighted the need for a more proactive approach and quicker

identification of potential bonfire sites during the 2008 Equinox period.

Fire Service confirmed that calls for service were during the same peak times. They also had hot-spots forming in various wards across the Borough. Fire sites were mainly on Residential Social Landlord Housing and Local Authority land. 232 deliberate F3 fires were reported during the period with 48 categorised as deliberate bonfires. Rubbish and abandoned furniture was the main fuel used for bonfires. Four incidents of violence to staff were recorded during the period in 2007.

Youth workers were forced to leave a South Bank/Eston hot-spot area following intimidation and threats to cause damage to their vehicle on 30th October 2007.

On occasions stone throwing and verbal abuse had been directed at Fire Service and Local Authority employees when responding to calls for assistance. Exact figures for assaults to Local Authority staff were unavailable at this time.

Overall it was noted that incidents within the South Bank/Eston sub district had a more aggressive and confrontational element to them than those experienced across other areas.

Internal and multi agency debriefs resulted in positive and negative lessons being learnt. A disparate approach was evident and duplication noted. Unnecessary repeat visits had been made to licensed premises, retailers and schools by Partners. This incurred a feeling of apathy by those visited and highlighted a gap in intelligence gathering and the need for a more focussed response from the partners.

Community Analysis

Despite the vast amount of data to hand the planning of any response would be flawed without prior community engagement. Being aware of the nature and scale of the problem and the need to reassure the public, Neighbourhood Policing Teams and Partners consulted with existing forums, young people and consultative groups who were willing to assist given the sense of helplessness and vulnerability which prevailed from the previous year. Residents were filled with trepidation and fear that the experiences during the period in 2007, particularly on the 30th October would be repeated in 2008. It was clear that the public were unhappy with levels of crime and disorder. This consultation process provided them the needed assurance that the Partners were determined to act to protect their neighbourhoods and this in turn supported their analysis.

South Bank/Eston residents reiterated the partners findings about the serious nature of the disorder experienced in their area.

Youth consultation across the district reinforced the partners suspicion that the culture of anti social behaviour during Equinox was becoming ingrained amongst certain members of the youth element often involving those who normally behaved appropriately. A tradition commonly known as "Mischief Night" prevailed which occurred on either 30th October or 4th November depending on which part of the Borough you originated. The presence of two dates gave perpetrators the justification to cause mischief over the entire period.

It should be noted that young people also felt vulnerable and disclosed being victims of crime themselves and were aware that the level and nature of any disorder was increasing.

To minimise potential displacement and demand for service it was clear that any response should be Partnership based with a clear plan to include areas of action for all agencies.

RESPONSE:

Operation Equinox was launched which aimed to:-

- Reduce the incidence of anti social behaviour and criminal damage during Equinox
- To improve the safety and quality of life for residents within the Borough
- To increase public confidence
- Break the culture of anti social behaviour during Equinox in the long term through Education and Prevention

Agreed responses between Police, Partnership and the Community fell into four main categories :-

- Prevention – to include Education and Diversion

- Intelligence
- Communication
- Enforcement

The prevention phase of the operation commenced on 22nd September 2008 (Equinox) with the aim to influence the culture and attitudes of young people. This sustained phase began early to ensure that the knowledge and education was embedded within the community prior to the key dates highlighted during the analysis stage to prevent and deter repetition of the previous years events.

Existing structures and provision such as “Not In My Neighbourhood Week”, “Criminal Justice Week” and “Weeks of Action” were utilised, with increased funding and diversionary activities directed into the “Weeks of Action” which were focussed on the identified South Bank/Eston hot spot area.

The following provides a summary of each strand :-

Prevention

- The term “Mischief Night” would not be used by agencies in public situations to avoid giving credence to the occasion.
- Home visits were made by Local Authority Anti Social Behaviour Team to those young people identified from the covert Police operation. (See Intelligence)
- A letter was sent to all parents/carers of young people in receipt of ASBO 13s in the preceding 12 month period warning them of potential consequences should their behaviour be repeated.
- All persons subject to anti social behaviour contracts were revisited by the Local Authority Anti Social Behaviour Team and terms of their contract were reinforced.
- A co-ordinated hard-hitting education programme was delivered in schools warning young people of the dangers and consequences of offending. This incorporated the interactive Stepping Stones Schools Initiative delivered by the Local Authority Anti Social Behaviour Team, Police Schools Liaison Officer, Behavioural and Attendance Team and the Fire Service.
- Young people devised a programme to restrict sales of those items used to commit anti social behaviour such as flour, eggs and matches. In conjunction with youth workers they arranged a poster competition. Entrants were invited to design a poster highlighting the restriction of such sales. Neighbourhood Police Teams visited local outlets and supporting retailers displayed the posters which advised customers of the restricted sales of such items for a limited period. The winning entrant received a Community Merit Award.
- Those retailers licensed to sell fireworks were encouraged to use a pre order service for collection on the morning of 5th November, to reduce the risk of firework misuse.
- “Football Not Fire” programme delivered by Fire Service.
- “In Safe Hands” was another initiative also conducted during the period which educated around the misuse of fire works using resources from the Partners and local Premier League goal keepers.
- Youth Intervention Project workers engaged young people to promote the service and co-ordinated the deployment of their bus. Activities provided included MC competition, graffiti art, smoothie making, football, drug and alcohol awareness, criminal damage and anti social behaviour interventions and off road motorcycle presentation.
- “Takeover Day” – young people and teaching staff took part in problem-solving scenarios and decided on appropriate course of action for young people persistently involved in anti social behaviour. This aimed to promote diversion and participants were encouraged to go on and educate their peers.
- “Meet the Partners Day” inviting residents to meet the partners, raise awareness and involve them in decision making whilst providing sport and diversionary activities.

- Organised public fireworks displays
- Highways and Utility Services agreed to limit unattended roadwork repairs during the period of the operation to reduce availability of missiles and barriers for misuse.
- Arson Audit inspections offered by Fire Service
- **Bring Out Your Dross (BOYDs)** were arranged by Local Authority and Housing to minimise the availability of items on the streets to be used as fuel for bonfires.
- Registered Social Landlord Housing Advisor patch walks and litter picks involving local councillors and residents.
- Crime prevention vehicle with CCTV capability deployed offering advice and security products specific to local needs.

Intelligence

- Covert mobile police operation to target and identify travelling and persistent offenders and key locations using video and sound recording was implemented. This revealed some evidence to suggest a need to change some people's perception of youth behaviour. Footage was later incorporated into the media campaign (see below) and fed back to community forums to act as a deterrent against future offending.
- Co-ordinated patrols were undertaken by Neighbourhood Policing Team, Community Protection Officers, Fire Service, Local Authority and Housing assisted by CCTV coverage. Information sharing was used to identify and arrange removal of illegal bonfires, fuel and reduce risk of violence to staff.
- A dedicated bonfire and fuel removal service was implemented and contact details were widely publicised. This included articles in Registered Social Landlord Housing and Local Authority publications.

Communication

- A co-ordinated media campaign was undertaken to raise awareness of the agencies response to community concern and enlist their support. Parents and carers were asked to consider the risks which may be encountered by young people when out on the streets and reminded to exercise appropriate guidance and discipline.
- Footage from the covert Police operation was included in the media campaign to address those perceptions of young peoples behaviour which were based on intolerance and misunderstanding.
- Regular and ongoing consultation through existing residents' forums.
- Regular Partnership updates.
- A letter was sent from Chief Inspector Neighbourhood Policing Team to all parents/carers of young people in secondary education highlighting the problem and effects of anti social behaviour, outlining the operation and seeking their support in discussing related issues with their dependents.

Enforcement

- Co-ordinated inspections to all premises licensed to sell fireworks involving Trading Standards, Fire Service/Licensing, Health and Safety and Community Protection Officers.
- A visible presence in hot spot areas at core times to tackle those who still wished to offend despite the range of Education and Diversionary measures which had been put in place.
- Dispersal Order obtained for hotspot areas

ASSESSMENT:

The overall assessment is that Operation Equinox :-

Was successful in contributing to desired reductions throughout the period of the operation and as expected has not eliminated the problem entirely.

The following tables show the direct comparison between Equinox and the same period in 2007 for both anti social behaviour and criminal damage.

A 1.1% reduction in reported anti social behaviour incidents is noted across the district during the period compared to 2007. A 10.2% reduction is evident in the hotspot area of Redcar with reductions of 11.9% and 12.1% in Saltburn and Loftus areas respectively.

The increase in reported anti social behaviour incidents in the Guisborough and South Bank/Eston sub districts may be attributed to higher levels of public confidence and increased officer reporting.

Anti Social Behaviour Comparison

Sub District	2007	2008	Difference	% Difference
Guisborough	256	276	20	7.8%
South Bank/Eston	565	635	70	12.4%
Redcar	560	503	-57	-10.2%
Saltburn	210	185	-25	-11.9%
Loftus	240	211	-29	-12.1%
Total	1831	1810	-21	-1.1%

Despite the slight increase in number of reported criminal damage offences in the Guisborough sub district the rest of the district saw noticeable reductions with a 22.4 % decrease overall.

Criminal Damage comparison

Sub District	2007	2008	Difference	% Difference
Guisborough	53	64	11	20.8%
South Bank/Eston	288	204	-84	-29.2%
Redcar	167	118	-49	-29.3%
Saltburn	59	42	-17	-28.8%
Loftus	57	49	-8	-14.0%
Total	629	488	-141	-22.4%

A significant reduction was seen overall across the Borough on the 30th October 2008. As illustrated earlier in the document, this was the date when the unprecedented demands for services had been noted in 2007. The reductions can be seen in the table below :-

30th October	2008	2007	% difference
Anti Social Behaviour	59	88	-33.0
Criminal Damage	35	90	-61.1

Analysis identified that for this period, interventions did not lead to a displacement of the problem and were therefore successful.

Partnerships

An increase in calls to the Local Authority for fuel removal and subsequent increase in tonnage removed from 2007 compared to 2008 has been reflected in a reduction in Fire Service calls for assistance.

The table below shows the reductions in calls to the Fire Service during Equinox and the same period in 2007 :-

	2008	2007	% change
Deliberate F3 Fires	143	232	-38.4
Bonfires	22	48	-54.2

3 reported incidents of violence to Fire Service personnel were recorded during Equinox compared with 4 recorded incidents during the same period in 2007 a reduction of 25%

Improved the safety and quality of life for residents whilst increasing public confidence

Shared evaluations have indicated that overall the serious and confrontational nature of incidents evident in 2007 was absent. Encounters with young people during Equinox had a common mischief element to them rather than the serious and violent disorder experienced the previous year.

It was clear that there were problems with anti social behaviour but the covert police operation provided some evidence to suggest that many of the young people encountered were simply hanging around rather than causing a problem. On occasions some complaints regarding young people were based on intolerance and misunderstanding. Those misconceptions were challenged and addressed through existing resident's forums therefore reducing the fear of crime. The existence of video footage endorsed the reality of young people's behaviour to parents/carers. The covert operation was promoted following its conclusion to act as a deterrent against future anti social behaviour and providing public reassurance.

Local councillors, community groups and individual residents expressed their appreciation of the efforts made by the Partners with written documentation, newspaper articles, telephone calls and personal visits to police stations.

Operational Planning proved effective in managing incident demand during and after Equinox and contingencies put in place enabled operators a swifter return to normal levels of service. Attention to minor detail such as avoiding proactive arrests and routine vehicle maintenance and operational feeding had maximized and enabled more effective use of resources. The outstanding incident queues apparent in 2007 were not repeated alleviating the mistrust and discontent these had caused to the Community.

Community consultation and questionnaire results have indicated that the public feel that levels of Antisocial behaviour decreased during the Operation and that the community feels safer.

Assisted the Partners long term aim to break the culture of anti social behaviour and criminal damage during the Equinox period.

Throughout the period of the operation anti social behaviour and criminal damage incidents were reduced across the district compared with the same period in 2007 indicating that Operation Equinox has begun to turn the tide of anti social behaviour across the Borough.

Reality dictates that a visible Police presence will be required during future Equinox periods with increased resources on those local dates when traditional behaviour prevails however Operation Equinox has demonstrated its sustainability by providing the framework to be built upon and adapted for 2009 with fewer additional resources to achieve the Partners long term aim and change the culture of anti social behaviour which exists uniquely at this time of year.

Following a visit to the Borough, Stephen CAHILL, Home Office Deputy Director Crime Reduction Group praised the Partnership for rising to the challenge of tackling crime and disorder and creating a "can do" attitude.

State number of words used: 3681

Section D: CDRP/CSP Authorization – Applications submitted by eligible Police forces outside England & Wales should be authorized by the BCU Commander or individual of equivalent rank.

15. Name of CDRP/CSP: Redcar and Cleveland Safer Communities Partnership.(Anti Social Behaviour and Criminal Damage Group)

16. Name of Chairperson: Chief Inspector Chris Sadler (Chair of ASB and Criminal Damage Group)

17. Contact email address: chris.sadler@cleveland.pnn.police.uk

18. Government Office (entries from Wales should state Home Office Crime Team) area e.g.GO North East:

19. Can you confirm that the partners listed carried out the project as stated?

Yes

20. Can you confirm that the details stated are factually correct?

Yes

21. Is there any reason why the contents of this application should not be made publicly available? If so please state the reason/s and refer to guidance concerning sharing Tilley application submissions.

No

22. Please add any comments in support of this application: Operation Equinox is a genuine multi agency approach to tackling real life Anti Social Behaviour in the community. The project set the scene for year long reductions in criminal damage across The Borough throughout the financial year. These amounted 25.4% on the previous financial year. The Borough was also one of the few areas to see reductions in reported ASB in the GONE region. This operation was significant in its own right but was affective as part of a longer term tactical plan linked to the CDRP strategy, supported and directed through the LSP.

Section E: Pre-marking - this page will not be provided to sift teams to prevent any bias in marking.

23. Has this project been submitted to the pre-marking service?

No

24. If yes please state pre-marking reference:

Checklist for Applicants:

1. Have you read the process and application form guidance?
2. Have you completed all five sections of the application form in full including seeking authorisation from your CDRP/CSP Chairperson?
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 09 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 Tilleyawards09@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk by 30th April 2009.

Two hard copies (in colour if colour charts/diagrams etc have been used) must also be posted to the Tilley Awards Team at Home Office, CRCSG Communications Unit, 4th Floor, Fry Building (SE Quarter), 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF and be received no later than the 5th May 2009.